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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND OTHER STATE PAPERS

PRESERVED IN THE

BOMBAY SECRETARIAT.

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MARÁTHA SERIES.

VOL. I.

EDITED BY
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1881

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PREFACE.

The object of this volume is to trace by means of the records deposited in the Bombay [illegible] the history of the Marathas from their founder Shivaji, who welded a few tribes [illegible] a great nation, to their defeat by the matchless genius of Wellington. From Arrah to [illegible] the story is told by the letters and narratives of the chief actors. These have been printed exactly as they are enforced in the Secret Diaries. The only alteration has been in the spelling of the Native words. Great difficulty has been experienced in identifying the names of places and persons. Thus the name of Savarndurg is written in the Diaries as Severnook, and the name of Sumcher Bahadur, half brother of the Peshwa Nana, as Sumlis Brahmander. Some of the papers regarding the First Maratha War have already appeared in print in a large folio printed by order of the House of Commons in 1806. They are now printed again both for the sake of the continuity of the narrative of the present series and because the folio is accessible to very few persons. It was also found on comparing the printed papers with the Records that they were full of errors and inaccuracies, and in many cases, owing to the very Native names were transcribed, unintelligible.

After the papers relating to the Second Maratha War will be found thirty-two letters written by the Marquess Wellesley when Earl of Mornington. They were found among a bundle of old letters in the Record Office. These letters have been carefully collated with Mr. Martin's "Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley," and Mr. Sidney Owen's "Selection from the Despatches, Treaties, and other papers of the Marquess Wellesley", and those which have not been printed are now given. The majority of the letters were written to Colonel Palmer and the Peshwa. One letter, though not dealing with Maratha affairs, is included for the importance and interest of the subject discussed. The Marquess Wellesley and his Council discuss the advantage to be gained by having an establishment at the port of Aden, and come to the conclusion that "On the whole we are perfectly satisfied that the proposed measure is in no respect eligible. We therefore direct that the overture of the Sultan of Aden be declined in as conciliating terms as possible, and that the detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Murray be withdrawn from Aden with the least possible delay. It appearing from concurrent accounts that Perim, joined to some positive discouragements of a very serious nature, does not, in point of local situation, possess the advantages which were originally expected from it, we do not think it proper that it should again be occupied by British forces" (p. 640).

After the letters of the Marquess Wellesley follow a few letters written by the Duke of Wellington when he was Colonel Wellesley and was in chief command of the newly acquired Mysore territory. In the Bombay records there are a large number of letters written by the Duke, but the majority of them have been printed in the despatches edited by Colonel Gurwood. Those given in this volume are now printed for the first time. A vast number of bundles of letters remain to be examined, and it is quite possible that among them there are some more written by the Duke of Wellington. The first letter, written from Seringapatam, is dated 13th March 1800, and is addressed to the Secretary of the Government of Bombay. It announces that the troops in Kanara and Malabar have been directed to put themselves under the Duke's command. "As I have never had the honor of serving under the orders of the Government of Bombay, I am ignorant of the standing rules and regulations of their service, of the channels of

communication pointed out for the military, and of other matters in which I am desirous of being correct, and I shall be obliged to you if you will furnish me with such information as it may be in your power to afford." In all the letters of the Duke the conciliatory tone which he always adopts to the civil authorities is very striking. He ordered some troops to be moved from Malabar in order to employ them on active service. The gentlemen of the Malabar Commission objected to their removal, and he forwards their letter to the Bombay Government with the following remark. "In the short time that I have had the command of the troops, I have had an opportunity of showing my readiness to perform that part of my duty, viz., to attend as much as possible to the requisition of the civil power. If, then, it should be decided that I was wrong in withdrawing the troops from Malabar, and that my arrangements were faulty, I hope that the error will be attributed to me of any other motive than to an unworthy desire to do that which should be unpleasing to the Commissioners." He also writes to the Commissioner of Malabar, "An arrangement has been made of the military forces in Malabar which I am concerned to observe is not satisfactory to the gentlemen of the Commission; but it is the best thing I can devise in these difficult times, and I hope shall be a credit with the Bombay Government and the Commander-in-Chief for having adopted it only as a measure of necessity. This I might likewise claim from the gentlemen of the Commission." At page 199 is printed a facsimile of the letter written by the Duke of Wellington announcing to the Bombay Government the victory of Assaye which made us masters of India.

After the Duke of Wellington's letters will be found an interesting historical account of the illustrious Maratha families who helped to increase the power and dominion of their country. A few papers on contemporaneous subjects of curiosity and interest are printed in the appendix. Among these may be found two letters written by Tipu and a detailed account of the state of the army immediately before the war which proved fatal to him. The volume closes with an extract from a Persian manuscript entitled "Memoranda and Recent Anecdotes of the Southern Courts of Hindostan by a Musalman Observer in the year 1195-96 Hijri, that is A.D. 1781-82." The paper is of value on account of its giving a Mahomedan view of the Maratha Empire.

In order to make the Selections more intelligible to the general reader I have thought it desirable to prefix to them a short historical introduction. In the introduction will be found a letter written by Lord Clive which has never been printed before, an interesting memorial signed by the leading members of the Native community in the year 1739, offering to subscribe thirty thousand rupees to repair the defences of the town of Bombay, and a quaint letter from Lieutenant Pruen describing a gallant naval action.

It affords me much pleasure to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered me in the preparation of this volume by Mr. Furushottam Balkrishna Joshi, whose services were placed at my disposal by Government.

G. W. FORREST

Bombay, August 1885.

INTRODUCTION.

The first paper in these Selections is a translation of a Memoir of Shiváji, the founder of the Marátha Empire. Mr. Waring in his History of the Maráthás informs us that he derived his information regarding Shiváji from four Marátha histories of the life of Shiváji and his son Sambháji, and he adds: "One is kept at Ráiri, the ancient capital of Shiváji's empire, and is more authentic than the others." In the last paragraph of the Memoir, published for the first time in this volume, will be found the following remark: "This account of Sháháji and Shiváji was in the fort of Ráigad. Mánko Bhimráv, Kulkarni of the village of Rir, by desire of Náikji Kadam, Pátil of the village of Kámri, copied it from the Daftarkhána in that fort." Mr. Waring in his appendix proves in the most careful and elaborate manner that Ráiri and Ráigad are the same place. He also shows that Mr. Orme was incorrect in placing Ráiri fifty miles north and by west from Poona. "Lieutenant Goodfellow," he writes, "of the Bombay Engineers, established on the spot that Ráigad to this day is called Ráheri or Ráiri, and that instead of being north-west of Poona it is situated thirty-eight miles west and forty-two south from Poona." Mr. Grant Duff in his history also speaks of Ráigad as Ráiri. There is besides internal evidence to show that the life of Shiváji, which Mr. Waring says was deposited in Ráiri and which he considered to be the most authentic life of the great Marátha Captain, must be the same as the one given in the present volume. Mr. Waring remarks: "The history of Shiváji, deposited at Ráiri, says that he escaped to the house of a potter, a man of the Deccan, and that he continued there a month, and that he afterwards travelled by Mutra, Allahabad, Benáres and Gaya." In the present Memoir we are told that Shiváji remained concealed in the potter's house a whole month and that he afterwards visited Allahabad, Benáres and Gaya, and went through the usual ceremonies performed by pilgrims at those places."

The life of Shiváji is but a small stream of historic record, but it is interesting on account of the quaint matter-of-fact manner in which the adventures of the man who welded a few tribes into a great nation is told. In this respect it presents a striking contrast to the history of the Persian observer, given at the end of the volume. The Marátha biographer indulges neither in speculations nor comments, but relates his story in the same simple narrative form which we find in the Bible. The father goes to see his successful son, and we are told that, "when he approached that place Shiváji went with his whole army to meet him and received him with all possible honours. He walked on foot alongside of Sháháji's palanquin ten miles till he reached the town." The meeting between husband and wife is related in the same primitive fashion. "Sháháji went immediately to see Jijáwa, and they both felt extreme pleasure at meeting again after so long an absence." The account of the attack on Sháhiste Khán, when he was residing in Poona, materially differs from that given by Grant Duff in his history; and in no other account do we find any mention of the Sanskrit letter which Sháhiste sent to Shiváji. The letter was to the following effect: "That like a monkey he was an inhabitant of the hills, and trusting to the protection of his forts he conducted himself in a most improper way." The answer was clever. "It is true that I am like a monkey and that you are like Rája Indra, but I am like those monkeys that destroyed

Rávan and got possession of Ceylon, and I will make your retreat difficult." The life closes with a most remarkable prophesy; for like Arthur or Barbarossa, Shiváji's reappearance in some supreme moment of his country's fortune has been confidently expected by the Maráthás and foretold in all accounts of the national hero. "When Shiváji went to take his share of Chundi Chunjávar (Tanjore) in the year of Shálivábán 1595, the goddess Bhaváni came into his body and remained there five hours, during which time she gave him a view of future events, *viz.*, that all his dominions would fall into the hands of people with red faces; that Sambháji would be taken prisoner by the Mogals; that Rája Rám would succeed him on the masnad; that Shiváji would, in the course of time, come into the world again under a new form and extend his dominions to Delhi, and that dominion would remain in the Bhonsla family for twenty-seven generations."

On the death of Shiváji his son inherited his father's vast possessions, but none of his father's greatness. Having destroyed the great monarchies of Bijápur and Golconda, Aurangzeb determined to crush his old foes, the Maráthás. The son of Shiváji fell a prisoner into his hands, and was put to death with cruel torture. Sátára was captured, nearly all the Maratha strongholds were seized, but the Maráthás were neither crushed nor subdued. The very year before the death of the great Mogal Emperor his armies sustained a signal defeat at their hands and he himself narrowly escaped being made a prisoner. On the death of Aurangzeb, Sháhu Rája, the grandson of Shiváji, was released, but the young man was not fit to wield a sceptre. He allowed his state affairs to be managed by his chief minister or Peshwa, which literally means he who precedes. In 1714 Báláji Vishvanáth, a Bráhman, raised himself from an inferior position in the state to the high office of Premier. By degrees he gained the complete confidence of Sháhu and persuaded him to divest himself of all the cares of government and resign them to him. In course of time Sháhu even went so far as to invest Báláji with all the ensigns of authority. Every order was issued directly from the Peshwa, who was further styled by the Rája Pandit Pradhán or Chief of the Pandits. This form of Government continued to the day of the last Peshwa.

On the death of a Peshwa his successor was bound to go to Sátára to be formally invested with the *sirpáo* or robe of office. Báláji however caused the office to be made hereditary in his family and he was succeeded by Bájiráv, his eldest son, an able man and thorough soldier, who greatly extended the Maratha dominion. His father had deprived Sháhu of power; he deprived him of liberty. The descendant of the great Shiváji was made a State prisoner and became the mere name and image of authority in the Maratha Empire.

The conquests of the brother of Bájiráv first turned the attention of the President and Council at Bombay towards the Maráthás. The marauding savages, as they called them, had descended from their mountains on the rich fields of the Konkan, and had begun to attack with success fortresses manned by the countrymen of the great Albuquerque. The bounds of the empire formed by his genius were being gradually curtailed by the savage hillmen of the Ghats. News came with painful frequency of the Maráthás having captured another Portuguese fort and brought under their yoke another Portuguese province. The English factors began to tremble for their magazines. They wrote to their friends at Bengal: "The Portuguese territories adjacent to Bombay have been suddenly invaded by the Maráthás, a people subject to the Som Rája, who have prosecuted their attempts so successfully as to render even our Hon'ble Masters' island in danger." The apprehension of the English was increased when the Maráthás besieged Thána and took it by assault, though it was defended with desperate valour by the Portuguese garrison. It was now expected that Bombay would be the next object of attack. John Pereira Pinto, Captain, Commandant of Bassein and Provisions

Governor of the North, wrote: "I am likewise, from a regard to our common interest, to tell you that the Maráthás have more at heart the conquest of your island than they had that of ours which now commands it and which they invaded under the colour of a peace equal to that you keep up with them now, both from the infidelity natural to that nation and from the certainty of the great riches and treasure they may get upon it." He further adds: * "I hold it for indubitable that the gentlemen belonging to the Government of your island cannot but be sensible that you must be ruined with us if the Maráthás gain an establishment on the island of Sálsette, and that they only keep peace with you for a present conveniency, not to have at the same time two enemys on their back." The Portuguese commanders not only reproach the English for not making common cause against "the idolators and the common enemys to all European nations;" but for the assistance which they had lent them: "We knew for a certain," he writes, "that your island is continually furnishing the Maráthás with powder and ball; for in the winter season from the artillery with which the Maráthás fired against the town the balls were all hammered, but since the spring they are cast and with English marks. When our deceased General Pedro d'Mello went to attack the fort Dos Reys, I know that from your island there went three gunners to Thána, and perhaps their expertness was the rod that caused our smart, and afterwards under a pretence that they were deserters, they were returned, the Maráthás not yielding to send back others that were really deserters now in Thána, but only those who were sent over on purpose."

Neither the eloquence nor the taunt of the Portuguese Commander were of much avail. The President declared his intention of remaining neutral, but he sent fifty men with some ammunition to assist in the defence of Bándora. These were withdrawn when the Marátha General declared his intention of attacking the place. The fortifications were on too great a scale for a small force to protect, and an order was issued to dismantle them and blow up all the buildings at Bándora. The superior of the Jesuit College resisted the order to the utmost. In the proceedings of the 20th February 1739 we read: "The President likewise communicates to the Board two letters from John de Souza Ferras, Commandant of Sálsette, remonstrating the obstruction he meets with from the superiors of Bándora in completing the works for the entire demolition of that place, threatening him with the worst of consequences if he goes on with them, the President himself having before received a sort of protest against the same from the superior aforesaid: upon which it is remarked that the power and influence of the Society is so great that this Commandant dare not execute the orders given him by the General of the North: and that to leave the College standing may be of great disservice to this island, affording the Maráthás a convenient protreat, or place of arms, whence they may greatly incommode us. That therefore since the evident benefit it is of to both nations to destroy the place entirely cannot procure their consent, an expedient be tried to bring the Padres to reason by refusing the protection of this Government for their persons and effects which they may keep at their College and defend against the Maráthás, or upon abandoning it, leave us at liberty to pursue our measures for the safety of our frontier without engaging us in a controversy with the Portuguese Government. * And the Secretary is ordered to repair to Bándora to enforce and explain our sentiments of the Padres' conduct as well as to excite John de Souza Ferras to the performance of his orders in full."

The Maráthás had now begun the siege of Bassein and the Commander wrote frequent letters, charged with dignity and pathos, asking for succour; the garrison were on the verge of starvation, could not some rice be sent to them? But none could be spared, as owing to the rigid guard kept on the ports by the Maráthás the English were themselves threatened with scarcity. Then came a letter from Caetano de Souza, dated the 1st March 1739, which acquaints

the President with his succeeding to the command of the town by the death of John Xavier Pinto, killed by a musket shot in the throat; "that the Maráthás have carried on mines, covered ways and other approaches to the very foundation of the wall, their batteries being very near the town; that they throw large stones into the place from mortars. Notwithstanding all which the hopes to preserve the town from falling into the enemy's hands, having made all the necessary preparations and dispositions to disappoint the effects of their mines or sap; that the continual fire they have been driven to has diminished their ammunition insomuch that without our assistance to that point the town would be in the greatest danger, and therefore he makes earnest suit for a supply of four hundred barrels of powder and five thousand shot of different sizes." At the request of the Captain of the North the opinion of "our Engineer Mr. John Brown and Bombardier Mr. Joseph Smith are taken with regard to the Maráthás' project of mining, but their reply was of no great professional value. They came to the conclusion that as the Maráthá works "must be superficial, the best way to annoy them is by sally or raining shells plentifully on them." It was also agreed to supply the Portuguese with two hundred barrels of powder and four thousand shots of the requisite size. The small aid was soon exhausted. The President is again implored to lend "this city in the name of all its inhabitants that have estates, or to the King my master on the mortgage of his royal domain one hundred thousand xeraphins for the payment of his troops. With the greatest security your Honour can desire even to have your payment secured in Portugal should there for our sins be no lands or revenue left in these parts to pay you out of." The Commander adds: "I have no resource left to apply to, having already a long time melted down the church plate to carry on the expense of the war." The President and Council express sympathy for the unfortunate state of the Portuguese; but it is resolved that "in respect to the restrictions we are under we cannot hazard such a sum of money as it is requested and is agreed, therefore, that the President write a handsome excuse for the present, deferring a definitive answer till the arrival of a ship from Great Britain, which is daily expected." Soon afterwards we again find that the President communicates to the Board the pressing instances he has received in two letters from the Viceroy to assist Bassein and Chaul (at least the former) with money and munitions of war. The latter request is granted, but with regard to the former "it is unanimously agreed that we have not authority sufficient from our Hon'ble Masters to hazard any loan but at the risk of our own fortunes as may be evident from the strict tenor of their orders." However the danger now became so imminent that Bassein would be taken and "the troops of these Maráthás are so near our island" that "even at the hazard of our own private fortune in case of the same being disavowed by our employers," it was resolved "that a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand rupees be advanced the Portuguese, taking such security as may be got for repayment of the same on the Hon'ble Company's account." The Commander in answer offers as security not only a small parcel of plate belonging to the churches, but also "some pieces of brass ordnance of large calibre, either in payment or pawn for the debts. Having this consideration that it is most becoming my nation that it should be known to the world how, for the preservation of their King's city, it was stripped of its artillery, the principal instruments of its defence, whilst they put their trust more on their personal valour, in their constant fidelity and zeal than on the extraordinary force or hardness of metal; so that if your Excellency will please to accept of this pledge, on advice from your Excellency I will send the pieces of ordnance that may be necessary to pay the debts incurred." Neither zeal nor personal valour could however save the doomed city; the garrison worn out by want of food and constant fighting determined, after eight hundred of their officers and men had been slain, to capitulate. The terms were honourable both to the victors and conquered. The garrison were to march out with all the honours of war.

Those of the people who wished to leave were allowed free egress with all their property for eight days, and those who desired to stay were permitted to worship God according to the forms of their own religion.

The capture of Bassein warned the English to guard themselves to meet a like peril. The President (10th May 1739) represented to the Board that in his opinion the boats now employed on the river may easily, by means of batteries, be compelled to retire and the enemy might, on being fully determined, get on the island. He also pointed out that the town wall was no more than eleven feet in height reckoning up to the cordon, and it seems unfit for the resistance of batteries, which is confirmed by the opinion of the Engineer. Two months afterwards "the President remarks to the Board that our present situation admits of no longer delays in coming to some resolution for or against the carrying on a ditch round the town wall. That the principal merchants of the place, convinced of the necessity of putting the town thereby in some state of defence, have subscribed the sum of thirty thousand rupees towards the expense of this work, as may appear by their hands set to an instrument now laid before the Board as entered at this consultation, and which is as much as can be expected from that body considering the too declined state of trade." The following is the instrument to which the President refers :—

"HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—The great happiness we enjoy under the English Government in a perfect security of our property and the free exercise of our respective ways of worship leads us to be very desirous of continuing the same advantages to our posterity; and as a formidable power of the Maráthás has subdued the neighbouring country and the invasion of this island is threatened, we cannot, on the present occasion, avoid being anxious that such a defence may be ordered as may tend to disappoint their evil designs; and as the town wall was, we apprehend, intended as a security to the merchants that were admitted to the protection of this Government, for the erecting of which we have long contributed, notwithstanding which we are apprised it is not yet in a condition to resist the neighbouring power; and seeing we have no other place of retreat to in case of an invasion, we humbly request that the said wall may be fortified with a ditch and such other additions made to it as may on an emergency secure our effects and families, and towards the defraying the expense of the same we, the merchants residing here and whose names are hereunto subscribed, beg leave to propose that a duty of one per cent. may be laid and collected until the amount of thirty thousand rupees be raised, which is as much as we can offer, considering the present decay of trade and the want of substantial merchants.—MOODY JEEJEE JAMSETJEE, AMBAIDAS FAKIRDAS, RUPJEE DHANJEE, FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE, KENPONDAS RAMDAS, DHANJEE GOPAL, LAKHMICHAND GOVINDAS, BOMANJEE JEDAH, MUNCHURJEE BOMONJEE FOR BOMONJEE RUSTOMJEE, BANAJEE LIMJEE, SOISSONGJEE BANAPORE BANSALL, RAMCHANDRAJEE BANSALL, CHAPONDAS SAUDAS, NAGARDAS LOLLJEE, ALLY BAVOOT MOORMAN, MAMUD BAVA MURGIVA MOORMAN, CLOWJEE HUSSON MOORMAN, SAIBOO PONDIA MOORMAN, SAIBOO TUCKEE HUSOR, ADOJEE PURVOE, RANKOJI PURVOE, GOVINDAJEE RAGHUNATH, RAMJEE PURVOE, SOUZ DABOY, SANURA SINAY, VISSU SINAY, BICKOO SINAY, BYROO SINAY, MUCHANSETT PADAMSETT, SEWJEE DHARAMSETT, RAMAJEE GUMBASETT, MOROPANT VISSAJEE."

Besides strengthening the fortifications of the town it was considered prudent by the President to send a letter to the Sháhu Raja "as a proper step and introduction towards obtaining a friendly correspondence with that Court, which appears hitherto to have been entirely neglected." And the Board unanimously agreeing to this proposal, the President remarks that it will be necessary to accompany the letter with a few presents at a moderate expense, such as looking-glasses and other Europe curiosities as may be procured in the place. Captain Gordon was chosen to be the envoy as he knew the "manners and humours of the people." As it was feared that an attempt to negotiate directly with the descendant of Shiváji might give offence to the Peshwa it was agreed likewise "that as Bassein is reduced it will be highly proper to send a letter of compliment to Chimnáji with a small present in the Eastern manner, to consist of six yards of red velvet, six yards of green, and six yards of cloth." The presents were sent by the hands of a native, but Chimnáji desired by letter that Captain Inchbird

should be sent to him to confer more particularly about the means of settling a good harmony and understanding with the Government. Captain Gordon in his letter of instruction was told to gain some information and insight into the Government interests and designs at Sháhu Rája's Court, and he was to discover who were Bájiráv's enemies at that Court and how much they were to be depended upon. "It will not be amiss," the Board writes, "if you see a proper occasion and opening to instill a jealousy of his ambition and growing power which must be much increased by the accession of these conquests from the Portuguese and consequently it must be high time to check or put a stop to them." The envoy however was to be "careful to guard against making him an enemy lest he might be excited to aim at doing us ill office." Mr. Gordon left Bombay on the 12th May and on the 13th arrived at Dunda Rájápur, being civilly received by the Siddhi. His letter gives a graphic description of the Deccan a century ago. "On the 20th" he writes, "mounted the hills which were very difficult to ascend. The 22nd entered a fine country well peopled." On the 1st June he reached a small ruinous town, a mile from Myrah, which was then held by the Mogals and which Sháhu Rája was besieging. On the 3rd he had an interview with the Rája, who asked him "how far Bombay lay from Bassein, how broad the river which parted us and if passable without boats, if we had quitted Bandora, if Bombay was walled and whether it had a ditch or river, and if we had any other fort within the town, to which we gave proper replies." Sháhu also put the startling question whether "dread of the Maráthás had not occasioned the visit", to which answer was given that "friendship alone moved us." A few days afterwards the envoy had another audience with the Rája "in a mean place he had erected with his own hands for his present convenience during the siege. He was very gracious to us, and seemed delighted with the birds that made a part of our present, expressing a willingness to do us good offices." Captain Gordon, however, soon discovered that the Rája's good offices were not of much use, for "Bájiráv is so powerful that he makes small account of the Rája." During their stay in camp news came from Delhi that Nádirsháh, who had plundered the Imperial City, "seemed disposed to march against the Maráthás." "On which the Rája with much vehemence plucked off his turband (being a mark of great concern) saying, will Bassein and all our new acquisitions make amends for twenty-two thousand brave men lost there?" We are however afterwards informed that "the return of Nádirsháh is confirmed, and a report seems current that the Maráthás will proceed for seizing Delhi." On the 25th the Mission were allowed to take their leave, the Rája "desiring his friend, the Governor of Bombay, would not omit to send him eight Guinea hens, a pair of Turkeys, some Bussora pigeons, a little mummy, and any kind of curious birds." The envoy returned by way of Poona, and he writes: "That place seems well built and abounds with people and is the chief residence of Bájiráv, who has a great extent of country, to appearance more fertile and valuable than any other I had passed through. I visited the foundery where I saw many cohorn and bomb shells, said to have been cast there, and a form of a thirteen-inch mortar—I was told they make such with great ease—and have learnt the art of running iron for making shot." The Mission arrived safe at Bombay after an absence of two months.

The mission of Inchbird proved a greater success even than that of Gordon. He visited the victorious Chimnáji at Bassein and records what took place in a letter, dated 27th June 1739. From the first question he suspected "they were bringing a demand of money upon the anvil." He however plainly told them that "the Company would sooner see the Island of Bombay sunk under water than they could or would comply with any such request." The Maráthás complained bitterly of the aid supplied from time to time to the Portuguese, which had cost them much trouble; but the envoy consoled them by saying that "as they now were

in the same capacity they might expect and experience the same friendship from us upon occasions." They declared that they hoped soon to conquer Daman and Chaul and have a strong fleet at sea. The envoy adroitly remarked, the fleet might be profitably employed in putting down the cruisers who levied black mail along the sea-coast and gave them a sound lecture on the advantages of free trade. He told them "that theirs was a good country, and that it entirely lay within their own breasts to make themselves happy and considerable in it by encouraging trade, by making the duties and taxes to be imposed upon it light and easy to the fair trader, and granting foreign merchants their protection and free navigation at sea at an easy rate, which was the true policy of all great minds who proposed to render themselves considerable in the world." Bájiráv's people allowed that sending an embassy to Sháhu Rája was a piece of good policy, but "they greatly resented your not consulting them in it first." After considerable trouble and the exercise of great skill and tact Inchbird succeeded in arranging the terms of a treaty, dated the 12th July 1739, which was ratified at Bombay. This was the first treaty made with the Maráthás. It was principally of a commercial nature, and by it the Peshwa conceded to the English free trade in his dominions.

A year after the conclusion of the treaty Bájiráv died. By his wisdom and firmness he established in his family the throne he had usurped. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Báláji Bájiráv, more generally known by the appellation of Nána. During his reign an agreement was made to reduce the power of the pirate chief Ángria. The founder of the family was Kánoji Ángria, who is said to have got his name Ángria from Ángarvádi, a village near Harnai in Ratnágiri. In 1698 he was appointed Admiral of the Marátha fleet, and proved himself a brave and daring commander. His ships crept along the coast, plundering every vessel and sailing up every ford to sack every undefended town. Shiváji had fortified every creek with a fort, and these fell into the hands of Kánoji, who became the founder of a piratical empire, which extended from Goa to Bombay. The fleets of the Ángrias consisted of fast sailing vessels of small burden and rowing boats of forty or fifty oars and crowded with daring and desperate men. From the wik or creek in which their fleet lay the wikings or creekmen pounced upon their prey. When they drew near they gathered astern of their victim and fired into her rigging until they succeeded in disabling her, the rowing boats then closed with her, and the crew sword in hand boarded her from all sides. A heavy merchant vessel lay completely at the mercy of the pirates, and the Company had to spend a large sum annually in protecting their growing trade. At length in 1755 the Bombay Government determind, in alliance with the Peshwa, to make a vigorous attempt to crush the pirates. On the 22nd March Commodore James sailed from Bombay with a small squadron, consisting of his flag-ship the *Protector*, the *Bombay*, twenty-eight guns, the *Swallow*, sixteen guns, and the *Triumph* and *Viper*, bomb vessels. He was found at Chaul by the Marátha fleet, consisting of seven grabs and sixty gallivats, having on board ten thousand soldiers. It was intended that the Marátha army should besiege the forts of the enemy and the English fleet blockade the harbours. Commodore James was not to lend any of his people, except a few of the train "which you may lend them to point their cannon." Captain James, both in his letter to the Board and in his diary, gives a graphic account of Suvarndurg. "Suvarndurg, the golden fortress, is built on a low irregular island situated about a quarter mile from the mainland. The fortifications are cut out of the solid rock, here and there supplemented by blocks of large red stones of near four feet square, so hard that many of our shot split by striking against them." Opposite the island commanding the narrow channel was Fort Gova, called by James Fort Goa, and on a peninsula of land joined to it Fattedurg and Connoidurg. Suvarndurg, James informs us, had fifty guns, Fort Goa about forty-four, and the two others twenty guns each. On the 2nd April James opened fire on Suvarndurg from the sea-

shore but "found the walls too thick and solid to beat down." He asked the Marátha commander for the loan of 800 or 1,000 of his people to enter the fort by storm, "but could not prevail on him." Next morning James discerned that the water was deep enough for him to go further in and bombard both Fort Gova and Suvarndurg. "They fired pretty briskly upon us from the outer and inner forts," he writes, "but by returning the compliment of the former with the lower deck, and of the latter with the upper deck guns, two or three at a time, and by that means keeping an incessant fire upon them, they became very silent in three hours and afterwards fired a shot only now and then." A shell blew up the magazine and a general conflagration ensued. Next morning James renewed the bombardment, and "at 10 three of the forts struck their colours, on which sent Lieutenant Young on shore with English flags, which were hoisted, man'd ships, and gave three cheers." On landing James discovered that the Governor of Fort Gova and some of his followers had escaped to Suvarndurg and "was resolved to maintain it some time in hopes of receiving succour from Dábul. He therefore next day opend fire on it from the ships and shore and "landed a number of people under cover of it, who cut and broke open the wicket of the door and entered without much opposition." Thus, as Orme remarks, Commodore James by his determination and pluck "destroyed the timorous prejudices which had for twenty years been entertained of the impracticability of reducing any of Angria's fortified harbours." After the fall of Suvarndurg James proceeded to Bánkot, which surrendered at the first summons, and was handed over to the Maráthás to keep for the English. On his return the English Commodore, according to agreement, made over Suvarndurg to the Maráthás and in October we took possession of Bánkot and changed its name to Fort Victoria. Commodore James returned to Bombay on the 27th April 1775, but the home Board having had pressing letters from Nána and his generals that he should assist them in reducing Ratnágiri, they reluctantly consented to send him there. In a letter to the Hon'ble Company we are told, "on our vessels' arrival at Ratnágiri they flung a few shells into the place, but the swell tumbling in on the approach of the monsoon made it impracticable to direct the shells with any hopes of success, and the time being elapsed to which we had limited the Commodore's stay to the southward, he returned again and imported the 18th May."

Tuláji Angria, after the capture of Suvarndurg, took refuge in the stronghold of Gheria, built on a craggy promontory, almost surrounded by the ocean, and moored his ships under the shelter of its walls. After the monsoon the naval and military strength of Bombay was increased by the arrival of Admiral Watson with the royal squadron, and of Colonel Robert Clive with a large detachment of the King's troops from England. The troops had been sent to attack the French and their allies in the Deccan, but the Bombay Government thought they might first be employed with advantage in destroying the pirate in his den. Admiral Watson consented on certain conditions to employing the King's ships in reducing the fastness, and Colonel Robert Clive tendered his services. Commodore James was sent with three ships to reconnoitre the fortress which was believed "to be as strong as Gibraltar, and like that, situated on a mountain inaccessible from the sea." He however reported "that the place was not high nor nearly so strong as it had been represented." On the 7th February 1756 the fleet sailed from Bombay. It consisted of twelve men-of-war, six of the royal and six of the Company's, five bomb vessels, four Marátha grabs and fifty gallivats. On board this squadron to co-operate with it on the land side was a force of eight hundred Europeans, a company of King's artillery and six hundred Native troops. Before the fleet sailed the chief officers met to determine how the prize money should be divided. According to the King's proclamation Clive was only entitled to the same share as the Captain of a ship, but Watson generously consented "to give the Colonel such a part of his share as will make it equal to Rear Admiral Pocock's." On the 11th the squadron arrived off Gheria and found the Marátha force camped against it.

Tuláji Angria, terrified at the strength of the British fleet, left the fortress in charge of his brother and took refuge in the camp of his own countrymen. The Marátha General came on board the Admiral's ship and, Mr. Hugh in his diary informs us, he told the Admiral that "if we should have a little patience the fort would surrender without our firing a gun." He promised to bring Tuláji the next morning "to treat with us in regard to giving up the place, though at the same time he had the assurance to offer me any sum of money I could name on condition I could persuade the Admiral to desist commencing hostilities till they should deliver up the fort." Next morning the Marátha General did not appear according to promise and the Admiral determined "to run in and begin the attack as soon as the sea and wind would permit." The ships and bomb-ketches sailed straight into the harbour, anchored abreast of the fortress and opened a fire that in the course of a few hours silenced the enemy's guns. A shell set on fire one of Angria's ships and the whole of his fleet was burnt. Late in the evening Clive landed and occupied the ground between the Peshwá's army and the fort. Next afternoon, the morning having been spent in fruitless negotiations, "the ships warped in to within two hundred yards and opened fire on the walls with only the lower-deck guns." In a couple of hours the fort capitulated. One officer with sixty men marched into it and took possession and "at 36 minutes past 6 English colours were hoisted at the fort." Next morning Colonel Clive, with all the land forces, entered the citadel. This was a bitter disappointment to the Marátha General who, the diary informs us, "made use of all the methods he could think of for the place to be delivered up to him without any regard to us, and when he found he could not obtain his ends he even tempted our own officers, (who were lodged with a party of men within a hundred and fifty yards of the fort,) by offering them a lakh of rupees to let his people pass our centinels in order to get into the fort before us, which they rejected in a proper manner, and told him they would immediately fire upon him and his people if they did not retire, which they thought proper to do upon our people being ordered to present their firelocks."

On the 26th February the fleet returned to Bombay. The Government were very anxious to keep Gheria and offered to give Bánkot in exchange, but the Peshwa strongly objected to the exchange and wrote to the Governor on the subject. He informed him that the friendship between him and the King of England "was duly cultivated because of all Europeans the English are people of their honour" and as an example he quoted the behaviour of the Governor of Durmápatam to Mahomed Ally Caun, and significantly added: "I reckon your honor an Englishman as well as him." Mr. Bourchier in reply expressed his regret that the Peshwa should think him less an Englishman than these gentlemen, "or that I have not the honor of my King and country as much at heart," and informed the Peshwa "that I made a proposal of exchanging Bánkot for Gheria is true, but I never insisted on it unless it had been agreeable to you." Mr. Spencer was sent as envoy to Poona and had an interview with Nána. The Peshwa asked that he should assist him with troops and artillery in his intended invasion of the Karnátak, but the request was declined by the envoy "from the uncertain state affairs were in Europe regarding the French." Not deterred by this refusal he also requested aid "in his expedition against the people about Delhi," but this, writes Mr. Spencer, "I evaded as gently as I could by representing our situation which would not admit of our parting with people especially so far." The envoy seems to have conducted his difficult mission with considerable tact, and on the 12th October a treaty was signed which, besides securing certain commercial advantages, excluded the Dutch from the trade of the Marátha dominions and gave the English ten villages towards defraying the expenses of keeping up Bánkot.

As there remained nothing more to do on the Western Coast, Clive wrote the following letter, requesting permision to be allowed to proceed to Fort David, of which he had been appointed Governor :—

"Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,—As the men-of-war will sail in four days for the other coast I am very desirous of your approbation and consent to take my passage for Fort St. George on one of them. It will be needless to explain the Secret Committee's intentions in sending me first to Bombay. Your Honour and Council being sufficiently acquainted therewith, I would only represent that, as the truce on the other side hath at least suspended all thoughts of carrying into execution the proposed plan till further advices from England, my absence may be dispensed with without detriment to the Company.

If your Honor and Council think my undertaking the expedition against Golconda absolutely necessary, my going to the other coast I apprehend, can occasion no loss of time or be any impediment thereto. The same conveyance which brings round the detachment ordered from home may bring me likewise.

The approach of the rainy season, if I am not misinformed, will make it impossible to take the field before next October, by which time I may be returned to Bombay; and as the success of the undertaking will greatly depend upon the train of Artillery, Major Chalmers (whose particular province it is) is very well qualified to give directions relating thereto. The expedition against Gheria has put the train in great forwardness, and I make no doubt but what remains to be done will be accomplished long before the month of October.

The above reasons will, I hope, induce your Honor and Council to think that as I cannot be of immediate use in a military capacity, I may be allowed in the meantime to look after the Company's interest and my own at Fort St David.

By offering my service against Gheria at a time when success could not be insured or private advantages foreseen, will, I flatter myself, be deemed a proof of my zeal and attachment to the Hon'ble Company's service, and indeed my obligations are of such a nature that I can have no choice when their interest is at stake, and though I much suspect both want of abilities and constitution to command so great an undertaking, yet, if called upon, I shall cheerfully exert myself in that service to which I owe every thing.

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
ROBERT CLIVE.

Bombay 21st April 1756."

Dated three days later we find in the records another letter from Colonel Robert Clive, in which he complains of the way in which he had been treated regarding a court-martial on an officer which had been lately held. "Neither do I complain against your Honor and Council," he writes, "for ordering the general court-martial, but against the Governor only, who never thought proper to ask my advice or opinion, or even to inform me himself or by any other person whatever with one syllable relating thereto; and considering the rank I bear of Lieutenant-Colonel in his Majesty's service, of Deputy Governor of St. David, and of a member of the committee of this place, I do not think I have been treated by the Hon'ble Richard Bourchier, Esq., agreeably to the intentions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, who, I flatter myself, will do justice herein when they come to hear thereof." Mr. Daniel Draper, Secretary to Government, was instructed to reply that the Government do not pretend to instruct Colonel Clive in military duty "but judge it necessary to put him in mind of something so generally known that no body can be supposed ignorant of them except such as willfully shut their eyes." The fact generally known was that a particular rank commenced when it was conferred for a particular service and "expired of course when that service was no more needed." Mr. Draper was also further directed to acquaint Colonel Clive "that the Board had no intention to insult or affront you, and that they can likewise answer the same for the President, but that they do not think him in the least obliged to be accountable to any

officer of whatever rank, or the Governor of any other settlement, for what he shall think proper to lay before the Board, and that they as readily as you refer the whole of this affair to the determination of the Hon'ble Company." Clive and Watson, the diary records, left Bombay early in April for Fort St. George.

Three years after the capture of Gheria, the Bombay Government determined to send another embassy to the Maráthás, as "Nána the Peshwa had frequently desired the President to send a person to Poona with whom he might converse with freedom and confidence regarding our interests." The Peshwa was greatly offended at our not assisting him to take Janjira; and it was publicly reported that Nána had been treating with the French, and that he had offered to assist them in taking Bombay if they would assist him in taking Janjira We had also just then captured the Castle of Surat, much to the disgust of the Maráthás, and the envoy was to soothe Nána by informing him, that, if the Navváb of Surat did not pay him what was justly his due, we should "always be ready to exert our interest and influence in obtaining him redress." Mr. William Andrew Price was chosen to be our envoy, and he left Bombay on the 24th August 1759. He reached the Sangam on the 4th. "This village is situated on the banks of the river Mula on one side as Poona is on the other. The river is fordable." He found the Bráhmans engaged in funeral ceremonies and so could not obtain an interview with the Peshwa. After some little delay he saw Nána at Parvati, but all political discussion seems to have been carefully avoided. The envoy, however, tells us, that "having had an opportunity of enquiring into the situation of affairs with respect to our nation," he finds that the success of the English troops was a very mortifying stroke to the Maráthás, and that he had some reason likewise to think that "they have made overtures to the French of joining them against Bombay, provided they will assist them in taking Janjira from the Siddi." Shortly afterwards the envoy had another interview with Nána, but he only entertained him with a sight of his horses and discoursed on indifferent matters. He, however, referred him to his Ministers, with whom he had a long conference. They told him if we would not engage to assist them against the Siddi they would not enter upon any other business. On the 30th Nána sent Mr. Price an invitation to a tent pitched without the town, "where he entertained me with the combats of elephants, which lasted about three hours; and although I had much discourse with him on the affairs of Europe in general, yet he never once mentioned his reasons for inviting me to Poona." More interviews followed and much parleying took place, but nothing definite was settled. Nána declared his intention of sending one of his Ministers to the President at Bombay, and the envoy left Poona after a sojourn of two months.

Two years after the embassy visited Poona, the terrible Afghan Abdali invaded India for the second time, and totally defeated the Maráthás on the fatal field of Pániput 1761. Not only was their power in Northern India destroyed, but the hope of Hindu supremacy over the continent perished. Nána Sáheb survived the disaster only a few months. He was succeeded by his second son Mádhavráv Ballál, the eldest having perished at Pá... The Peshwa was only seventeen when he mounted the throne, and his uncle Rágh... strenuous efforts to keep him in a state of pupilage; but he took the reins of... into his own hands, and with great wisdom and firmness guided the State. In ... was sent to him by the Bombay Government. In their letter of instruct... Mr. Mostyn, they declared that the growing power of the Maráthás w... lamented, "and has not failed to attract our attention as well as t... Madras and Bengal, inasmuch that nothing either in their po... to check the same as much as possible." But the dread of...

advantageous to pursue a different plan by endeavouring all in our power to cultivate an alliance with them." The envoy was to attempt to negotiate an alliance against Hyder. On the 29th November 1767 Mr. Mostyn reached "a pagoda called Ganesh Khind within one kos of Poona." He resided at the capital for three months, and had many interviews with the Peshwa. He was always treated with great courtesy by the Sovereign and Ministers, and many intricate negotiations were begun, but none were brought to any definite conclusion, because both parties were watching the tide of events. The Maráthás did not care to make any treaty if Hyder proved victorious, and we did not wish to make any treaty if we could crush him without their aid. While Mr. Mostyn was at Poona, the President and Council of Bombay took the first step in a policy which led to disaster and the loss of many lives shed in a fruitless war which raged during many years. Mr. Brome, Mr. Mostyn's assistant, was sent on a mission to Rághoba, who was then residing at Násik. Rághoba complained bitterly of the ingratitude of his nephew the Peshwa, and of the conduct of the Ministers at Poona, and announced his intention of punishing them as soon as the weather would permit of troops being moved. He expressed a hope that the English would engage on his side, and that he would receive help from them when he might take up arms. The envoy asked what his masters were to expect in return should they think proper to give him assistance. He replied, "he would with pleasure pay ready money for what he might receive from their hands." Mr. Brome remarked, that his masters did not make a practice of hiring out their troops, and he presumed that "they would expect some advantages exclusive of the bare pay of their troops, and the amount of such ammunition he might receive from their hands." Rághoba inquired what would content the Bombay Government, and the envoy replied that he had received no instructions regarding this matter, but he presumed "they would expect something adequate to the assistance." Rághoba on his part refused to make any proposals until he was assured of assistance, and Mr. Brome took leave of Rághoba, and his mission was barren of any immediate results. Five years after Mr. Mostyn visited Poona Mádhávráv died, and his early death was a national calamity. He was succeded by his brother Naráyánráv, a lad of eighteen, who, after having enjoyed the throne for a few months, was murdered. Rághoba now assumed the dignity of Peshwa (1773), and in order to strengthen his position, entered into negotiations with Sindia, Holkar and the English.

When Bájiráv the first Peshwa usurped the supreme authority, Raghoji Bhonsla who was Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and held the province of Berár in jághír, proceeded to turn it into an independent Government. As the Mahomedan historian informs us, "this man was the first who assumed independence from being a tax-gatherer." The example set by the Peshwa was also followed by his own subordinates. Mulhárji Holkar, a cavalry soldier of the Sudra caste, Ránoji Sindia, slipper-bearer, and Piláji Gáikawár, the cowherd, from being menials became the founders of regal dynasties. They held commissions from the Peshwa [illegible] effect certain conquests which they received upon certain stipulations, the chief of which was [illegible] intain a body of troops for the support of the empire. The distance of their sphere of [illegible] owever, removed them from the control of the Peshwa, and they began to make war [illegible] thout his knowledge and approbation, and to use the troops not for the advantage of [illegible] their own aggrandisement. In course of time each assumed independent [illegible] they professed nominal obedience to the Peshwa, they stood in the same [illegible] Peshwa stood in respect to the Rája of Sátára, the descendant of [illegible] the death of Mádhavráv, Mahádji Sindia, who had been wounded [illegible] he Maráthás an ascendency in Upper India. He recovered Delhi [illegible] pomp reseated the Mogal Emperor on the Imperial throne.

To the great Mahádji, Rághoba applied for aid when the Ministers of State at Poona formed a party in favour of the widow of the late Peshwa.

Caste jealousies had now begun to sap the foundation of the Marátha Empire. The early Peshwas, who were called Pant Pradháns when the office was first instituted by Shiváji, belonged to a Bráhmanical caste called Deshasths, but Báláji Vishvanáth, who so greatly increased the power of the office of Peshwa, was of an inferior caste of Bráhmans called Chitpávans. Rája Rám, the second son of Shiváji, had, however, created the post of Pant Pratinidhi or Viceroy, which was given to a Bráhman of the Deshasth caste. Great jealousy naturally arose between the followers of the Pant Pratinidhi and the followers of the Peshwa. The former regarded the Peshwas as mere upstarts so far as social and religious status was concerned, and the Peshwas exercised the whole of their power to deprive the higher Bráhmans of any influence in the State. The Ministers were anxious to decrease the power of the Peshwa as the Peshwa had decreased the power of the descendants of Shiváji, and they were aided by all the higher castes who had been deprived of office. "The wise and just administration of Rághoba," writes Mr. Taylor, "would have totally defeated the views these men had formed of benefiting themselves by the minority of Madhávráv. They therefore exerted every artifice and intrigue to deprive Rághoba of power. It was industriously reported that the widow of the late Peshwa was pregnant, and she was taken to Purandhar and kept in close confinement. The better to secure, it is supposed, a male child somehow, five Bráhman women in the same state as the widow of Náráyanráv were said to have accompanied her, every person supposed to be in the interest of Rághoba was guarded, and the confederates immediately set about collecting troops to support this declared rebellion against the Peshwa." At first fortune smiled on Rághoba and he defeated the rival party and took their Commander-in-Chief prisoner. In this crisis it was announced that the widow of the Peshwa had given birth to a son, and when only forty days old the child was formally installed. Rághoba now sought the aid of Sindia and Holkar, but finding that they would give him no substantial assistance to regain his power, he began negotiations with the English. The Bombay Government promised to assist him with men if he would advance them money, and on his regaining power cede to the East India Company Sálsette with Bassein and its dependencies.

While these negotiations were in progress news reached the Council that the Portuguese intended to take advantage of the discord which prevailed at Poona to seize these places. "Had this event taken place," the Bombay Government wrote to the Governor General and Council, "it would not only effectually have prevented us from ever acquiring Sálsette for the Hon'ble Company, but the Portuguese would then again have had it in their power to obstruct our trade by being in possession of the principal passes to the inland country, and to lay whatever imposition they pleased upon it, which in former times on every occasion they were so prone to do, which of course would have been of infinite prejudice to the trade, revenues, and interests of the Company in these parts, insomuch that we should in a great measure have been subject to the caprice of the Portuguese." The very day the forces set out against Thána, the Portuguese fleet appeared off Bombay, and "the Commander of which so soon as he gained intelligence of our proceedings, delivered a formal protest, by direction, as he said, of th[e] Captain General of Goa, which shows the necessity of the measure we have pursued." A[fter] a long and wearisome march, "the distance from Sion to this place" having "been m[uch] represented," our troops got possession of the town of Thána. The siege of the f[ort] a more difficult task than was anticipated. Mr. John Watson, Superintendent [of] Marine, and General Gordon, who were sent "to co-operate with each other f[or] service," differed, as to the method of reducing the fort. The former wi[shed]

forts, gain command of the water, and starve Thána into submission; but the latter did not consider his force to be sufficiently strong to bear being disunited. He writes "our detachments drive the enemy wherever they meet them, but even in beating them we lose men and harass the survivors. I am therefore resolved to carry on the siege with the utmost vigour and with all my force. The fort once taken the inferior posts will fall, and we may then with propriety make large detachments but not till then." In another letter he says—"I cannot make small ones to expose our arms to loss and disgrace." During the siege a cannon ball came through an old wall near which Mr. Watson was standing, driving the dust into his eyes while a stone struck him on the arm. The wound at first did not seem to be dangerous, but a few days after receiving it he had to leave Thána, and in the diary of the 26th December 1774 we read—"The body of the late John Watson, Esq., was interred this morning in the burying ground without the town, being attended by the principal inhabitants. Every public honor due on this occasion to his rank and merit was paid to his memory" (p. 201). It was also "unanimously resolved that a handsome monument be ordered to his memory in the church with a suitable inscription on it at the Hon'ble Company's expense." On the 27th December an attempt was made to fill up the ditch, and our troops "persisted in the work for nearly two hours with the utmost steadiness under a most galling and incessant fire from the breach." "But our loss in killed and wounded," the General writes, "was so great that I was obliged to order them to retreat before the passage across the ditch could be completed." "The grenadiers," we are told, "did every thing that men could do." The next day the fort was taken by assault, and "the slaughter was very great from the resentment of the soldiers from their former sufferings."

On the last day of the year 1774 Thána was captured and on the 7th March the long pending treaty between Rághoba and the Government of Bombay was signed at Surat. Troops under the command of Colonel Keating were now despatched from Bombay to conduct Rághoba to Poona and instal him as Peshwa. After a short stay at Surat they, accompanied by Rághoba, proceeded to Cambay, which port after a tedious and disagreeable voyage they reached on the 17th of March. Three days after landing they were joined by the army which Rághoba had deserted after his defeat by Holkar and Sindia. Before leaving Cambay Colonel Keating's detachment had been reinforced by two companies of European grenadiers and one battalion of sepoys from Madras. His force now consisted of 2,500 men, besides Rághoba's troops, the major portion of which was a mere rabble. The united army now marched towards the river Sábarmati through a fertile country; but it being the end of the dry season, the wells and reservoirs were found to be dry, and the men suffered greatly from the lack of water. On reaching the village of Hasamli, the English Commander found the confederate army posted on the opposite side of the river. They immediately advanced to the attack, and a sharp engagement ensued. The enemy were compelled to retire after suffering considerable loss. In the English line eight men were wounded and none killed. Rághoba's army remained mere spectators of the fray. After the engagement the army crossed the river and proceeded to Kaira. On arriving there they found the confederate army had retired to some distance, and, leaving the town unmolested, they marched to the village of Hyderabad (p. 223), where their progress was barred by the confederate army who had taken up a commanding position. After an engagement which lasted about a couple of hours, the enemy were repulsed. The loss on the [illegible] side was slight, but "Rághoba's loss was more considerable, near thirty killed and [illegible] the greatest part of the enemy's shot seemed directed to that quarter where the [illegible] person on his elephant." The victors marched to Nadiád and encamped under [illegible] Rághoba had levied a contribution of sixty lákhs from the inhabitants of the [illegible] d towards the river Máhi. On the 18th May the two forces again con-

fronted each other. The battle is minutely described in Colonel Keating's frank letter (p. 226). It began by a cannonade on the rear, where Rághoba was seated on his state elephant. But the fire was quickly silenced. The guns were being withdrawn when the order was given for a party to make a dash to capture two which were behind the rest. But the assailants as they got near the guns were attacked by a large body of the enemy. They were driven back but again returned to the struggle. At this critical moment a large body of cavalry with several war elephants, by declaring themselves to be Rághoba's, managed to penetrate between the advanced party and our main body. A sudden and unaccountable panic among the grenadiers nearly lost us the day; but after an engagement of four hours the enemy were routed. The victory was dearly purchased. An eye-witness tells us, "but of fifteen British officers in the advanced divisions seven were killed and four wounded, besides a great many native officers and two hundred sepoys; we also had to lament eighty Europeans killed and missing, mostly grenadiers. The officers at that unfortunate crisis, separated from the line, and deserted by their soldiers, bravely fell in the bed of honor. I had been conversing with most of them during the morning march, and in the evening was called to bury them in a large fort with their comrades." The loss of the vanquished was great, and among them were several officers of high rank. The eye-witness writes: "Many of the Maráthás fell in attempting to carry off the killed and wounded, an act of humanity to which they pay the greatest attention."[1]

The hard fought battle of Arras was almost the only success gained to the cause of Rághoba, and it was short-lived. A few days after it was fought the Supreme Government pronounced "the war which you have entered into against the Marátha State impolitic, dangerous, unauthorized, and unjust" (p. 238). "You have imposed on yourselves," they wrote, "the charge of conquering the whole Marátha Empire for a man who appears incapable of affording you any effectual assistance in it". The Supreme Government peremptorily required that the Company's forces should be withdrawn "to your own garrison in whatsoever state your affairs may be, unless their safety may be endangered by an instant retreat." The letter bears the signature of Warren Hastings as the head of the Government, but it did not express accurately his sentiments regarding the policy of the Bombay Government. In a letter to Lawrence Sulivan, dated 21st March, he writes: "I have always considered the capture of Sálsette as an act of necessity and of good policy, not inconsistent with the most rigid principles of political justice. I never approved of the treaty with Rághoba, nor the precipitate measure of the war undertaken without a force of treasure to support it, without a plan of conduct, and with little necessity and less profit to requite it. But as it is almost impossible to withdraw from a war before the conclusion of it with honor and safety, had it rested with me I would have directed them to prosecute their original design by escorting Rághoba to Poona, and to get clear of the war as soon as they could with honor and safety. But I was not in a position to dictate, and the language of the majority was to order the Presidency of Bombay to withdraw their forces immediately and without any reservation. All the good that I could do was by temporizing. I therefore advised that an order should be sent to withdraw the army, but I proposed to qualify the order with the following exceptions: 1stly, that the safety of the troops might be endangered by it; 2ndly, that any decisive advantage had been gained over the enemy; and, 3rdly, that a negotiation had taken place. In either of these cases I proposed that the order should not have effect. The majority adopted the first exception but rejected the other two." He also adds—"I have taken much pains to temper the severity of our Board in their

[1] Forbes' Oriental Memoirs, Vol. II.

letter to Bombay * * *. You long ago knew my wish to see a control given to this Government over the presidencies; but I never meant such a control as is now exercised; nor did the Parliament mean it. The Act gives us a mere negative power, and no more. It says the other presidencies shall not make war nor treaties without the sanction of this Government, but carefully guards against every expression which can imply a power to dictate what the other presidencies shall do; much less does it authorize the Governor General and Council to make cessions and exchange places for the other presidencies. Instead of uniting all the powers of India, all the use we have hitherto made of this Act of Parliament has been to tease and embarrass."[1]

The Bombay Government ordered Colonel Keating to return with his forces into British territory, and Mr. Hornby the President wrote a dignified protest against the action of the Supreme Government (p. 239). He declared that he and his colleagues considered that the welfare of the presidency entirely depended on their preventing the island of Sálsette from again falling into the hands of the Portuguese, and "in this situation we are of opinion policy absolutely required that we should side with one of the contending parties in the Marátha State that it might be reconciled to our motives for that attack, and to our continuing in possession of that island. This necessity being allowed, justice doubtless required that we should take part with Rághoba the Peshwa, and in duty to our employers we made this decision as advantageous to them as possible, as we think is evident from the treaty." They proceed to inform the Governor General that they have deputed Mr. William Taylor," a member of our Board to visit Calcutta in order, more fully than can be done by letter at so great a distance, to represent to your Honor and Council the motives for all our proceedings, the present situation of affairs, with the danger and discredit that must allow our treaty being cancelled and Rághoba deserted." Mr. Taylor on reaching Calcutta wrote a very full and able letter regarding Marátha affairs. The letter deserves to be closely studied by students of history, as it throws fresh light on the causes which led to the rapid decline of the Marátha Empire. But the arguments of Mr. Taylor had no effect on the Supreme Government. They inform him that "after duly considering the representations which you have been pleased to deliver to us, we are confirmed in our opinion of the expediency of the Company's troops being immediately recalled from the service of Rághoba in their own garrison" (p. 269.) They also declared their intention of deputing an agent of their own, Colonel Upton, to negotiate with the ruling ministerial party at Poona. At first the pretensions of the Ministry at Poona were so great that it was impossible to make any settlement with them, and on the 7th March the Supreme Government, thinking that Colonel Upton's negotiations had been entirely broken off, wrote to the Bombay Government to renew hostilities. They said: "We think it necessary to take the earliest opportunity to release you from the restrictions which we formerly laid upon your operations, and to provide every means in our power for carrying on the war in conjunction with Rághoba with vigour". The Treaty of Purandhar, however, to the disappointment of the Governor-General and the Bombay Government had been signed before the letter was written. "The Treaty of Purandhar" writes Warren Hastings to a friend, "was executed the 1st of March 1776—I disapproved it." The treaty established peace between the British Government and the ministerial party, and dissolved the alliance with Rághoba, who appealed to the King of England. He had entered into a solemn treaty with the Governor of Bombay, and in his letter (p. 282) he wrote: "The English custom is very well known everywhere like the sun, that is if any Governor has undertaken any

[1] Life of Warren Hastings.

business, the other unite to confirm the same, and join him to get it accomplished I believe the said Governor Hastings may have done what he did, not understanding the business, all which your Majesty may have heard from the representations of the said Governor Hornby. Good fame, reputation, and uprightness of English nation is publicly known in this part of the world. It is therefore right that every one of them ought to get the just and solemn agreements which their Governor may have made with any man accomplished, not suffering any man to interrupt it."

The Treaty of Purandhar was only a temporary and hollow truce. The Bombay Government continued to give protection to Rághoba, and the Maráthás delayed and evaded the concessions they had made. It was impossible that any treaty which excepted Salsette would meet with the approval of the patriot party in the Capital of the Deccan. Two years passed in appeals from the Bombay and Poona authorities to the Governor-General and Council, and in ineffectual, though earnest, endeavours on their part to reconcile them. A new feature was added to the dispute by the arrival of Mons. Chevalier de St. Lubin at Poona. Nána Fadanavis, who had strenuously obstructed the fulfilment of the treaty, immediately attached himself to the Chevalier. The British envoy complained that "indeed in every respect they pay the greatest attention to the French." Mons. de St. Lubin was received with great pomp by the Peshwa when he delivered his credentials, "being letters from the King and Ministers of France." The letters from J. Madgett, and Mr. Farmer, of the Bombay Civil Service, (pp. 291 and 296) reveal in detail the exploits of Mons. St. Lubin. The main object of the Chevalier was to establish a factory, supported by a military force, at Poona, and to obtain a sea-port near Bombay. If he had succeeded, the French would have gained their former importance in India, and the English would have had to battle with them, supported by all the powers and resources of the Marátha Empire, for the supremacy of the East. If St. Lubin had accomplished his design of bringing into Poona an European force and European officers to drill the natives, he would have made the Government of the Peshwa united and powerful, and once more in all probability the Maráthás would have ravaged the plains of Hindustán. The Bombay Government in their resolution, dated 10th December 1777, very properly remark, that "if time is given to the French for the French Ministry to take their measure and to supply Nána with a body of forces, we can expect nothing but a repetition of the scene of wars and intrigues formerly acted on the coast of Coromandel, which will certainly be fatal to the influence of the English on this coast, and may end in our total subversion." At this critical time the rivalry between Sakárám Bápu created a division in the Council of the Poona Ministry, and the former made overtures for the assistance of the Company to bring Rághoba to Poona. The Bombay Government resolved "that if a formal application were made it might certainly with the utmost justice be considered as an application from the Maratha State and treated accordingly, as Sakárám Bápu is the Diván, or first officer, in the Government, and the principal person with whom Colonel Upton concluded the late treaty on behalf of the State, he being the Minister first named in the treaty." It was also ordered that the "resolution be immediately forwarded to the Governor General and Council, who, we flatter ourselves, will do justice to our motives and afford their approbation and support to the step we have taken, and to the measures we may further pursue. The approbation and support of the Supreme Government was, after a stormy debate, gained only by the casting vote of Hastings. Francis and Wheler condemned the resolutions as illegal, unjust, and impolitic.[1] They argued

[1] Mr. Francis:—"I think the Presidency of Bombay should be directed to make some concessions to the ministerial party at Poona, and to endeavour to come to an accommodation with them as soon as possible. If we were to relinquish every one of the points which have been in dispute between us since the conclusion of the treaty, we should neither give up anything that originally belonged to us, nor indeed anything that is worth keeping. Terri-

that it was taken without the sanction of the supreme authority, that it was contrary to the Treaty of Purandhar, and that it involved the British in the dangers and burdens of war. Hastings and Barwell argued that the emergency justified the illegality, that it was not contrary to the treaty, because the principal person with whom the treaty had been made had proposed it, and that it was not impolitic, because it would give the English permanent influence in the Marátha Empire. Warren Hastings wrote: "I instantly proposed that we should authorize the design and that we should promise them our assistance both in men and money to support the execution of it, and I at the same time sent Mr. Hornby a copy of the proposed resolutions, to prevent the effects of the delays which I expected in passing them. They were passed on the 2nd of February, Mr. Barwell supporting them, and Messrs. Francis and Wheler dissenting and protesting." The main resolutions of the Governor General and Council were (p. 309), that it is the opinion of the Board that the President and Council of Bombay are warranted by the Treaty of Purandhar to join in a plan for conducting Rághunáthráv to Poona on the application of the ruling part of the administration of the Marátha State: (7th) that a supply of money to the amount of ten lákhs of rupees be immediately granted to the President and Council of Bombay: (8th) that military assistance be sent to the Presidency. A force under Colonel Leslie was ordered to cross the continent and place themselves under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

On the 24th November 1778 a new treaty with Rághoba was signed. The terms were similar to those of the treaty of 1775, but the English instead of aiding him to gain the throne specially stipulated that he was to be invested with power merely as Regent for the young Peshwa during his minority. The day after the conclusion of the treaty the Bombay force crossed the harbour and landed at Panvel. It consisted of about five hundred Europeans, and two thousand native infantry. The troops were commanded by Colonel Egerton, but the conduct of the war was entrusted to a Committee consisting of John Carnac, Esq., Colonel Charles Egerton, and Thomas Mostyn. No better plan to insure failure could have been devised. Valuable time which ought to have been occupied in advancing was devoted to petty quarrels. Disputes arose as to the number of guns the civilian members were entitled to, and Colonel Egerton insisted on having the honour of a separate table. Twenty-five days passed before the army "proceeded up the Ghát to Khandála." Mr. Carnac wrote to the Government, "Colonel Egerton's military ideas seem wholly derived from the mode of practice he has seen and observed during the short time he was in Germany, and he proceeds with the same precaution as if he had an European enemy to deal with, whereas the only method of ensuring success in this country is to advance and be forward." On the 6th January Colonel Egerton owing to ill-health requested "permission to resign the command, and proceed immediately to Bombay", which was agreed to. The Colonel, however, found the road to Bombay impracticable, and he returned to Camp and continued to act on the Committee. It now began to dawn on all concerned that the task they had undertaken was more difficult than they had imagined. No single chief joined Rághoba's standard. The hopes which the Committee had formed of a general rising in favour of Rághoba were grievously disappointed. The scheme of pushing into the heart of the Marátha Empire with a small army, they discovered, was a difficult one to accomplish. As the British force advanced the enemy retreated, and burnt and laid waste the

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torial acquisitions on that side of India are inconsistent with the Company's true interest, and no less contrary to their avowed fundamental policy. When we see that even their favourite acquisition of Sálsette is attended with an annual outlay of Rs. 1,40,849, that is that the expenses of maintaining the different establishments there exceed the revenues of the island by so great a sum, we ought, I think, to be deterred by decisive experiment from wishing to gain more in that part of India, or even to keep a great part of what we have gained."—(Extract of Bengal Secret Consultation, 11th July 1778.)

whole country. When the English reached the village of Talegaon they found it reduced to ashes, and the deserters and prisoners informed them that the Maráthás "had determined to burn Chinchvad, a town still more large and populous than Talegaon, and that measures are also taken even for the destruction of Poona." The army halted two days at Talegaon. On the 11th the Committee wrote the following fatal letter to the officer commanding the forces :—

"To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM COCKBURN,

Commanding the English Forces now at Talegaon.

SIR,—Having maturely deliberated upon the necessity of the measure, you are hereby directed to march back the army under your command towards the pass at Khandála as expeditiously as possible.

J. CARNAC.
CHARLES EGERTON.

Talegaon, 11th January 1779."

At night the heavy guns were thrown into a pond, the stores were burnt, and the British force began to retreat. It was fondly imagined that the Maráthás would not gain intelligence of the movement. But the advanced guard had not proceeded far when they were attacked by the enemy. Before dawn the small force was surrounded and fiercely assaulted on rear and flank; and it was sunset before they made good their retreat to the village of Wargaon. The only consoling circumstance was that "the troops during the whole time behaved with the greatest bravery." The hours of respite were few. At daybreak the enemy's guns began to play on the village, and they advanced to the attack. They were repulsed. But they came on again and again, and the battle raged the whole day. On the 13th instant we read, "a Committee was held to deliberate relative to overtures for the peaceable return of the army to Poona. No minutes taken, being in a severe cannonade and a number of persons standing round." The next morning Mr. Farmer was sent to the Marátha camp to negotiate terms with them. He was conducted to the top of a hill, where he was presented to Mahádji Sindia and Nána Fadanavis. Their answer to his overtures was curt: "If we wished to remain at peace with them Raghunáthdáv must be delivered up, (p. 368) and then we might return quietly otherwise we might do as we please." There was no difficulty in complying with this request for Rághoba had previously made up his mind to surrender himself to Sindia. The Marátha Ministers, however, on hearing that we were willing to comply with their request, proceeded to demand more rigorous terms. "Nana Fadanavis said, as we had broken the treaty concluded by Colonel Upton, before our army moved we must agree to remain as we were by our treaty with the late Peshwa Nána" (p. 369). The envoy then appealed to Sindia. But the result was not more satisfactory. "He said that, as to the surrender of Rághoba it mattered little; that we must settle a new treaty with the Marátha State, the one made by Colonel Upton being entirely broken by the present invasion of their country. In a few words, they seem to me to feel themselves in that situation with respect to us which the Turkish Vizier felt himself in with respect to Peter I. at the time the Empress Catharine sent in her jewels to the Vizier." The Committee on receipt of this intelligence called upon Colonel Cockburn to give his opinion relative to the practicability of marching back the army to Bombay. He declared that the troops could not sustain another attack from the Marátha army. He also added that being forty-five miles from Panvel it was not possible to reach that place in twenty days, and the small

army could not survive the daily attacks they were certain to encounter. "I therefore," he said, "cannot charge myself to conduct the army under these circumstances to Bombay, and humanity must prompt some other method than an attempt to retire in the face of the whole strength of the Marátha empire with such a handful of men, who must in such case be sacrificed." Colonel Egerton declared that his sentiments coincided with those expressed by Colonel Cockburn. The minutes of the Consultation held by the Poona Committee at Wargaon, the 15th January, prove that Mr. Carnac did not agree with his colleagues. He declared that the attempt ought to be made at all events rather than submit to the terms prescribed by the enemy, to which we have no authority to bind our employés. "And for his own part he would much sooner run his share of the risk than that they should be complied with." It was resolved "to advise Mr. Farmer that we have no powers to enter into or conclude any treaties, such power being solely lodged with the Governor General and Council of Bengal." The Committee, however, agreed to the contradictory resolution to send Mr. Holmes to Sindia, and to give him full powers to settle with the Darbár for the peaceable return of the army to Bombay, on such conditions as he may be able to obtain, since it is the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that a retreat is impracticable. Sindia, on being told that the Bombay Government considered they had no power to make a treaty, naively demanded what authority they had to break a treaty. He did not care whether Rághoba surrendered or not, but till the English made a new treaty the army must remain where it was, whatever might be the consequence. The Maráthás' terms were accepted. The English agreed to restore Sálsette and all territory acquired since 1782, and to countermand the march of Colonel Goddard. Sindia was promised the English share of Broach, and £40,000 were distributed among his followers.

The Bombay Government on hearing the news of the miserable convention at once repudiated it, on the ground that their agents had no power to make a treaty. It was fortunate that at this critical time the Bengal detachment was commanded by a soldier of courage and capacity. "I have every reason," wrote Warren Hastings, "to be satisfied with Colonel Goddard. He is one of the best executive officers in the service, remarkably lively and enterprizing." On hearing of the defeat of the Bombay troops, Goddard showed his bold and venturous temper by marching from Bundelkcund to Surat, a distance of three hundred miles, in twenty days. This was called in England "a frantic military exploit," but by such exploits our empire in India was won. The Supreme Government on hearing the news of the convention of Wargaon wrote to the Bombay Government that they "deemed it necessary to invest Colonel Goddard with full powers, as the public minister of this Government to treat with the Peshwa and the Ministers of the Marátha State for the renewal or confirmation of the Treaty of Purandhar, provided they will recede from the pretensions which they have acquired by the late engagements of Messrs. Carnac and Egerton, and will agree not to admit any French force to their dominions, nor allow that nation to form any establishment on the Maratha coast, empowering him to conclude a treaty with them on these conditions, the acceptance or refusal of which must determine the alternative of peace or war" (p. 386).

The Maráthás would not make peace on these terms, and on the 1st of January 1780 General Goddard marched from Surat to join the Bombay troops and to renew the war. On the 19th of January he appeared before Dubhoi, which was evacuated by the enemy after all preparations for attacking it had been made. Six days later a treaty was signed, by which the Company and Fattesing Gáikawár divided Gujarát. The former obtained the lands which belonged to the Poona Government, and "the English agreed to support and defend Fattesing in possession of his share of the Gujarát province." After the conclusion of the treaty General Goddard

against Ahmedabad, which the English had promised to restore to the Gaikwar, and receiving before the city its demanded its surrender. The Brahman Governor expressed his willingness to comply with the demand, but declared that he was only a prisoner in the hands of the Arab and Sindy mercenaries, who would not give up the place till the arrears of salary due to them had been paid (p. 396). Finding his efforts to gain the city by negotiation ineffectual, General Goddard began operations in earnest. Batteries were erected and their fire soon created a practicable breach. On the 15th the assault was made. The enemy stood their ground resolutely, and a bloody contest took place. Near three hundred of the enemy fell inside the breach and gateway before they were driven in. Of the besiegers one hundred and six were killed and wounded, among which were several European officers. At Ahmedabad General Goddard heard that the united armies of Sindia and Holkar, amounting to 40,000 men, were advancing towards Surat; and he immediately retraced his steps to attack them. Reinforced by forces he arrived at Baroda, where they were encamped. But Sindia, taken by surprise, had no inclination to try the chances of battle. To prevent himself from being attacked, he released from their confinement the English gentlemen who had been left as hostages with him after the convention of Wargaon, and a Vakil accompanied them to the English camp. He declared his master's friendship for the English and hatred towards Nána. He wished the General would "make such proposals to his master as might be consistent with the views and conducive to the interests of both parties." But Goddard refused to make the first overtures. After the lapse of three days the Vakil returned, and in the name of his sovereign proposed that Rágobha should relinquish all claims to any share in the administration of Poona; that Bájiráv his son should be appointed the Peshwa's Diván; but as he was too young to conduct the affairs of the state the whole administration should be in the hands of Sindia (400). General Goddard replied that the English "could not, consistent with their honor, ever agree to put any restraint upon Rágholba or compel him to leave their dominions." Goddard, suspecting that Sindia's sole object was to keep him inactive during the fair season, attempted to force a battle, but Sindia retreated as the English army advanced. On the 3rd of April, however, Goddard managed with a small detachment to surprise his army. "Seeing the inferiority of our force, and presuming upon their own numbers, they advanced with much appearance of courage and resolution, but were received by so warm and well directed a fire from our guns that they were obliged to give way, and in the space of about an hour quitted the field entirely." The Bombay Government in acknowledging the receipt of General Goddard's letter describing the engagement, congratulated him on his success, but reminded him that the capture of Poona ought to be the main object of the campaign. They wrote: "The danger of such a situation, so contiguous to our possessions, remaining in the hands of the enemy at this time of European war, and the advantage and security the acquisition of it would give to the Honorable Company makes us very earnest in our wishes not to leave the reduction of this place to the hazard of future accident or circumstances; nor can we think that any other object can claim a preference to your attention or bring this campaign to a more honorable and advantageous conclusion." But in case the General did not intend to move to the southward before the close of the season, "a due attention to the safety of this place, which you must be sensible is now in a very destitute and unprovided situation with respect to troops, makes it absolutely and indispensably requisite that the Bombay detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley should be returned into garrison as soon as possible before the monsoon shuts up the communication by sea, as it would be the height of imprudence to leave this place to remain with such a slender force for its defence at the season most favourable to a sudden attack, when no relief can be afforded in case of any attempts from the enemy." In accordance with this request the General sent back the Bombay detachment and

put his own troops into cantonments as the rainy season had begun. Holkar and Sindia returned to their own territories.

The Bombay detachment left Baroda on the 8th May, and it was on the evening of the 24th that the advanced guard came in sight of Kalyán. The town had been captured only a few weeks before by Captain Campbell with a handful of men. But the moment Nána Fadnavis heard of its fall, knowing the strategical importance of the place, he advanced with a large body of men and closely invested it. He had fixed on the morn of the 25th for making a desperate attempt to take it by assault; but to his surprise his troops were attacked by Colonel Hartley's force on their march to the town. A smart engagement ensued, in which large numbers of the enemy were killed. The Maráthás, after their defeat, retired from the Konkan and cantoned their troops during the rains.

It was during the monsoon that the evil tidings came to Bombay that Hyder Alí, with an army of sixty thousand men, had invaded the plains of the Karnátak. All the serene courage of Hastings and all the resources of the English were required for the struggle with Hyder—a struggle for life and death. "We have no resource", said Governor Hornby, "but such as we may find in our own efforts." Their chief resource was the skill of their General and the bravery of their troops. Goddard advanced against Bassein, and on the 13th of December he wrote and congratulated the Government on its surrender (p. 431). He immediately advanced to the help of Hartley, who had been engaged in preventing the enemy from throwing succour into the town. On the same day that Goddard captured Bassein the Maráthás endeavoured to destroy Hartley's small detachment. With a force of 20,000 men and 5 guns they attacked him in front and rear. After a severe struggle they were driven back, but the victor's loss amounted "to sixteen killed and eighty wounded." The next day the enemy renewed the attack on the outposts and were again repulsed. Hartley narrates one of the most gallant feats recorded on the annals of the conquest of India in a few modest lines. Two days after this severe affray with the enemy Hartley was joined by Goddard. At this time news came from the Supreme Council of their having offered terms to the Maratha Government. They also directed that on receipt of a certain requisition all military operations should be suspended, but until such notification they earnestly recommended a vigorous prosecution of the war. Goddard, thinking that a display of vigour would quickly bring the Poona Government to terms, on the 1st February 1781, advanced and stormed the Bor Ghát (p. 436). He then sent to Nána "the proposals of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Bengal for concluding a treaty of perpetual alliance with the Maráthás." The Minister replied that the contents of the treaty were not proper or fit for the approbation of the Sarkár. He also added: "If you are sincere in your desire of friendship it is therefore incumbent upon you to make a treaty that shall include the proposals of those persons who are alluded to and connected with the councils of that Sarkár" (p. 440). By those persons Nána meant Hyder Alí, our inveterate foe. All hopes of concluding a treaty were now abandoned. Goddard was desirous of maintaining during the monsoon a strong position at the Bor Ghát, but the Bombay Government determined that the troops should return to Kalyán and Bombay for the rains. On the 15th of April Goddard began his march to Bombay; and very perilous was his state. His march lay through "thick jungles, deep hollows, and broken ground;" and the noise and flashing of their musketry, and the smoke bursting up through the foliage, was the first intimation the English General got of the presence of the enemy. Officers and men fell fast as they marched through a path of bullets. Now and then the troops were formed to attack the enemy where they appeared to have collected in greatest numbers. But they quickly dispersed, and took up another position by which they could harass our flanks. Goddard's position was indeed critical in the extreme; but with

unyielding resolution he continued the march until he reached the village of Panvel. His loss was heavy. Including European officers it amounted to twenty-eight killed and two hundred and sixty-seven wounded (p. 450).

In September 1781 Lord Macartney, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Edward Hughes, and Mr. McPherson wrote a letter to the Peshwa in which they informed him that they had orders "to settle immediately a peace and establish a treaty of friendship with your Government, which will be ratified by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and which cannot be altered or infringed by any Sardárs or servants of the Company." The Government of Fort George also requested that all hostilities should cease on the part of the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government replied that they were not apprised of what particular or special powers the Madras authorities might be collectively invested with, and that for some months a virtual cessation of arms had existed. Early in the year Captain Watherstone was sent to Poona to negotiate a treaty, but shortly afterwards a letter was received from Warren Hastings which led to his recall. The Governor General wrote: "I now inform you that a treaty of peace being concluded with Mahádji Sindia, who has offered to be the mediator between our Government and that of Poona, I have made choice of Mr. D. Anderson to be the Minister Plenipotentiary for the Company to negotiate and conclude a final peace and treaty of alliance with the Marátha Government" (p. 467). A few months afterwards Mr. Anderson concluded the Treaty of Sálbái with Sindia, but Nána delayed signing it till the 20th of December after he had received the intelligence of the death of Hyder.. The chief provisions of the treaty were that the English were to abstain from the support and protection of Rághoba, who was to receive a pension from the Peshwa and reside where he liked; all territories conquered from the Peshwa subsequent to the conclusion of the Treaty of Purandhar were to be restored; the Nizám and Hyder Alli were also to restore the territories they had taken from the English; all Europeans, except the English and Portuguese, were to be excluded from the Marátha dominions. Broach was given to Sindia for his humanity to the English after the convention of Wargaon, and he became guarantee for the due fulfilment of the treaty by the contracting parties. Rághoba, the cause of years of unprofitable war and the loss of many valuable lives, survived the death-blow of his ambitious hopes only a few months.

A short time after the final conclusion of the Treaty of Sálbái an event took place which for a time threatened to disturb the new peace which had been established, and which will be of interest to Englishmen so long as heroic courage is reverenced. The *Ranger*, a small brig of twelve guns, under the command of Lieutenant Pruen, was on its way to Calicut, when the Marátha fleet was seen approaching the vessel. Brigadier-General Norman Macleod was on board with his staff. They were officers of the King's service, and it is said they were fond of taunting Pruen as to the size of his vessel and its fighting capacity. He expressed a hope that the opportunity would occur for him to show the "soldiers' officers" how a Company's cruiser could fight. In such a temper he met the Marátha fleet and determined to stake life and fame to prove the valour of his crew. The fight was long and fierce. The shot fell thick. The assailants boarded by hundreds. The deck was strewn with dead and dying. Then Pruen turned to the King's officers and asked if the *Ranger* and her crew could fight. At last, when all had been either killed or wounded, he struck his colours, urged by the powerful motive of saving the lives of those that had nobly fought from an inevitable and sure destruction. The following letter written by the gallant Pruen to the Bombay Government gives a graphic account of the fight:—

"Hon'ble Sir,—You will not think it necessary I should inform you our late misfortune has afflicted and much concerned me, not only for the distress of individuals, but for the considerable loss the public is likely to sustain at this critical time.

The great superiority of the enemy in ships, guns, and men, after a close engagement of 4 hours and a half, made it indispensably necessary, situated as I was then, to strike to their superior power. It will, I hope, appear the honor of the British flag has not been impaired by the action, or the Company's vessel given away, before every effort in my power was exerted to protect and defend her, an account of which I shall endeavour to transmit to you, as well as so complicated an engagement, and the space of time that ensued before I had it in my power to minute a single transaction, will admit.

Tuesday, April the 8th.—At sun-rise two sails to the south-west and soon after several others; at 9 we could perceive they were Maráthás, consisting of 2 large grab ships, 1 ketch and 8 gallivats, steering for us with studding sails set; immediately every necessary precaution was taken and disposition made for defence; ½ past the colours were hoisted, the courses hauled up, and directions given to the large battella to keep close under our stern, and the other three, small ones, upon our lee-quarter. At this time we were to the southward of Rájápur island, in 10 fathoms, upon a wind laying up S.W. with a light breeze at south. The gallivats, being the leading vessels, were the first that attacked us, firing the prow guns as they were coming down; and on their nearer approach the guns mounted on their side; these we paid no attention to, though several of their shot passed through our sails, &c.; our fire was reserved till the grape could reach them; the ketch and ships following the example of the gallivats in giving us their prow guns in coming down, which were pointed in a good direction, but too high.

At 10 the ketch, mounting 16 sixes and 2 twelves, brought to on our larboard bow and gave us her broadside. We did not think her near enough, therefore our fire was still reserved; but, as she kept edging down a few minutes, brought on the action with round and grape and small arms upon the forecastle. Our fire would soon have silenced hers had she not been supported by their Commodore, or Subhedár, Anandráv, in a ship of 22 twelves and 2 eighteens, who brought to on our larboard bow. Our attention was now taken up with him, and the engagement continued till ½ past 1, as fast as we could load and fire. Once I observed they were both in one, which opportunity we did not neglect; but in general the ketch kept on the bow. A gun now and then with the musketry from the forecastle plied her; those on the quarter deck, under Major Shaw, and Lieutenant Taylor, were employed against the Commodore's ship. As they kept to windward it was not in my power to be so near them as I could have wished; but, as their small shot flew over us imagine ours must reach them. In this situation they continued to return our fire, backing and filling their topsails as they shot ahead or dropt astern. About 1 the second in command, in a ship of 20 twelves and 2 eighteens, that had been at a great distance at the commencement, was now, very fortunate for them, entered into the action, as we could perceive the fire of the two first to have greatly slackened. During the whole of this time we were lucky in not having any of their shot to strike our hull, though they appeared to fly almost in all directions. From these we were opposed to and from the gallivats. Three of our guns were now in a disabled state by the axle-trees breaking, and required much labour and time to work them. I was therefore induced, before they perceived our distress, to wear, notwithstanding the danger we were exposed to of being raked fore and aft, their position putting it greatly in their power; however no bad consequences ensued, though they availed themselves of the opportunity. While in the act of wearing the small arms on the quarter deck did excellent service by driving them from the guns of one ship, whose broadside was fairly presented to our stern when we came to the wind on the other tack which had shifted to the westward. It brought them on our starboard quarter, and we received their case and bow guns, without being able to make any return that would be detrimental or prevent them cannonading us. In this situation I conceived it most prudent to hasten the action and bring it on a second time as soon as possible. The main topsail was therefore hove to the mast, which brought up in less than 10 minutes the last ship that entered into the action upon the starboard bow, who gave us her broadside within musket shot; this was briskly returned and repeated for about 15 minutes, which obliged her to fill and shoot upon the bow. In the meantime their Commodore had boarded us upon the quarter with his yards locked in with the after part of our rigging and was bravely repulsed, and their men prevented entering by the party on the quarter deck; the ketch shooting ahead of her boarded us at the chest tree; and the ship that had just past, veering round, boarded us nearly at the same time upon the bow. No use now could be made of great guns, two of the enemy being wedged close to us with their sails aback and their sterns end on upon the bow. The engagement was carried on by musketry on both sides; on ours from the main deck, quarter deck and forecastle by the European servants; upon the main deck under Lieutenant Stuart. Lieutenant Taylor was, on the appearance of our being boarded, detached from the quarter deck to defend the forecastle, which post he maintained against numbers, till he fell by a shot passing through his groin. Colonel Macleod

who had been with me on the quarter deck from the commencement of the action, and had, though I was not then acquainted with it, received two shots in his left arm, yet this did not prevent him, when I pointed out to him the situation of the forecastle, from running forward, which was on the point of being carried by the enemy from the prow of the ship, who were ready to jump on board: this place he nobly defended, supported by a few, with his sword in his right hand, till he received a third shot through his body.

The brave Major Shaw was now lying dead at my feet with 3 sepoys, the man at the helm with four sepoys and 2 lascars wounded, and one sepoy terribly burnt by the quarters being on fire; however it was soon put out, and no other accident attended it.

Colonel Humberston who had rendered me every service, first at the great guns, and latterly at the small arms, was now about this time, ½ past 2, shot through the body as he was running along the booms to regain the forecastle and fell upon the main deck. The loss of these gallant officers was an irreparable one to me. The enemy's force forward had drove our people to the main deck, where and from the quarter deck the firing was continued, and prevented them, notwithstanding their numbers, from entering.

About this time, 20 minutes after 2, I perceived the ship upon the quarter to be cut, and she went off a small distance; there was one still on board of us forward, and the ketch upon the bow; no effort of ours could clear us of them, had any been made. In this situation the firing was kept up some time longer; but from the number of killed, and wounded, and unserviceable firelocks ours was considerably reduced. This put new life and vigour into the enemy and made them crowd their prows during the interval of our firing; yet they had not courage to put their threats into execution; but our situation was now become so critical that it was too evident we must be carried by another united attack, should those alongside not perceive the few they were opposed to previous to their being joined by their Commodore, who was within pistol shot. Our force consisted at this time of 5 muskets upon the quarter deck and two upon the main.

I was therefore induced to strike, urged by the powerful motive of saving the lives of those that had nobly fought and behaved themselves gallantly in this action, from an inevitable and sure destruction; but this had not at all the effect I conceived it would; for the instant the colours were down, they rushed on board like furies, and paid no regard to person or condition they were in. Lieutenant Stuart they cut in a most inhuman manner upon the main deck; and all whom they met a stroke with the sword was aimed at them; wounded gentlemen in the cabin, lying upon deck covered with blood were menaced; and with difficulty were they prevailed with not to cut them with their swords or thrust their lances into them; two Europeans were cruelly cut in the shoulder and arm with one lascar and a sepoy: these had been wounded before, except one. Most of the other Europeans, lascars, and sepoys jumped over board on their first entering to avoid immediate death.

On the quarter deck they were acting the same scene: one European they cut down the shoulder; lieutenant Seton in endeavouring to ward off the blow received it on his left arm; a stroke was made at my ad, but fortunately I only received a small cut upon my right shoulders.

When the fury and rage the opium or bhâng had put them into was somewhat abated, their next ness was plunder; in this as little mercy was shown as the treatment we had experienced of our persons; wounded were stripped of every thing that was valuable, and to some they did not even leave a shirt. Such cruelty and inhumanity to persons in their condition could hardly be equalled; their deplorable on that night and the next day and following day cannot be described.

ter they had cleared the ship and ketch that was on board of us, a rope was made fast to the vessel e second in command and towed into Ghoriah, where they anchored at 9 that night above the fort.

spair doing justice to the gallant behaviour of Colonel Macleod and Colonel Humberston, whose and example greatly animated the whole crew; Lieutenant Seton was also indefatigable and did service in his department of the great guns; Lieutenant Taylor's defence of the forecastle n to be particularly mentioned; indeed great assistance I received from all the gentlemen as from *their* European servants.

nger's loss in the action was 5 killed and 25 wounded, most of whom are in a fair way of he damage she has sustained does not appear to me at present to be considerable, though I have in my power to examine. The main top mast and gaff are shot through, most of the ports on side wrenched off, and the conversing plank in the gunnel loose up. The sails, those aloft e in the netting, in a very ragged condition, with some of the standing and running rigging

The enemy's loss I am informed is 16 killed and 43 wounded, 4 of the former were principal men.

I have had several conferences with the Subhedár, which shall be the subject of another letter, as I have great hopes of being able to despatch this away to you immediately; however the results of the whole of them are that we must have patience till answers can be received to his account of the transaction from Poona.

My situation and the manner I have been obliged to write will, I hope, excuse the disrespectful appearance of my letter. The enclosed is a return of the killed and wounded with a list of the Marátha fleet.

I am, with respect, &c.,
(Signed) ASHMEAD PRUEN.

"*Ranger*" *in Gheria River, 11th April 1783.*

Return of the killed and wounded on board the "Ranger" April 8th.

1 Major Shaw.
3 Sepoys.
1 Topass.

5 killed.

1 Colonel Macleod.
1 Colonel Humberston.
1 Lieutenant Stewart.
1 Lieutenant Taylor.
2 European seamen.
3 Do. servants.
7 Lascars.
1 Naique.
5 Sepoys.
1 Servant.

23 wounded.

(Signed) A. PRUEN.

A List of the Marátha Fleet.

Commanders.		Ships.	Guns. 12s	18s
Anandráv drew	...	"Narrain Paul."	22	2
" "	...	"Madow Paul."	do. 20	do. 2
" "	...	"Rampersut."	68 16	do. 2s

Eight gallivats, at 2 to 5 guns each.

(Signed) A. PRUEN."

Three years after the Treaty of Salbai had been signed, Mr. Charles Warre Malet was sent on mission to Mahádji Sindia, who was at that time the most powerful sovereign in India. He h reseated the Mogal Emperor on the imperial throne, and the whole of the imperial dominic were under his sway. It is true he held them as the Peshwa's deputy but these very c quests gave him full control over his nominal master. The aim of the mission acknowled Sindia's supremacy. It was despatched to gain his consent to a permanent Resident being pointed at the Court of Poona. The embassy left Surat on the 15th March 1785. It ceeded by Baroda, "situated in a beautiful plain," and Champaner; and, nine miles the stupendous mountain of Powaghur, "entered the dominions of Sindia." Mr. Malet de the country as "well cultivated, beautiful, and picturesque: the soil light and neat, pr sugar-cane, bájri and rice, and even at this season of the year fresh and verdant, to be ed for in the numerous little gullies and rivulets, and the benefit of the shade of beautiful trees." From Mullao the mission marched through the heart of Central India "the capital of Mahádji Sindia's dominions." The envoy gives an interesting a account of the country through which he passed, and of the native princes he met, a diary we gain a glimpse of India as it was a century ago. Near Barria the road ra wild forest, much infested with banditti. The Raja, "though in a situation which w impunity were he inclined to molest travellers, has fallen on the more eligible meth regular imposts, whence arises a revenue, which he employs in curbing the Bhils a

to the utmost of his power the peace of the road." He found Pethawad, "formerly a great mart for the goods of Málva and Gujarát," very much decayed, "as most of the whole country from the present state of its government; for the Marátthás have neither conciliated nor reduced the independant Zamindárs, of which the whole country seems full since passing Bátra, and who seem particularly disaffected to the Marátha Government." After a few weeks' journey the mission reached Ujjein, the capital of Mahádji Sindia's dominions. The envoy describes the town as containing "many good buildings," and "the great street is very straight, broad, regularly built and well paved with stone." He was evidently much struck with the Ghore Sirákó Mahál. This, Mr. Malet writes, "is a most extraordinary place, a large gloomy edifice of peculiar strength, and still in very good repair, erected on an artificial island, formed for the purpose by a diversion of the stream of the Sipra, and connected with the western bank by a handsome flat bridge. In the western stream, which I conceive to be the artificial one, is a surprising multitude of various apartments situated on a level with the water, and in the midst the roof; the water being conveyed round them in various forms, into several reservoirs, constructed for its reception, whence again it is conveyed by proper outlets to the bed of the river, into which it discharges itself in falls, and little artificial cascades, that have a pleasing effect. The whole of these buildings, which must have been constructed before the bank was cut, must be overflowed in the rains, but are of such astonishing strength as to remain still in high preservation; they are most admirably calculated for coolness, the rings are still remaining in each apartment, to which were fixed curtains formed of a certain aromatic root, called kuss, which being wetted gives a most delicious coolness to the entering air. On the western side of the river, two large spaces of ground are inclosed, the wall now in ruins; the innermost I conceive to have been a garden, the other, about three miles in extent, a park." On the 2nd of May the Mission reached the fortress of Gwalior, "esteemed one of the strongest in Hindustán." Malet found the city almost depopulated by "the terrible famine that prevailed for two years in those parts, the effects of which are visible in the vast quantities of human bones and skulls scattered over the country, but more particularly near towns and villages." The whole country between Gwalior and Agra he describes "as a dismal proof of the tremendous severity of the late famine." "The wretched remains of the inhabitants seem reduced to a state of stupid inactivity; and perching themselves on the roofless ruins of their habitations seem rather lost in the contemplation of their misery than inclined to remedy it by labour and exertion." At Agra, or Akbarábád, as it was then called, Mr. Malet had quarters allotted to him by Sindia in the immortal Táj. He regarded it, both in point of design and execution, "one of the most perfect works that was ever undertaken and finished by one man", and generations of travellers since his diary have confirmed the verdict. "It has", he writes, "rather the appearance of an ivory model just delivered out of the artist's hands than an edifice that has withstood the inclemencies of one hundred and fifty-seven years." From Agra Mr. Malet proceeded to Muttra, where Mahádji Sindia was encamped. He had an interview with the Prince and found him extremely courteous. He also paid a visit to Shah Allum the Moghal Emperor. Only forty years had elapsed since the day when the Marátha plunderers first descended from their mountains, and now the Mogal Emperor was a humble dependant in the camp of a Marátha chieftain. The great and victorious empire which Babur founded, and Aurangzeb raised to the zenith of greatness, had by bigotry and misgovernment been brought to ruin. The envoy found the Emperor seated on a silver throne placed in a common sized tent. "I made H[illegible] y a present consisting of gold mohars, cloths of various kinds, and some curiosities in [illegible]es, and filigree, which he seemed to admire, though it is contrary to the system o[illegible]nuity to show any lively marks of approbation; and in this systematic observance [illegible]which are still kept up, consists the whole of His

Majesty's loyalty; for that real dignity, that multitude of powerful Amirs, that attendance of vassals, that splendid and precise arrangement which characterized the courts of former princes, are now no more. His Majesty ordered me to be invested with a khelut, which was accompanied with jewels for the turban, which he bound on himself round my head; he then ordered a *kurdh* and an *aturdh*, the instruments for driving an elephant, to be presented to me, that being the method of conferring the honor of horse and elephant. Having made the usual obeisances for these marks of royal favour, His Majesty descended from his throne, and we, following him, took our leave." Not getting any definite instructions from Calcutta regarding the negotiations, Mr. Malet returned from Sindia's camp to Agra, and after residing in that city for a few weeks he proceeded to Cawnpore, "the most remote of the Company's settled military stations." In August he reached Calcutta and had an interview with the Governor General, but could not get from him any decisive answer as to his appointment to the Court at Poona, though Sindia had given his consent to the arrangement. Three months passed before he got "the instructions and credentials of the Honorable the Governor General and Council to act as their Minister at the Peshwa's Darbar."

Mr. Malet was for some years envoy at the Court of Poona, and proved himself a most expert diplomatist. When the aggression of Tipu forced Lord Cornwallis into a war Mr. Malet negotiated and concluded the offensive and defensive alliance formed with the Nizam and the Peshwa. The first campaign against the sovereign of Mysore was neither brilliant nor eminently successful, and Lord Cornwallis therefore determined to conduct the second himself. He proceeded to Madras and took command of the army. Mysore was invaded, Bangalore was captured, within sight of Seringapatam a battle was fought, and Tipu sustained a [illegible] defeat. But owing to the want of supplies Lord Cornwallis could make no use of the victory, and was obliged to return to Bangalore. He employed the remainder of the year in reducing the stupendous mountain fortresses of Mysore. The most famous of them was Savandroog. It commanded the communication between Bangalore and Seringapatam, and was deemed impregnable. Lord Cornwallis determined to take it at all hazard. Tipu rejoiced when he heard of his resolve. One-half of the English army [illegible] declared would perish by sickness, the other half by the sword. On the 10th of December 1791 our troops appeared before the fortress, and eleven days afterwards it was carried by assault. On the 19th January 1792 Mr. Malet forwarded to the Bombay Government an extract from a private letter describing the assault. The writer informs us "that Lord Cornwallis [illegible] sitting in one of the batteries was a witness to the courage of his own troops" (p. 538). The packet which contained the extract describing the capture of Savandroog also contained Captain [illegible]'s account of his action with a large body of the enemy. No one by reading that most [illegible] letter would guess it describes one of the most brilliant battles of the whole campaign. The enemy's force numbered ten thousand [illegible] the Bombay detachment seven hundred and fifty bayonets and two guns. The position chosen by the enemy could not have been stronger. His right was protected by a river, his left by hills, covered with jungle, which approached within a mile of the river; his rear was secured by an impenetrable jungle, and a deep ravine protected his front. Lieutenant Moore, who was wounded in the action and wrote a graphic account of the campaign, informs us, "The open space on which the enemy had pitched their camp, not more than six hundred yards wide, and was upon the whole naturally the strongest [illegible] we ever saw; nor can we form an idea of one more disadvantageous to an assault. [illegible] their situation been accurately known to no one but an officer who had the most unlimited confidence in his troops would it, prudence, have hazarded an attack." At first the [illegible] doubtful. "The extreme thickness of the jungle, while it afforded the enemy [illegible]dage of a deliberate aim at our European officers, broke our troops, and when [illegible]ated through it in small

numbers to the plain they were two or three times driven back." It was not till after a contest of two hours that an effectual impression was made on the enemy. "The English pursued them through the woods and captured six of their guns." A week afterwards Captain Little informs the Governor General of the surrender of Samago. In February 1792 Lord Cornwallis laid siege to Seringapatam. Tipu had strengthened the defence of his capital by a series of earthworks protected by three hundred cannon. These works were gallantly stormed, and Tipu, seeing further defence was hopeless, determined to throw himself upon the generosity and clemency of his conqueror. On the 19th of March a definite treaty of peace was concluded. One-third of the territories conquered were given to the Peshwa. A further grant of territory was also offered to him if he would make a similar treaty of offensive and defensive alliance as the Nizám had done, but owing to the influence of Sindia the proposal was rejected. Sindia had won the goodwill of the Peshwa, and he was on the point of overthrowing the influence of Nána Fadanavis when death put an end to his ambitious career. After Shivájі he ranks as the most popular and national of Marátha heroes. He took pride in the humble origin of his race, and had a deep veneration for the ancient institutions of his native land. It was said by his countrymen "that Mahádji Sindia made himself the sovereign of an empire by calling himself a Pátel" or headman of a village. His personal tastes were those rather of the mountain warriors of the Deccan than of a great prince. He cared not for the trappings of state, but he loved power. He was not only a successful conqueror, but a wise ruler of the countries he subdued. The chief object throughout his life was to make the Marátha federation supreme on the continent; and he did not love the English, because he naturally looked with serious alarm on their growing power.

The death of Mahádji Sindia made Nána Fadanavis supreme at the Court of Poona. The members of the Marátha Confederation now became jealous not only of the growing power of the English but of their ally the Nizám. An old demand for chauth was revived. The Nizám earnestly solicited the interference of the English, but Sir John Shore refused any aid. He did not think loss of prestige could be placed "in competition with the greater evils likely to attend a war with the Marátha and Tipu Sultán." It required the genius and courage of Wellesley to revive among the native princes a reliance in our faith and dread of our arms. And he had to fight both Tipu and the Maráthás. Nána Fadanavis, on hearing that the English would not interfere, pressed the claims of the Peshwa. The demands of the Marátha envoy were rejected with scorn. Both sides prepared for war. On the 12th March 1795 Mr. Malet announced (p. 538) to the Governor General the result of the battle of Kharda. The Nizám's army was routed. A few days afterwards he consented to the humiliating terms on which alone the Maráthás would make peace.

The victory of Kharda was followed by a sad tragedy. On the 27th October 1795 the Resident at Poona writes to the Bombay Government to inform them that the young Peshwa "in a temporary fit of delirium jumped, or fell, from an upper room or terrace into a fountain below." The envoy offered the unfortunate prince the aid of his own Surgeon, but "though these people are very frank in their acknowledgment of the skill and success of European medical men, yet, strange to say, between political and religious jealousy and distrust, the principal Bráhmans here are very averse to avail themselves of their services, though numbers of the lower class of people have every day, for near ten years past that this Residency has been established, benefited by the liberal assistance of our Surgeons Messrs. Cruso and Findlay." On the 29th October the Assistant to the Resident writes to inform the Governor General "that the Peshwa died on the 27th, and that the corpse was burnt in the course of the night at one of the places in town on the banks of the river, where the funeral obsequies of Bráhmans are usually performed." He also intimates to the Governor General that he is inclined

to think that Nána, if he could gain the consent of the other Maráttha Chieftains, would "set aside Bájiráv." The Resident seems to have memorialised Nána on this subject, and was told in reply "that whatever shall be resolved on by my counsels and the mighty Chieftains shall, with friendly cordiality, be communicated by this State." We are informed that on the 3rd of December the insignia of Peshwaship arrived from the Rája of Sátára, "with which Bájiráv was invested at midnight."

In May 1798 Lord Mornington arrived in India as fourth Governor General. He informed the Peshwa in a letter, dated 21st May, of having taken over charge of the affairs of the Honorable Company, and added, "I am happy in the present opportunity of assuring you that it will always be my study to cultivate and improve the harmony subsisting between the two States, to establish the utmost degree of individual friendship and attachment with you, and to maintain the Company's reputation, and seek the confidence of all the princes and chiefs of Hindustán, by a strict attention to the principle of justice and good faith, and adherence to engagements" (p. 611). The native chiefs, however, had lost their old belief in our adherence to engagements, by Sir John Shore's refusal to aid the Nizám in the hour of need. After his defeat at Kharda that sovereign incensed by the absolute neutrality of the Governor General, disbanded the English which had been attached to him and increased the forces under the command of M. Raymond, a French soldier of fortune. At the time when Lord Mornington assumed office the very existence of the British Empire in India was threatened with grave danger. Tipu, the Nizám, and Sindia were all under French influence, and their armies chiefly officered by Frenchmen. The Nizám's forces under M. Raymond were 15,000 strong, with an efficient park of artillery: Sindia's forces under De Borgne were at least 40,000 men, in the highest state of discipline and efficiency, supported by more than four hundred guns. A Jacobin Club had been organized at Seringapatam. It was not beyond the bounds of probability that all the French commanders might unite to strike a deadly blow at the power of the English in the East. Lord Mornington therefore determined to destroy the chance of a federation. By a stroke of daring and genius he had the French force at Hyderabad disbanded, and a corps of British troops, paid by the Nizám and officered by Europeans, substituted for it. Lord Mornington was desirous of concluding a similar treaty with the Peshwa, and having a British detachment stationed at Poona. He wrote to the Governor of Bombay that he had authorized the Resident to apply to him for a military force to be marched directly to Poona. "We are fully aware of the objections even to a temporary diminution of the force on your establishment, but when we acquaint you that the permanent security of the British possessions in India is essentially concerned in the measures which we are now concerting with the Courts of Poona and Hyderabad, and that the success of those measures will become impracticable unless the force which may be required by Colonel Palmer shall reach Poona with all possible expedition, we are confident that you will not suffer so important an arrangement to be frustrated by any difficulty which is not absolutely insuperable" (p. 612). The Peshwa, however, at the instigation of Nána, rejected the proferred treaty, but gave a solemn assurance of his fidelity to existing engagements. Lord Mornington felt that the time had come when some decisive action must be taken against Tipu, whose attitude towards the English grew more hostile every day. The Governor General was also aware of his intrigue with Bonaparte, who was at that time in Egypt, and he addressed him a letter pointing out that the French alliance was a menace to the English, which could not be permitted. Lord Mornington then proceeded to Madras, where Tipu's reply was to be brought to him. The day he landed at that town, 31st December 1798, he wrote to the Peshwa to inform him of the destruction of the French fleet at Alexandria (p. 616). Lord Mornington sent the same information to Tipu; but nothing could shake his belief in the value of the French

alliance, and he continued deaf to all appeals addressed to him. After a month spent in trying to bring him to reason, Lord Mornington wrote to the Resident at Poona to "apprise His Highness the Peshwa and Nána Fadanavis that the obstinate silence of the Sultán compels me to treat him as an enemy; and that, considering the Hon'ble Company to be in a state of war with him from this day, I shall accordingly direct our armies to enter his territories without further delay" (p. 620). He wrote to Davlatráv Sindia, "Influenced by no motives of ambition, anxious to maintain the relations of amity and concord with all the powers around them, and secure the internal peace and tranquillity of their own dominions, by a strict observance of the obligations of treaty and the rights of nations, the Company and their allies have strictly adhered to these principles throughout their intercourse with Tipu Sultán, and with the most patient forbearance have continued to adopt every conciliating means of accommodation under circumstances that would have justified an immediate appeal to arms. But these efforts have proved fruitless, and they are at length most unwillingly compelled to this issue as the only means now left to secure to them the future peaceable possession of their territory, their happiness, and their honor" (p. 623). Though the Peshwa had promised to help against Tipu, the envoys of that monarch were publicly received at Poona after hostilities commenced. The Marátha force which was to co-operate with the English was kept inactive. Lord Mornington wrote to the Resident at Poona, "You will signify to the Peshwa that the objects which I had in view in consenting to a detachment of Company's troops acting with his contingent cannot possibly be attained while he shall entertain Vakils from the common enemy." The Vakils were dismissed, but they retired only a few miles from Poona. The weak and treacherous Bájiráv wished to aid Tipu, but fear checked him. After much vacillation he settled a scheme with Sindia for attacking the Nizám. Tidings of their treacherous designs reached the Governor General, and he wrote to the Resident at Hyderabad, "You will immediately assure the Nizám, and Azim-ul-Omrah, at a private audience, of my determination not only to support His Highness, whenever circumstances shall admit, with the whole force of the Company against any power whatsoever, which shall desire to disturb His Highness's dominions, while he is engaged in the faithful and zealous discharge of his engagements to the British Government, but also to join with His Highness in inflicting the most signal chastisement on the aggressor" (p. 627).

Before the Peshwa and Sindia could put their treacherous scheme into execution they received a letter from Lord Mornington, in which he expressed "the utmost satisfaction in communicating the glorious intelligence of the capture of Seringapatam, which was taken by assault on the 4th of May with a very inconsiderable loss on the part of the allies." On the same day Lord Mornington wrote to the Resident at Poona, "It is necessary to apprise you that I do not intend to admit the Peshwa to an equal participation with the Company and the Nizám in the advantages resulting from our late success at Seringapatam. In strict justice he is entitled to no share whatever in these advantages. * * * Considerations of policy will, however, incline me to extend the benefit acquired by the joint efforts of the Company and of the Nizám even to this faithless ally" (p. 628). A share of the conquered territories was offered to the Peshwa, on condition that the grant should form the basis of a subsidiary treaty, like that concluded between the English and the Nizám. But, under the influence of Sindia, the offer was rejected. The presence of English troops at Poona, it was considered, would be the death-blow to Marátha independence. The death of Nána Fadanavis a few months afterwards, however, sealed the ruin of the Marátha Confederacy. The Marquess of Wellesley, for he had been raised to that title after the capture of Seringapatam, wrote to the Peshwa, "I have received with great concern the intelligence of the much lamented death of Báláji Pandit (Nána Fadanavis). The loss of persons distinguished for their talents, great

qualities, and ablities is at all times a subject of regret. The melancholy news, therefore, of the death of Bálāji Pandit, the able Minister of your State, whose upright principles and honorable views, and whose zeal for the welfare and prosperity both of the dominions of his own immediate superiors and of other powers, were so justly celebrated, occasions extreme grief and concern."

After the death of Nána Fadanavis civil war raged throughout the country. Sindia and Holkar were engaged in hostilities, and the Peshwa espoused the cause of the former. Vithoji Holkar, brother of the Marátha Chief, fell into Bájiráv's hands, and he caused him to be executed in his presence by being dragged along the ground, tied to the foot of an elephant. This cruel murder took place in the spring of 1801, and on the 26th October 1802 the Resident at Poona announces that "the action of yesterday, between Holkar's army and that under Sadáshiv Bháu, commenced with a warm cannonade about half-past nine, and lasted with great vigour till twelve, when the cavalry of the former chieftain, having made a general charge, repelled the cavalry of the enemy, and cutting in upon the line of the infantry obtained a complete victory", (p. 550). Four days afterwards the Governor of Bombay received a letter from Bájiráv stating that he had sought an "asylum" in British territory (p. 551). It was decided to consult Major Malcolm, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, who was at that time in Bombay, inquiring into the death of the Persian Ambassador, as to what measures it was advisable to pursue. Major Malcolm in reply sent a most clear and able letter reviewing the situation of affairs, which is now printed for the first time (p. 553). After full and mature consideration, the Honorable Mr. Jonathan Duncan wrote to the Peshwa to inform him that "it is well known to your Highness that all political arrangements are conducted by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General from Bengal, and that otherwise than under his instructions, or subject to his approbation, no conditions under my seal and signature would be binding on the British nation in India* * * . The Government of Bombay will, however, have a pleasure on all occasions in treating your Highness with the respect and attention due to a prince of the exalted rank of your Highness, who is also an ally of the British nation" (p. 557).

Holkar was desirous that his kinsman Amrutráv, the adopted son of Rághoba, should be raised to the throne. On the 5th November Amrutráv entered Poona, and "was received with great honors by Holkar." He was, however, not anxious to usurp the throne, and expressed the utmost desire that Bájiráv should be persuaded to return. Holkar, finding that all chance of seizing the Peshwa's person was hopeless, and fearing that Bájiráv would seek British aid to regain the sovereignty, professed to desire nothing more ardently than British mediation. Colonel Close informs Lord Wellesley, "at this interview Holkar treated us with peculiar attention. In a separate apartment, where Mr. Strachey was present, he spoke of his wish to accommodate with the Peshwa, who, he said, obstinately slighted him and countenanced Sindia, although his house was as old as Sindiá's and at least of equal rank. He said repeatedly that he wished to have me as his friend, and consulted whether I could not be useful to him in bringing about an accommodation between him and the Peshwa. I told him that I thought it would be mutually for their interests to accommodate, but that unless both parties were to agree to refer their differences to me it would not be possible for me to be of any use to either. He then asked me whether, if the Peshwa was to agree that I should arbitrate between them, I would return to Poona for the purpose? I said I certainly could not return to Poona, but under your Lordship's instructions; but that, should such an occurrence arise, I should address your Lordship and take your sentiments on the subject. But should I fail (he said) to adjust with the Peshwa, what is to happen then? I replied smiling that I did not imagine he was at any time very solicitous about future events, which he apparently took as a compliment." Colonel Close, acting on instructions from Fort William, quitted the Residency

for Bombay. He was also informed by the Governor General "that with respect to the justice of supporting the cause of Bájiráv under the engagement which has already been contracted with him no question can arise. In such state of circumstances, therefore, His Excellency would not hesitate to employ every effort of the British power in the reinstatement of Bájiráv on the masnad of Poona." On the 10th of December Bájiráv arrived at Bombay, and, after a conference with the Governor, embarked for Bassein, where he was met by Colonel Close on landing. On the last day of the year the Treaty of Bassein was signed. The Peshwa was to be restored by the English to his throne. He was to receive a subsidiary force of six battalions under English officers, with a suitable complement of artillery, and for their maintenance he was to cede districts yielding twenty-six lákhs of rupees. He bound himself not to engage in hostilities, nor even to negotiate with other states, without the permission of the British Government. On the 11th May 1803 the following garrison order was issued by the Hon'ble the Governor, "A salute of 19 guns to be fired on the 13th instant on the happy occasion of the entry of His Highness the Peshwa into his capital of Poona, and of his restoration to the masnad."

Neither Sindia, nor Holkar, nor any of the great Marátha Chiefs could tolerate the Peshwa having signed away the Marátha independence. Bálájiráv they despised, and they were willing to usurp his power, but the reverence for the office had not departed. A strong love for the old hereditary office was the spirit which animated all the Maráthás. Mahádji Sindia when sovereign of Hindustán took pride in carrying the Peshwa's slippers. "This is my occupation," he said; it was that of my father". The restoration of the Peshwa by British bayonets wounded the national pride. But it was of vital importance to the English Empire that there should be a settled Government at Poona. We were now bound by treaty to protect the territories of Mysore and of the Nizám, and this could only be done by obtaining a commanding influence at the Capital of the Deccan. Sindia and Holkar had made the territories of the Peshwa their theatre of war, and laid them waste. Want alone might compel their troops to invade the more fertile lands of their neighbours. As long as Sindia kept an army in the Deccan we must have a strong force to watch him. The Duke of Wellington wrote: "The most expensive article in India is an army in the field; and the most useless is one destined to act upon the defensive."

The first result of the restoration of the Peshwa was the flight of Holkar from Poona. There was a momentary gleam of hope that order would be restored to the land without war. The southern chiefs paid their obeisance to the Peshwa. The Resident at the Court of Sindia read to Davlatráv the chief text of the Treaty of Bassein. He owned it contained nothing to which he could object; but both Davlatráv Sindia and the Rája of Berár refused to acquiesce in the proposal "that the former should immediately recross the Narbada with his army and the latter return to Nágpur." General Wellesley was now invested by the Governer General with full powers to make peace or declare war. He wrote to the Resident at the Court of Poona to inform Sindia and the Rája of Berár "that, consistently with the principles and uniform practice of the British Government, I am perfectly ready to attend to their interests and to enter into negotiation with them upon objects by which they may suppose their interests to be affected. But they must first withdraw their troops from the position which they have taken up on the Nizám's frontier and return to their usual stations in Hindustán and Berár respectively, and on my part I will withdraw the Company's troops to their usual stations. Sindia and Bhonsla replied "that the armies now assembled here, and those of the English Governm and of the Nizám, shall commence their return upon the same date, and that each of the shall arrive at their usual stations on a date previously settled; that is, that the army English and of the Nizám now encamped near Aurangábád, the army of the English e near the Kistna, and you also with your army shall all march towards their statio same date that the armies move from this encampment; and on the same date tha

different armies reach their respective stations at Madras, Seringpatam, and Bombay, Sindia and myself will reach Barhánpore." This proposition at first sight seems fair, but the absurdity of the last condition is apparent when we remember that the distance from Ahmednagar, where General Wellesley was then encamped, to Madras was more than a thousand miles, to Seringapatam more than five hundred, and to Bombay more than three hundred; but Barhánpore was only distant about fifty miles from the Nizám's frontier. General Wellesley's answer was eminently characteristic of the man. It was frank and firm. "Your Highness will recollect", he wrote, "that the British Government did not threaten to commence hostilities against you; but you threatened to commence hostilities against the British Government and its allies; and when called on to explain your intentions, you declared it was doubtful whether there would be peace or war; and in conformity with your threats and your declared doubts, you assembled a large army in a station contiguous to the Nizám's frontier. On this ground I called upon you to withdraw that army to its usual station, if your subsequent pacific declarations were sincere; but, instead of complying with this reasonable requisition, you propose that I should withdraw the troops which are intended to defend the territories of our allies against your designs; and that you and the Rája of Berár should be suffered to remain with your troops assembled, in readiness to take advantage of their absence. This proposition is unreasonable and inadmissible, and you must stand the consequences of the measures which I find myself compelled to adopt in order to repel your aggression. I offered you peace on terms of equality, and honorable to all parties: you have chosen war, and are responsible for all consequences." On the 8th August the war began, and on the 19th there reached the Bombay Government a copy of the despatch describing the capture of the fort of Ahmednagar. On the 2nd October was received a letter from General Wellesley announcing in a few simple words the victory of Assaye, which made us masters of India.

G. W. FORREST.

Bombay, August 1885.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

SHÁHÁJI AND HIS SON SHIVÁJI.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND OTHER STATE PAPERS PRESERVED IN THE BOMBAY SECRETARIAT.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

SHAHAJI AND HIS SON SHIVAJI.

Bábáji Bhonsla, a *pátil* or headman of the villages of Hingni, Devalgaon, and Bordi in the district of Poona, had two sons, the elder was called Máloji Bhonsla and the younger Vithoji Bhonsla. These two brothers having become dissatisfied with their homes emigrated with their families to the village of Elora in the district of Davlatábád. They there supported themselves by the cultivation of land. After a short time they left their families at Elora and went in quest of service to Sonkher, also situated in the district of Davlatábád. Here they were introduced to Lakhoji, a mansabdár[1] of twelve thousand horse in the army of the Nizám Sháhi. The two brothers, however, were so extremely corpulent that it was impossible to find horses to carry them, and they had to take service with the mansabdár as warders. Their salary was five pagodas[2] a month, which was at that time the ordinary rate of pay. They were also given daily rations by their Chief. After a short time the two brothers brought their families from Elora to Sonkher. There Vithoji Bhonsla the younger brother had eight sons born to him, and of these two only became at all famous, viz., Khelóji and Muláji. The other six were so insignificant that even their names have not been recorded. The elder brother Máloji had at first no children. His wife, therefore, went on a pilgrimage to the tomb of Sháh Shurf, a Musalmán saint, at Ahmadnagar, and prayed that she might be blessed with a son, promising that if the saint answered her prayers she would call the child Sháh Shurf. Her prayer was granted and she brought forth two sons.

The elder was called Sháháji and the younger Shurfji. Sháháji the former was remarkably handsome, and on this account the mansabdár took great notice of him. He gave him valuable clothes and jewels, and frequently took him into his private apartments. Here he allowed him to play with his daughter Jijawa and used to be amused at his infantine tricks. This went on till Sháháji reached the age of five and Jijawa was three. Then one day it came to pass during the season of the Holi that Jádhavráv assembled his Marátha and other troops and all his officers and entertained them with music and dancing. Sháháji and Jijawa were also present, and Jádhavráv took them upon his knees and made them throw *gulál* or red

[1] Mansabdár was a title or military dignity conferred by the Mogal Government of Delhi upon any nobleman holding a *mansab* or military rank over certain number of horsemen, varying from ten to ten thousand, which, when required, he was bound to bring into the field. Jághírs in land were assigned for the maintenance of this force which very often did not exist. Sometimes the term was applied to a nobleman wholly engaged in the civil service of the State.

[2] In the old records a pagoda is valued at Rs. 3-10.

powder upon those present and upon one another. He then cast his eyes upon the children and, looking towards the company, said: "It has pleased God to make Jijawa as beautiful as the most brilliant jewel, and Sháháji is worthy to be her husband." Máloji and Vithoji Bhonsla, who were seated behind the mansabdár, immediately rose and in a loud voice addressed the company as follows: "We call you all to witness that from this day an alliance has been formed between us and Jádhavráv, and that Jijawa has become the wife of our son, for the word of a man of rank uttered in a public place is never broken." Jádhavráv heard what they said but made no reply, and when the company broke up he seemed absorbed in thought. He retired to his apartments accompanied by his daughter, but he did not, according to his usual custom, take Sháháji along with him.

Before Jádhavráv reached the zenana all that had taken place in the assembly was known to the inmates. On his arrival the women remonstrated with him for admitting Máloji and Vithoji Bhonsla to such a degree of equality as to give his daughter in marriage to their son. They reminded him that the two brothers were Kunbis who had left their country through want and had sought for a livelihood in his service. They asked if all the mansabdárs and deshmukhs[1] of the country had disappeared that he had made such a promise to persons so inferior to him in rank. They wished to know why he did not check their forwardness and retract his unguarded remarks when they called upon the whole company to bear witness to them. Jádhavráv replied that he had only made a casual remark and that he had no intention of carrying it into effect. He pointed out that neither had *pán* been distributed nor had any of the usual betrothal ceremonies been observed, and, therefore, they had no ground for speaking to him in the manner they had done.[2] He further observed that as Máloji and Vithoji Bhonsla had artfully taken advantage of an unguarded expression he would dismiss them from his service.

The next day when dinner was ready Jádhavráv sent for Máloji and Vithoji Bhonsla and invited them to partake of it. They, however, declined to come, and sent him a message that as an alliance had yesterday been concluded between them they could not at present dine with him. They however would do so on the occasion of the celebration of the marriage. When Jádhavráv finished his meal he went into his *kacheri*, and calling one of his clerks he made up the accounts of Máloji and Vithoji Bhonsla and dismissed them from his service. He further informed them that they were not worthy to have his daughter given to their son in marriage, and he desired them to leave the town, accompanied by their wives and daughters, without an hour's delay.

Máloji and Vithoji accordingly removed with their families to the village of Elora. They paid their respects to the head villager and occupied their old quarters. They remained at Elora two or three years engaged in husbandry. The following is the way in which they spent their day: In the morning they bathed and went through their customary devotions.[3] They then had some food. On the eleventh day of each semi-lunation they observed a fast and the succeeding morning they ate only after having bestowed offerings on the

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[1] Deshmukh was a hereditary Native Officer under the former Governments who exercised chief police and revenue authority over a district containing a certain number of villages and was responsible for the revenue. As a compensation for his services he was allowed to hold lands free of rent and was entitled to certain fees and allowances.

[2] Among the Hindus when a betrothal takes place it is customary to hand betelnuts and leaves, sugar and cocoanuts to guests as a token of the marriage having been agreed upon.

[3] The customary devotions of the Maráthás are to bathe the images of their household gods in water and *panchámruta* or the five nectars (milk, curds, clarified butter, sugar and honey); and then to anoint them with sandal paste and decorate them with flowers. Having done this the worshipper burns incense and waves a lighted lamp before the idols and with folded hands implores them to grant him wealth, health and prosperity.

Bráhmans. On the night of the fifteenth of the month of Mágh (January-February), while the brothers were watching a field in which there was a snake-hole, the hand of the goddess Bhawáni adorned with jewels suddenly appeared out of the hole, beckoned to them, and disappeared. As it was a moon-light night, the rapid motion and brilliant appearance of the hand seemed to Máloji to be lightning. He awoke Vithoji, who had gone to sleep, and told him what he had seen. Vithoji would not believe him, and declared that excessive drowsiness had caused him to imagine the vision. He then desired Máloji to fall asleep and said he would watch the crops. Máloji accordingly lay down and, presently, he saw in a vision the goddess Bhawáni standing beside him. She was adorned with pearls and had a white sheet drawn over her head, and her forehead was marked with a red spot. He thought she said unto him—"Awake and arise, I have taken an interest in your concerns, and you must attend to what I say, and act accordingly. There is a hole here in which there is a snake. I have assumed the appearance of that snake. Go to the hole, worship the snake, and do not hurt it. It will move aside, and then, having dug into the hole, you will find seven pots filled with money." The goddess also told Máloji that she had determined to make him and his descendants kings for twenty-seven generations, and whatever he wished would come to pass. She then disappeared. Máloji then awoke and told Vithoji about the vision which he had seen. The two brothers then dug further into the hole and found seven pots full of money. They placed them in a cart and during the night carried them to their house, and having dug a hole at the back, they concealed the money in it.

Having settled all the business regarding the management of their lands they removed their women and children to another house in the village. They themselves went to the village of Shrigonde, generally called Chamargunde, to see an old acquaintance named Sheshawa Náik Ponde, a respectable banker and citizen of that place. They privately communicated to him all that had taken place, and told him it would be well if their wishes could be accomplished through his aid. The banker undertook to accomplish what they desired, but asked them what they would do for him in case they attained to prosperity and power. They told him that they would make him their Treasurer, and that the office should be hereditary as long as their descendants enjoyed power and dominion. They gave the banker a written promise to this effect, and they sanctified it by an oath. The banker then ordered his servants to give them water to wash and to present them with fine clothes, and he afterwards took them in a carriage to a horse market. They then purchased a thousand good horses and had saddles and bridles prepared for them. They also had tents and palanquins constructed and retained *báryirs* or troopers in their service. They then sent a Vakil to Wannungpál Nimbálkar and to the Phaltankar, two independent Chiefs, who possessed a force of twelve thousand horse and foot and who were always engaged in predatory excursions. Having arranged, also, the necessary formalities they went and paid their respects to the above-named Chiefs. They informed them what they had in view, and asked to be furnished with two thousand troops, and begged that the Chiefs would assist them on all occasions. Wannungpál Nimbálkar and the Phaltankar gave them two thousand horse, and assured them that they might depend on receiving their constant co-operation.

Máloji and Vithoji with the above-mentioned two thousand horse and one thousand horse of their own had a force of three thousand horse, with which they marched in the first instance to the village of Shrigonde. Having left their heavy baggage at that place, they proceeded lightly equipped, by the Nimbedhera Ghát and town of Nunvasa and crossed the Godávari. night they killed two hogs and tied a letter to each of them. They then carri[illegible] mosque near Davlatábád and left them there. The same night they re[illegible] and found Wannungpál Nimbálkar at Phaltan.

The purport of the letters was that Lakhoji Jádhavráv had, in a public company, promised to give his daughter Jijawa in marriage to their son Sháháji; that Jádhavráv had afterwards retracted what he had said, discharged them from his service, and ordered them and their families to depart; that if the king would interest himself in their concerns it were well, otherwise they would lay dead hogs in every mosque in his dominions. In the morning the people who came to pray in the mosque saw the two dead hogs with a paper tied to each of their necks, and the sight incensed them greatly. They, however, carried the hogs and the papers, just as they found them, into the presence of Nizám Sháh at Davlatábád. As soon as Nizám Sháh learned the purport of the papers, he was displeased at the conduct of Lakhoji Jádhavráv, and immediately despatched some horsemen to Sindkher to summon him to his presence. When the horsemen reached Sindkher Jádhavráv was eating. They, however, did not allow him time even to finish his meal, but immediately carried him off along with them to Davlatábád. On his arriving before the king, Jádhavráv made his obeisances and stood aside. His Majesty was very angry, and showed him the hogs and the letters. He also said that if that shameful business had been caused by any Chief but himself he would have put him to death under the feet of an elephant. He then told him that he had forgiven him, but he desired him to give his daughter in marriage to Sháháji, and said that if he delayed compliance with his request, and if Máloji and Vithoji should in consequence again commit any improper act, he would certainly be punished. Jádhavráv replied that, according to his commands, he would marry his daughter Jijawa to Sháháji, but that he had one request to make which he hoped His Majesty would grant. The king desired him to mention it. And Jádhavráv expressed the wish that he would call Máloji, Vithoji and Sháháji before him, and make them Chiefs of twelve thousand horse, so that they might be his equals in rank. The Nizám sent for them, and when they reached the vicinity of Davlatábád, Jádhavráv and several other Sardárs went out to meet them and conducted them to the king's presence. His Majesty was much pleased with the appearance of Sháháji, and was pleased to bestow upon them honorary dresses, horses and elephants, and the rank of commander of twelve thousand horse. He also desired Jádhavráv to send for his daughter from Sindkher that her marriage with Sháháji might be celebrated before him. Jádhavráv accordingly had his family brought from Sindkher, and Máloji and Vithoji also sent for their families from Elora. The marriage of Jijawa and Sháháji then took place before the king at Davlatábád. Soon after Máloji and Vithoji sent to Elora for the seven pots full of money which they had concealed there. They distributed some of the money in charity to Fakirs and re-built a temple of Mahádev at Elora and made a tank near that village. Máloji also repaired a tank near the pagoda of Shambhu Mahádev, and they built Seráis for the accommodation of travellers. They gained considerable fame by these acts of liberality.

When Sháháji Rája reached his twentieth year Jijawa bestowed on him a son, who was called Sambháji Rája. That same year Nizám Sháh Bahiri died. He left two sons, seven years old, born of different mothers, who were both alive. There was a Mutsaddi or statesman, named Sábáji Anant, employed under the Nizám Sháhi Government, who was a man of great abilities, and in whom the greatest confidence was placed. The king's two widows sent for him and desired him to look out for some person qualified to be Vazir to the Government, and to bring him to them that the *khilát* (robe) of investiture might be bestowed on him. Sábáji Anant considered Sháháji possessed of all the requisite qualifications, and he introduced him to the ladies, and recommended him for the Vazirat. The ladies, accordingly, placed the king's two sons on [illegible]ji's knees and appointed him Vazir. From that day he sat along with the king's sons on [illegible]d received every day the obeisances of the different dependant Chiefs who stood

[illegible] greatly annoyed Jádhavráv. He said that he could not bear to see those [illegible] he had formerly given subsistence in his service, and who had in a

treacherous manner obtained his daughter in marriage, exalted to such a degree that they sat upon the throne with the king's sons, whilst he stood and paid his respects before it. In short, Jádhavráv became so angry that he sent a vakíl to Sháhájehánábád with a letter to the Emperor Sháhájehán, and obtained the assistance of Mir Jumla and his army of sixty thousand men. He, together with several other Chiefs, went to meet Mir Jumla as far as the Narbada. From thence he marched back a little in advance of Mir Jumla, whom he conducted to Davlatábád.

Sháháji was so much alarmed by the superiority of the enemy's force that, taking the king's women and sons with him, he flew from Davlatábád to the vicinity of Kalyán. He then proceeded to take shelter in the fort of Máhuli. Jádhavráv and Mir Jumla pursued him, and invested the fort of Máhuli, and besieged it for six months. Owing to the length of the siege, Sháháji suffered much hardship, and at last he sent a vakíl with a letter to the king of Bijápur. The letter stated that the king of Delhi had sent an army against him, and that his father-in-law had conducted it to that place and besieged it. He proposed in the letter, that if the king would make a suitable provision for him, he would enter his service and join him with his whole force. The king of Bijápur in consequence desired his Diván, Morár Jagdév, to satisfy Sháháji on every point, and bring him to his court. The Diván accordingly sent an invitation to Sháháji, couched in such terms as to satisfy him fully. Soon afterwards Sháháji left the fort of Máhuli during the night, and, accompanied by his wife Jijawa and son Sambháji, took the road to Bijápur. Jádhavráv immediately heard of his flight, and he and Mir Jumla pursued him, travelling upon elephants during the night by torch-light.

Sháháji's wife Jijawa was at that time seven months gone with the child Shiváji. She, therefore, could not bear the fatigue of travelling on horseback. After going five or six miles she was seized with such violent pains, that she could not go a step farther. This circumstance distressed Sháháji very much, as he was afraid of staying where he was, lest he should be overtaken by Jádhavráv. He, therefore, left one hundred horse with her, and told Jijawa that he was pursued by her father and could not, therefore, remain there, but that if Jádhavráv had any sense of decency he would not do her any injury. However, at any rate, she must take her chance. Having said this, he took his son Sambháji along with him and moved on. The next morning Jádhavráv reached the spot where Jijawa was. He, however, took no notice of her distressed condition. Some of his attendants reproached him, and said that it was very unbecoming in him not to pay some attention to Jijawa's distress. It would be unfortunate if Mir Jumla should learn that Jijawa was in his power, and that Jádhavráv should send her to some place of safety, as his only enemy was Sháháji, who had made his escape. At length Jádhavráv was induced, by what they said, to call Jijawa before him. He spoke to her in a kind and affectionate manner, and sent her under an escort of five hundred horse to the fort of Shivnér, which belonged to the Nizám Sháhi Government and was in the possession of Sháháji Rája.

Jijawa prayed to Shivái Bhawáni to bless her with a son, and promised, in case she should bring forth a boy, to call him by her name. Accordingly, in the year of Shálivháhán[1] 1548 (A.D. 1626) Jijawa was delivered of a son, whom she called Shiváji.

Jádhavráv pursued Sháháji as far as Ahmadnagar without success, and the latter arrived in safety at Bijápur. Morár Jagdév went out to meet him and conducted him into the presence of the king. His Majesty received him with great distinction, gave him honorary dresses, horses, and elephants, and made him a Chief of twelve thousand horse, with a jághír in the country of Karnátak. Mir Jumla then marched with his whole force towards Delhi.

[1] Shálivháhán is the era observed by the Hindus in the Maháráshtra. It commences seventy eight years after the Christian era.

Jádhavráv accompanied him as far as the Narbada, where he took leave of him and returned to Sindkher.

After that Sábáji Anant carried the women and children of Nizám Sháh from the fort of Máhuli, where they had been left by Sháháji, to the fort of Davlatábád, and the king's widows again made enquiries for some person capable of filling the office of Vazir. This measure was also recommended to them by Sábáji Anant. At that time a man named Mullick Ambar happened to arrive at Davlatábád. He had been a servant of Chungiz Khán, Vazir to the king of Bijápur, and after the death of the Vazir assumed the dress of a Fakir, and determined to go to Mecca. Having entered a shop, he hung up his wallet and lay down to sleep. Sábáji Anant passed that way in his palanquin, and having by chance observed the feet of Mullick Ambar, he saw by certain signs upon them that the owner was capable of holding the Vazirat. He, therefore, sent one of his servants to wake him and bring him to him. On the arrival of Mullick Ambar at the house of Sábáji Anant, the latter sent him to his bath to be washed and scented with attar and other perfumes. He then had some good clothes put on him, and he was given something to eat. Sábáji afterwards took Mullick Ambar aside and told him that he would make him Vazir of the kingdom, provided that he would be faithful to him and would not intrigue against him. Mullick Ambar having taken an oath of fidelity to Sábáji, the latter introduced him to the king's widows, by whom he was invested with the Vazirat. Sábáji also placed the king's two sons on his knees, and from that day he began to sit along with them on the throne. He immediately communicated his appointment to the different Chiefs, and desired their attendance in order that they should pay their respects to the king's sons. Accordingly Jádhavráv and the other Chiefs went to court. Mullick Ambar also managed in a fitting manner all the affairs of State. In a short time Mir Jumla came from Delhi to attack Davlatábád. Mullick Ambar having made all the necessary preparations for war, marched towards Barhánpur, and attacked Mir Jumla near the fort of Assur. He received some severe wounds in the action, but succeeded in so completely defeating Mir Jumla, that he had to retreat to Delhi. Mullick Ambar pursued him as far as the Narbada, and then returned. From the time of obtaining that victory he used a seal with the following inscription: "The slave of God Mullick Ambar Chungiz Kháni." He soon afterwards, with an army of sixty thousand horse, invaded and plundered the districts of Mussor and Mahádev belonging to Bijápur. When this circumstance became known to the king of Bijápur, he lost no time in sending his principal officers, and Morár Jagdév, Sháháji Rája, Shurzáh Khán, and other Marátha Chiefs with a force of eighty thousand horse to oppose Mullick Ambar. The latter, however, did not think it advisable to hazard an action, and retreated to the Bhíma river near Koregaon in the district of Talegaon belonging to Dhumdera. He, however, found that the river was full, that there were no boats, and that it would be very difficult to cross. He alighted from his horse, prayed to the river, and with all humility asked that it would allow his army to pass. The waters immediately separated and the whole army went across. Mullick Ambar came last; and when he had crossed, the waters again united. When Morár Jagdév and the other Bijápur Chiefs arrived at the Bhíma and found that Mullick Ambar had crossed without boats, or any other visible means of getting over, they were quite astonished. When they heard the story, they sent word to Mullick Ambar that they had abandoned the pursuit of him, but that as through divine grace he had the power of making the waters part in order that his army should cross, they begged that he would halt till they could pay him their respects. Mullick Ambar then went to Davlatábád and Morár Jagdév marched with his whole force to Nagargaon in the district of Sarsi near the junction of the Bhíma and Indráni, where he halted. As Morár Jagdév had that year, 1555 of the Shálivábán (A.D. 1633), obliged Mullick Ambar to retreat, he determined, on the occasion of a solar eclipse, to weigh himself twenty-four times against

different articles which he wished to give in charity. He then ordered that the elephant on which he rode should be weighed that he might give an equal weight of gold to the Bráhmans in honour of his success. His servants were all at a loss to know how to weigh the elephant till Sháháji Rája showed them how it might be done. The method which he pursued was as follows: He desired them to get a large strong boat and to make a number of marks on the outside of it, then he told them to put the elephant into it. He then ordered them to draw it into deep water, and to note to which of the marks it would sink. Afterwards they were to take out the elephant and fill the boat with stones till it should sink to the same mark, the stones being then weighed would show the weight of the elephant.

He was accordingly weighed in the manner pointed out by Sháháji Rája, and Morár Jagdév, having ascertained the corresponding amount in money, gave in jághírs to Bráhmans lands and villages equal in value to that sum, which are still held by their descendants. Morár Jagdév was much pleased with the proofs of sagacity which Sháháji had displayed, and conferred upon him in jághír the whole country of Junnar and Poona and the villages of Wái and Serol. Sháháji Rája having a high opinion of the ability and fidelity of Dádoji Kond Dev, the Patvári (accountant) of the village of Multhan in the district of Pátas and country of Poona, took him into his service and gave him entire charge of his jághír. He then, leaving 1,000 horse with him under the command of Siddi Hillall, marched himself, along with Morár Jagdév, towards Bijápur. Previous to his departure he desired Dádoji Kond Dev to bring his wife Jijawa and son Shiváji from Junnar, and to prepare a habitation for them at Poona. He requested that he should keep them there, and that he should attend particularly to the education of Shiváji. Dádoji accordingly prepared a very good house for the reception of Jijawa and Shiváji, and had them brought from Junnar with considerable pomp and lodged in the Lál Mahál at Poona. He was very assiduous in paying them every possible attention and in superintending the education of Shiváji, who was taught to ride, and instructed in all other military exercises.

Owing to the ill-treatment which he had experienced from Jádhavráv, Sháháji made a resolution never to see Jijawa, or his son Shiváji, and he, in consequence, married another wife, Tukábái, daughter of a man called Mohité, by whom he had a son whom he named Venkoji Rája. After this event Sháháji Rája attacked the fort of Kanakgiri, in which a rebellious zamindár had taken refuge. In the attack on that place Sháháji's son Sambháji Rája was killed by a cannon shot, but Sháháji succeeded in taking the place and seizing the person of the rebel. In the time of Nizám Sháh, a Habshi named Bara built the fort of Chákan, fifteen or sixteen miles from Poona, and created disturbances in the adjacent country. After his death the fort fell into the hands of Nizám Sháh, and it was afterwards given by him to Sháháji. When Sháháji fled before Jádhavráv towards Bijápur, Mártand Dev and Honáppa Deshpándé, inhabitants of Poona, who were noted marauders, got possession of the above-mentioned fort. They then created a serious commotion in the country, and committed several depredations. Soon after Morár Jagdév's success against Mullick Ambar, his Diván, Rániráv, took advantage of a favorable opportunity which offered and made Mártand Dev and Honáppa prisoners, and took the fort of Chákan. He drove iron pins through the nails of these two culprits' hands and tortured them in other ways. He also pillaged Poona, merely because it was the place of their nativity. Morár Jagdév again gave Chákan to Sháháji, and Mártand Dev contrived to make his escape.

Dádoji Pant soon afterwards prevailed on Mártand Dev to come to Poona, and having consulted with him, he settled the country, and so effectually punished all robbers and plundering banditti, that the inhabitants enjoyed perfect security and repose. Dádoji then founded a new village near Khed, which he called Shivápur in honour of Shiváji Rája, and made gardens, and planted a number of mango and other trees in its neighbourhood. Dádoji

was a man of such strict integrity, that having one day taken a mango off a tree, he afterwards repented so much of the act, that he desired the owner of the tree to cut off his hand. The man, however, was much surprised, and would not accept the recompense which Dádoji offered; the latter then determined to wear a leather glove on that hand as a mark of the offence which he had committed. When Sháháji Rája heard of this circumstance, he was much pleased with Dádoji, and became so convinced of his being an honest and faithful servant, that he sent him a present of seven hundred pagodas and a *khilát*, and desired him to discontinue wearing the leather glove. He also authorized him to take whatever sums he might require for his expenses out of the revenues of the districts of which he had charge, and to carry the remainder to the credit of the public account. Sultán Shikandar[1] died that year, and Morár Jagdév and Sháháji Rája were at Bijápur when that event happend. As Sultán Shikandar's children were young, his widows assumed the management of the affairs of the State. In a short time they took a violent dislike to Morár Jagdév, and having called him before the throne, they ordered him to be put to death. He was immediately beaten so severely, that the persons charged with his execution thought that he had expired, and left him. He was, however, still alive, and in a short time rose and washed himself in a bath which happend to be in the Diváńkhána of the palace. He there cut off the lock of hair from his head, and resolved to retire from the world, and end his days as a Darweshi or religious mendicant. However as soon as it was discovered that he was still alive, he was seized and put to death by cutting off his hands and feet. Soon afterwards the king's widows sent the twelve Vazirs and Shurzáh Khán with a large army to conquer the country of Davlatábád. When they reached the village of Bhatari, they were met by Mullick Ambar, who attacked and defeated them. He took the twelve Vazirs prisoners, but gave them *khiláts* and released them, and his mind was at once relieved from the anxiety which he had felt owing to the invasion made by the Bijápur army. When that war was over, Sháháji Rája marched with twelve thousand horse to the Karnátak and established himself in the districts of Ballapur and Kolar, which had been given to him as a jághír. At that time a great Rája named Vijaya Rághav, who had five hundred concubines, reigned in Tanjávar (Tanjore). He was always engaged in hostilities with the Rája of Trichinápally, and Sháháji Rája assisted the latter. He attacked and took the fort of Tanjávar and killed Vijaya Rághav. Sháháji found in the fort property to a great amount, and he took possession for himself of the whole country of Tanjávar. Sháháji had before made an agreement with the Rája of Trichinápally, that after he had taken the fort of Tanjore he would give him possession of it. After he captured the place, however, he broke faith with the Rája of Trichinápally, drove his people out of the country, and bestowed it on his own son, Venkoji. Sháháji then left with Venkoji, his mother Tukábái, and his wife Dipábái, and marched himself to the fort of Mahárájgad in the districts of Ballapur and Kolar. Venkoji Rája had three sons—Sháháji, Shurfji and Tukoji. The two first died childless, but Tukoji had issue. Mullick Ambar died that year at Davlatábád, and in the same year Sábáji Anant also departed from this life. As soon as Sháhájehán heard this news, he lost no time in sending Aurangzebe and Mir Jumla with a large army from Delhi to the Deccan. The object was to conquer Davlatábád, which place they captured. After that event Aurangzebe built a town at the village of Kharki, which Mullick Ambar had before selected as a site for a new town, some of the foundations of which had been actually laid. Aurangzebe encouraged inhabitants from all quarters to come and settle there. He also built a wall round it and called it Aurangábád (1653).

[1] The writer evidently means the king Mahmud Adil Sháh who died in 1676 and not Shikandar who reigned at Bijápur from 1672 to 1686 A.D.

Aurangzebe then formed the design of conquering Bijápur, and marched in that direction. He met the Bijápur army at the village of Kundaji, and was completely defeated by Shurzáh Khán and the other Deccan Chiefs. He then retreated to Aurangábád, where he remained engaged in arranging the affairs of the Subhás of Kándesh, Berár and Aurangábád, over which he had then established his authority.

Shortly afterwards Dádoji, Sháháji's agent and guardian of Shiváji, died. He had exercised the full authority confided in him with perfect fidelity and left a considerable amount of treasure.

Shiváji Rája, who was then sixteen years old, sorrowed greatly at the death of Dádoji. Sháháji Rája had at that time marched by the way of Tanjávar (Tanjore) to some place beyond it, and being unacquainted with the death of Dádoji, he wrote him a letter desiring him, as soon as he should hear of his (Sháháji's) return to Bijápur, to send to him the treasure which he then had in his possession. As the letter arrived after the death of Dádoji, Shiváji opened and perused it, and he took possession of the treasure and twelve thousand horses which Dádoji had left. Siddi Hillal opposed this proceeding, and Shiváji in consequence sent him off to join Sháháji. He then entertained in his service twenty-five thousand Mávalis or hill people. He administered well the whole country and appointed Shamráv Nilkanth, who understood the Persian language, to the office of Peshwa. He also nominated Rágho Ballál Aturé to the post of Chitnavis (Secretary) and another person of the same name to be his military accountant, and then raised some new troops.

When Sháháji received accounts of his son's proceedings, he bestowed upon him full powers as to the government of the country. He also expressed warm approval of his conduct, and sent him satisfactory assurances of his regard.

In that year (1657) Aurangzebe received a letter from his sister at Sháhjehánábád, telling him that the Emperor Sháhjehán was in a very critical state of health; she also informed him that other persons were establishing their influence in the State, and that it was necessary that he should, without delay, march back. Aurangzebe was much incensed by Shiváji's behaviour, and determined to attack him after he should get possession of the government of Hindustán. This circumstance was the origin of the wars between Aurangzebe and Shiváji. Aurangzebe then marched to Delhi and fought an action, in which Oodh Rám, Deshmukh of Mahor, who had accompanied him from the Deccan, was killed. After his fall, however, his wife Runi Begam continued the conflict, and was the means of winning the battle. Aurangzebe rewarded her by giving her Mahor in jághír, in addition to the office of Deshmukh of that district.

Soon afterwards Aurangzebe put to death his brothers Bahádur Sháh, Sháh Shuja, and Murád Baksh. He imprisoned the Emperor Sháhjehán his father, and established himself upon the throne of the empire.

About that time Niloji Nilkanth, who was Killédár of the fort of Purandhar under the Government of Nizám Sháh, threw off his allegiance to that Government, assumed independence and supported himself by levying contributions in the surrounding country. He was very intimate with Sháháji. Shiváji wrote him a letter to the following effect: that during the lifetime of his clerk Dádoji Pandit he left all his affairs to his management as he was a man of great talents and faithfully attached to him, and that he, Shiváji, was guided by his advice in all things. After his death, several circumstances had taken place, in consequence of which he, Shiváji, had no place of security in the country, and he therefore requested Niloji to allow him to canton during the rains under the fort of Purandhar. Niloji in consideration of the friendship which subsisted between him and Sháháji Rája, informed Shiváji, in reply,

that there was no difference of interest between them, that his house was at Shiváji's disposal, and that he might come whenever he pleased.

Immediately upon receipt of this answer Shiváji, accompanied by his mother Jijawa, marched with all his cavalry and twenty-five thousand Mávalis and encamped during the rains under the fort of Purandhar. Niloji Nilkanth had two brothers, Piláji Nilkanth and Sankroji Nilkanth, whom he kept in a state of inferiority and degradation, allowing them monthly victuals and clothes. These two brothers sent a secret message to Shiváji respecting a plan for seizing the person of Niloji, and giving him, Shiváji, possession of the fort. Shortly afterwards arrived the festal season of the Diwáli. Niloji sent one of his brothers to invite Shiváji to come unattended and favour him with his company at an entertainment which he intended to give on that occasion. Shiváji declined the invitation and observed that he could not, with any propriety, leave his mother and friends and the officers of his army and go alone to the entertainment. When Niloji's brother returned with this answer, Niloji consulted with him regarding it. He said, that being the festival of Diwáli if he did not invite Shiváji and Jijawa to an entertainment and pay them every suitable attention, he would be wanting in due respect to Sháháji, with whom he was so intimate, and whom he esteemed more than a brother. Niloji then determined to invite Shiváji with Jijawa and all his troops, and sent back his brother to ask them to come. The latter accordingly conducted them into the fort where Niloji entertained them three days, and he bestowed *khiláts* upon the whole party.

Niloji's brothers had determined to act treacherously towards him, and had informed Shiváji of their intention to secure his person and give him, Shiváji, possession of the fort. On the night of the eighth day, when Niloji had retired to rest, his brothers Piláji and Sankroji awoke Shiváji and conducted him to Niloji's apartment. Niloji had no suspicion of his brothers' treachery, and they found him asleep with one of his women. Shiváji tied him with ropes and put his feet in irons, and he very shortly afterwards confined Piláji and Sankroji, who had occasioned their brother's ruin. As they had shown themselves disposed to be violent, he also put them in irons. He then posted his own guards over the gates of the fort, which he placed in charge of some of his Mávalis. He also plundered the former garrison and deprived the family of Niloji of all their property, and got hold of a considerable amount of treasure. After three days had elapsed he released the three brothers, gave them the office of Náikvári[1] with a few villages for their subsistence, and allowed them to go out of the fort.

At that time Phirangoji Taisala, who had been placed in charge of the fort of Chákan by Dádoji Pant and had afterwards rebelled, came to Shiváji and gave him possession of that place. Shiváji then appointed Trimal Pinglé superintendent of public buildings, and ordered him to make the necessary repairs to all his forts. That person accordingly began to repair the forts of Rájgad, Padmávati, Sungeonee (Sanjivani) and Thusuweyuláh. Shiváji also got possession of the forts of Sinhagad, Torna and Chandragad. He also made some improvements in the fort of Ráigad, and as he considered it to be a place of strength, he made it his capital.

At this time a man named Chandraráv Jawulkar, a dependant of the Bijápur Government, resided at Jawul, and had in his service forty thousand Mávalis. His Diván Hanmantráv Moré was then at Mahábaleshvar. Chandraráv had several unmarried daughters, and Shiváji

[1] Náikvári was a petty officer in forts or police stations who had authority over some ten or fifteen men. Sometimes he had to superintend the cultivation of the village and see that the produce was not misappropriated or stolen.

deputed his Sabnavis[1] Raghunáth Ballál, attended by one hundred foot and twenty-five horse, to go to the Diván at Mahábaleshvar to solicit one of Chandraráv's daughters in marriage.

When Raghunáth reached the vicinity of Mahábaleshvar he communicated, by message, to Hanmantráv the object of his journey. Hanmantráv gave him permission to come into the town, and went, slightly attended, to receive him at the gate. When they met, Raghunáth treacherously assassinated Hanmantráv, put to death the guard stationed at the gate, and fled by the road near the wall of the fort, and without halting joined Shiváji at Purandhar. Shiváji was pleased with Raghunáth's conduct, and marched himself the next day with forty thousand Mávalis and took possession of Mahábaleshvar. After taking that place Shiváji marched by the Nipáni Ghát to Jawul. Raghunáth Ballál marched by the Ratuni Ghát and joined Shiváji before Jawul, which place they then invested.

Chandraráv came on and attacked them, and the battle lasted nearly three hours. At length, however, he was defeated, and he and his two brothers Bájiráv and Krishnaráv and their women were taken prisoners. Shiváji then added twenty thousand Mávalis to his force and had sixty thousand Mávalis in his service.

The king of Bijápur informed Sháháji Rája, Shiváji's father, who then resided in the Karnátak, of his son's improper conduct. Sháháji replied that for a long time he had abandoned all connection with Shiváji and his mother, that Shiváji did not attend to any thing he said to him, and that the king might punish him for his unjustifiable proceedings in any way he might think proper. The king upon the receipt of this answer appointed Afzul Khán, who was his first Vazir and had a force of twelve thousand men, to chastise Shiváji. Afzul Khán undertook that service, and marched with his whole force to the town of Wái. As soon as Shiváji received intelligence of his movements he marched with his mother Jijawa and sixty thousand Mávalis and took refuge in the fort of Pratápgad.

Afzul Khán sent his Diván Krishnáji Bháskar to Shiváji to say that his improper conduct was forgiven, and that he would now consult his true interest if he joined him without any apprehension and accompanied him into the presence of the king. He would there procure him a pardon and increase of rank and also permission to leave the court. Krishnáji Bháskar delivered his message to Shiváji. Shiváji suspected the sincerity of it and did not think it advisable for him to go and visit Afzul Khán. He replied that if Afzul Khán was really desirous of obtaining a pardon and additional rank for him from the king, he hoped that he would in the first place come unattended and visit him, and after Afzul Khán had done that, and satisfied his mind with regard to his apprehensions and sworn to the sincerity of his assurances, he might then take him by the hand and conduct him to court and there exert himself in his behalf as he might think proper. If Afzul Khán should agree to this proposal he would prepare a place of meeting below the gate of the fort where he would wait unattended to receive the Khán. Shiváji then sent Dattáji Gopináth as his Vákil to the Khán along with Krishnáji Bháskar.

These two persons arrived at Wái and communicated Shiváji's answer to Afzul Khán, who agreed to Shiváji's proposal. Dattáji returned to inform Shiváji, and that Chief fixed upon a spot, below one of the bastions of the fort and near the gate, for the interview. He also desired Anáji Ranguáth to get ready all the articles necessary for the entertainment. He ordered him to pitch his velvet tents and to spread a rich carpet. All these things Anáji did.

[1] Sabnavis or Sabnis was a public officer whose duty was to pay the local militia, garrisons of forts, and the public servants of an establishment or district and keep the records.

The Rája then sent Khandoji Ghárpuré with five thousand Mávalis to attend Afzul Khán from Wái. Uncertain as to what might happen, when the meeting took place, he sent for some Bráhmans, gave them a great deal of money, and desired them to go to Benares and Gaya and perform all the ceremonies which were prescribed by the Hindu religion to be performed on the death of a person. He also gave a number of cows in charity and cut his beard short. His mother was in consequence so much vexed that she cried, and Shiváji after that did not allow her to be near him. Shiváji then posted his sixty thousand Mávalis at different places, had the guns of the fort loaded, and ordered the Mávalis, as soon as he should kill Afzul Khán and they should hear the report of the guns, to attack and plunder the camp of that Chief. He then ordered a deep hole to be cut behind the place fixed for the meeting, in which he placed forty men of courage and resolution, with orders to conceal themselves there and to be in readiness when Afzul Khán should approach, and to fall upon him the moment he should enter the place and put him to death.

Afzul Khán left his guns and heavy baggage at Wái, and with his son Fazil Khán and a small party marched with Khandoji Ghárpuré, who had been sent by Shiváji to attend on him. It happened that the flag elephant of Afzul Khán refused, in spite of all the exertions of the driver, to proceed and some of his attendants drew from that a bad omen, and requested him to put off his journey. He did not, however, mind what they said, but ordered the elephant to be blinded, and placed the flag on another, and he then proceeded on his journey by the Ruor Tondoi Ghát, and encamped on the Koena river. He then sent Krishnáji Bhás-kar and Dattáji Gopináth with a message to Shiváji saying that to please him he had travelled so far, and that it was proper Shiváji should, without any alarm, come and meet him there. Shiváji would not agree to this, and the two persons before-mentioned went four times back-ward and forward with messages on the subject. At length when Afzul Khán found that Shiváji would not yield the point, he left his son Fazil Khán in charge of his camp on the Koena river, and went in his palanquin, attended by bearers and twenty-five Khidmatgárs, along with Krishnáji Bháskar and Dattáji Gopináth, to see Shiváji. When he came near the spot appointed for the meeting, his bearers set down his palanquin, and he came out of it and moved towards the place of rendezvous. Shiváji, who had made all his arrangements and was himself armed, advanced to the edge of the carpet to receive Afzul Khán, and asked Krishnáji Bháskar three times if that was the Khán. Afzul Khán also asked Krishnáji three times if that was Shiváji. They then looked at each other. Shiváji advanced and in a respectful manner put his head on the breast of Afzul Khán. The Khán embraced it, and Shiváji at that moment struck him in the belly with a dagger he held in his right hand so deep, that his entrails came out through the wound. The Khán cast his eyes towards Krishnáji Bháskar and said, it is over with me. Krishnáji immediately struck at Shiváji with a sword, but without effect. Shiváji then cut Afzul Khán in two pieces with a sword and he fell to the ground. Shiváji then said to Krishnáji I don't wish to kill a Bráhman, fly instantly and save yourself. Krishnáji then placed the Khán's body in the palanquin, and fled with it towards the camp. The persons whom Shiváji had concealed behind the place of the interview rushed out and killed the bearers and Khidmatgárs and took the Khán's body. In the scuffle which took place on that occasion Dattáji Bháskar received a wound. Shiváji's people also seized Krishnáji Bháskar, but Shiváji afterwards released him, and he fled to his own camp and joined Fazil Khán. Afzil Khán's body was taken into the fort (Pratápgad), and as the Khán had once acted with disrespect towards an image of Bhawáni at Tuljápur, Shiváji ordered his corpse to be treated with indignity. He had the head cut off, and placed over the gate of the fort. Shiváji then ordered a salute to be fired, and the *naubat* or big drum to be struck in token of the success. As soon as the Mávalis heard the guns, they fell upon Fazil Khán's camp and

plundered it. Then they went to Wái, and seized the heavy baggage and guns, which Afzul Khán had left there, and drove off the troops that had been stationed there for their protection. The ordnance that was captured was taken up to the fort. Kundu Sapurah, who was an officer of distinction in the service of Afzul Khán, was also put to death. The assassination of Afzul Khán happened in the year of the Shálivváhán 1574 (A.D. 1652). Shiváji presented one lákh of pagodas to Dattáji Gopináth, who had brought about that business. He also gave him in jághír the village Heori, which is held by his descendants to this day. After the murder of Afzul Khán, and the rout and plunder of his army, his son Fazil Khán, who had received a wound, made his escape in the dress of a Fakir to Bijápur. He came into the king's presence, and demanded revenge for his father's blood. The king ordered all his Chiefs to prepare for war and to march along with Fazil Khán to punish Shiváji. The Chiefs accordingly marched with Fazil Khán with an army of eighty thousand men, and invested the fort of Panhála, in which place Shiváji then was. They continued the attack six whole months upon Shiváji and Netáji Párkár the Sarnaubat (commander-in-chief), who had sixty thousand Mávalis with them. During the siege, Shiváji made several sorties from the fort, and attacked Fazil Khán's batteries. One night, when Shiváji was meditating an attack, the brother of Netáji's wife was found to be absent. Shiváji was in consequence very angry, and ordered his name to be marked down absent for one month. A dispute occurred between Netáji and Shiváji on the subject, and the former spoke with so much warmth that Shiváji dismissed him from his service. He gave to a Guzar named Kurtoji the title of Pratápráv and the office of Bakshi (pay-master) of the forces. As soon as Fazil Khán managed to get his guns upon a small hill, he opened fire upon the fort. The Killédár (commandant of the fort) was then alarmed, and told Shiváji, that it appeared to him advisable, that he should make a sortie to relieve the garrison. Shiváji, thinking the advice good, left 20,000 Mávalis in the fort, and moved out at night with 40,000 Mávalis and attacked Fazil Khán's camp. He kept up a running fight, moving all the time in the direction of Vishálgad, and was followed by Fazil Khan's army. Shiváji continued moving all night, and in the morning was within eight miles of Vishálgad still pursued by Fazil Khán's troops. Báji Parbhu, and the other Chiefs of the Mávalis, then requested Shiváji to take half the Mávalis along with him, and move with all possible expedition to the fort of Vishálgad, and to fire some guns when he got into the fort, as a signal to them, that he was safe, in the meanwhile they would courageously engage the enemy. Shiváji took their advice and moved with half the troops to Vishálgad. Soon after Fazil Khán with Shurzáh Khán and the other Chiefs came up. Báji Parbhu took his post in a defile through which the road led, and remained there ready to receive Fazil Khán. They fought till noon, and Fazil Khán could not force the defile. As soon as Báji Parbhu and the other Chiefs heard the guns of Vishálgad announce Shiváji's safe arrival there, they renewed the fight with greater spirit. In a short time Fazil Khán's infantry turned the flanks of the Mávalis and attacked them in the rear. A vast number of them were slain, and the rest fled. Báji Parbhu with a few of his companions, however, kept their ground, but he was at last killed, and all his followers immediately fled. Fazil Khán gained a complete victory, and arrived with his whole army below the fort of Vishálgad. He remained there three or four hours consulting with his officers. It appeared to him that the Konkan was a very difficult country to subdue. If he invested the fort he would be in want of water, and he would also be harassed by the night attacks of Shiváji, and he might in one of them fall into Shiváji's hands. These considerations determined him not to remain. He gave up the idea of any further attack on Shiváji, and set off for Bijápur. Shiváji, in testimony of his high sense of the gallant conduct of Báji Parbhu, gave his son Bápji Báji the office of Bakshi and a jághír. He also bestowed upon him the Killédári (commandantship) of all the forts which had been held by his father. Shiváji then came to the fort of Purandhar. At this time Shámráj Nilkanth Peshwa died. Shiváji appointed Moro

Trimbak Pinglé, who was the superintendent of the buildings at Rájgad, his successor in the Peshwaship. He also nominated Niloji Sondev to be Mujumdár (Finance Minister), Trimbak Sondev, son of Soudji Pandit, to the office of Dabir (Chief Secretary), Anáji Dattu, Surnavis (Registrar General), Dattáji Pandit, Wákarnavis (manager of the household and chief caterer), Raghunáth Bhat to the office of introducing Bráhmans to the Rája and to the post of manager of religious bequests and State charities, and Nároji Pant to the office of administering justice; and the eight persons appointed to these offices were called Pradháns or ministers. Aurangzebe was at this time on the throne of Delhi, and had been three years engaged in settling the affairs of Hindustán. Shiváji built several strong forts, increased his army, and began to plunder the royal territories. When Aurangzebe heard of these doings, he sent an order to Mahukum Sing, who had charge of Aurangábád, to chastise Shiváji. Mahukum Sing accordingly moved against him with ten thousand infantry, and arrived about half way between Ahmadnagar and Poona. Shiváji, as soon as he heard of his advance, sent Pratápráv Guzar Sarnaubat with twenty thousand men to attack him. Mahukum Sing notwithstanding the comparative weakness of his force, boldly attacked Pratápráv. He was however killed, and his army defeated. A large amount of booty fell into the hands of the victor. After that Shiváji went from Purandhar to Rájgad in the Konkan. He remained there for some time, and during that period married three women. He built several forts on the islands in the ocean named Suwarndurg, Vijaydurg, Kulába, and Sindhudurg. His principal object in building these forts was to assist in blocking up the fort of Rájápur. He also built several vessels, and thus kept the Habshis, Firangis (Portuguese) and English in order. He then got possession of the whole Konkan from Kalyán-Bhivndi to Sóndáh. When Aurangzebe heard of these proceedings, he sent Sháhiste Khán, who was his maternal uncle, with eighty thousand men, horse and foot, from Hindustán to the Deccan, to punish Shiváji Rája. Jysing Mirza Rája was also sent, along with Sháhiste Khán, on this service. As soon as the Khán reached the Deccan he invested the fort of Chákan. Phirangoji, the Killédár of that place, bravely held out for nine months. At length Sháhiste Khán sprang a mine under a bastion between the east and south points of the fort, by which he blew up the bastion, and so, got possession of the place. Phirangoji the Killédár sought his own safety by paying his respects to Sháhiste Khán. The Khán offered to give him a situation in his service, and to keep him near his person. Phirangoji however, declined the offer, and got leave to go and join Shiváji. Shiváji was much pleased with his attachment, and made him Killédár of Bhopálgad. Some time previous to the capture of Chákan, Bábáji Rám and Honáppa, Deshpándés or district accountants and inhabitants of Poona, had joined Sháhiste Khán near Burhanpur, and attached themselves to him.

These circumstances shook Shiváji's confidence in some of his officers. He one day, in open Darbár, spoke harshly to Sambháji son of Kásji, who was a friend and relation of Bábáji and Honáppa, and told him that as those two persons, who were his dependants, had deserted him and gone over to his enemy, he ceased to have any confidence in him (Sambháji) who was their friend and relative. Sambháji was much affected by this circumstance and, in consequence, went and joined Sháhiste Khán. Sambháji was a young man of great strength. Of this he gave a proof during his first visit to Sháhiste Khán by lifting up a horse by the four legs. Sháhiste Khán was very kind to him. Having got the necessary orders he went with five hundred horse and established himself at Malkur. As soon as Shiváji heard of this he sent one Nuttoji, who was an inhabitant of Malkur, to attack Sambháji. He accordingly marched there, attacked, defeated, and killed Sambháji, and then set fire to Malkur, which has never since been inhabited. This happened in the year of Shálivahán 1579 (A.D. 1657). After the capture of Chákan, Sháhiste Khán came and established himself at Poona. He, with his women and children, took up his abode in the Lál Mahál, which had been Shiváji's own residence. He here bestowed some marks of favour upon Bábáji Rám, and he called some Bráhmans to him and

wrote a Sanscrit letter to Shiváji to the following effect: "That like a monkey he was an inhabitant of the hills and trusting to the protection of his forts he conducted himself in a most improper manner. When an action took place he sheltered himself in his forts; however, as long as he continued to shut himself up in the forts he would never cease to pursue him; that he, Sháhiste Khán, was like Rája Indra, but that he, Shiváji, would not dare to fight, but always fled." Shiváji replied to Sháhiste Khán's letter in the following terms: "It is true that I am like a monkey and that you are like Rája Indra, but I am like those monkeys that destroyed Rávan and got possession of Ceylon, and I will make your retreat difficult." Shiváji then collected his Mávalis in the fort of Rájgad, and laid a plan for slaying Sháhiste Khán by treachery. He got hold of a gardener, who lived below the window of the Lál Mahál, on the way leading into the garden, and was in the habit of taking followers to Sháhiste Khán. Shiváji, through the instrumentality of his sister-in-law, bribed the gardener by a promise of five hundred pagodas, to agree to let Shiváji into the Lál Mahál at night and conduct him to the sleeping apartment of Sháhiste Khán. After having arranged this plan Shiváji, on a night darker than his heart, and in the midst of very heavy rain, marched from Rájgad towards Poona with forty thousand Mávalis and five hundred horse. When he reached the Itul Môi river, which is about two miles from Poona, he ordered the five hundred horse to halt there. He also dismounted himself and posted his Mávalis in different places. He then moved on with a few chosen followers and was conducted by the gardener to the Lál Mahál. They first killed the eunuch and twenty-five men who were on guard at the gate. The gardener who conducted Shiváji, made a mistake, and led him to the apartment of Sháhiste Khán's son. The young man was asleep with his wife, and Shiváji put him to death. There was a female servant, whom Shiváji beat a little, and desired her to show him the apartment of Sháhiste Khán. The girl, alarmed for her life, showed Shiváji the way. Sháhiste Khán awoke and immediately fled: he leapt over a wall that was in his way and got safe beyond it. Shiváji pursued him, made a cut at him with his sword, and cut off his thumb. The tumult awoke all the guards and attendants, who closed all the exits around Shiváji, but Shiváji made his escape by the way he entered. When Shiváji got out of the window, he saw a man with a torch upon an elephant, and perceived that the road by which he had to pass was defended. He considered for a moment, and determined to attack the party. He made the onset with such vigour that he cut his way through them. The elephant was badly wounded, and had its trunk cut off. Shiváji having got clear mounted a horse and fled, and in the morning he arrived at Rájgad. Sháhiste Khán was greatly distressed on account of the murder of his son. Although it was raining heavily at the instant, he had torches lit, and immediately pursued Shiváji with his troops, and invested Rájgad. The garrison opened fire and some of the shot took effect among the horsemen. Sháhiste Khán seeing that the place was very difficult of access, returned to Poona, and determined to attack Shiváji after the monsoon.[1]

Aurangzebe received accounts by dawk, of Shiváji's night attack on Poona, and was so much displeased with Sháhiste Khán, that he removed him from his post, and appointed Mirza Rája Subhédár of the Deccan. He also attached Dillir Khán to the Rája. The Rája prepared to attack Shiváji, and invested the forts of Karkana and Sinhagad. Shiváji sent some Mávalis to strengthen those garrisons, and used to make night sorties and destroy the Rája's batteries. He also contrived to throw provisions into those forts. Shiváji, however, saw that he was getting into difficulties, and determined to make an effort to drive off the Rája. He sent for Pratápráv Guzar Sarnaubat, and desired him to disguise himself like a sepoy, and to go alone into the Rája's camp, and to watch for an opportunity to assassinate the Chief.

[1] The above account differs from that given by Mr. Grant Duff in his History of the Maráthás.

Shiváji also swore to provide for the Guzar's family. Pratápráv accordingly went into the Rája's camp disguised as a sepoy in want of service. He got service with some of the Rája's dependants, and by degrees managed to gain promotion. At last, he raised himself to so high a rank, that he was permitted to appear in the Rája's presence. One evening when the Rája was walking alone towards his mahál, Pratápráv thought the opportunity a favourable one, and drew out his dagger to stab him. Some of the Rája's guards saw this, and instantly ran up and seized the Ráv and beat him severely. The Rája then asked him, what had induced him to make the attempt, as he had never behaved ill to him. The Ráv told him the whole story. The Rája gave him a *khilát* and a horse, and allowed him to go away unpunished. He joined Shiváji at Rájgad, by whom he was well received. Shiváji then marched to Purandhar, and plundered a convoy of grain, that was on its way from Burganu or Burkanu to Mirza Rája's camp. Mirza Rája then raised the siege of Sinhagad, and marched with Dilir Khán and his whole army to invest Purandhar. There was a small hill near the village of Rudra Kawl. on which the Rája planted some guns and opened a fire on the fort. He also erected a battery on the side of Nárráyanpeth. Shiváji made several sorties from the Kider gate, At length Mirza Rája sent a vakil to Shiváji to request an armistice. Shiváji agreed to the proposal, and paid the Rája a visit attended by his Mávalis. A treaty was then ratified. It was stipulated that Shiváji with his son Sambháji should go and pay his respects to the king at Delhi, and that Mirza Rája's son Rám Sing should accompany him, and introduce him to the king, and obtain for Shiváji the royal pardon. When they parted, Mirza Rája presented Shiváji with many valuable presents. Shiváji sent his mother Jijawa and his whole family to the fort of Rájgad. He left with Jijawa his confidential servants Rája Rám. Moro Pant Deshpándé, Nilo Sondev Mujumdár, and Annáji Pant Surnavis, and a good body of horse. He then prepared for his march to Delhi. He took with him Pratápráv Guzar Sarnaubat, Niráji Rávji Vakil, Trimbak Pant Dabir, Raghunáth Pant Karindé, and Hiráji Phurchand with five thousand horse and five thousand Mávalis. Rája Mirza went to Aurangábád and sent off his son, accompanied by a large force, with Shiváji to Delhi. They reached Delhi by regular marches. Shiváji's visit to the king was settled by means of Rám Sing. Although Rám Sing, before the visit took place, instructed Shiváji and his son in all the rules of etiquette that should be observed on the occasion, yet when they came into the royal presence they neglected them all, and did not even make a salám, thinking it improper to salám to a Musalmán after the manner of the Hindus. They did not even pay any attention to the signs which Rám Sing made to them that they should salute the king. They went and stood by the side of Rahimkhán, a Pathán. The king smiled and looked towards Rám Sing, who represented to his Majesty that they were Maráthás and were not acquainted with the etiquette of courts. Rám Sing was requested to take them away. On leaving they did not salám, but turned their backs to the king, and walked out. They then went to their tents. The next day the king sent for Rám Sing, and desired him to tell Shiváji that his leave to *quit* court depended on one of two conditions, either that he should find security for his good behaviour, or that he should leave his son behind as a hostage. Shiváji told Rám Sing in reply, that he would not agree to either of these conditions, but that he would stay there with his son. The king ordered a large force of ten thousand men and several guns to be placed as a guard over Shiváji's residence, and appointed a man called Hazari to be the commandant. After Shiváji's confinement, he abused Rám Sing, and told him that the treaty between them had been violated, and that if any thing happened in consequence, no blame could attach to him. He also expressed a wish to Rám Sing to keep along with him two palanquins, two horses, and Núráji Pant, Trimbak Pant, Raghunáth Pant Karindé, and Hiráji Phurchand as personal attendants, and to send back all his troops and baggage to the Deccan under charge of Pratápráv. Rám Sing obtained the king's consent to this arrangement, which was accordingly

carried into effect. Shiváji and his son remained ten months in confinement. During this time he frequently visited the king, and was received with great respect. He became, by means of Hiráji Pant, acquainted with Ráhim Khán Pathán and several other Mutsuddis (officers of Government), and began to send them presents of fruits and different rarities. At first his guard attempted to stop these things, but in a short time they took no notice of them. One day, about five in the evening, Shiváji went out with the men who were carrying the fruit. They all made their escape out of the town, and went into the house of a potter, who was an inhabitant of the Deccan, and with whom Hiráji Phurchand had before settled the plan of escape. They there concealed themselves. When Shiváji made his escape, Hiráji Phurchand put on Shiváji's turban, which had a *toorá* (bunch of pearls) in it, and lay down in Shiváji's bed. The guards, looking through the windows, saw as they thought Shiváji asleep. After sun-set Hiráji got up, placed the turban with the *toorá* on the bed, and made his escape and joined Shiváji. Nuráji Pant also, on hearing of the circumstance, joined Shiváji. As soon as Shiváji's guards perceived that there was no light in Shiváji's apartment as usual, they went in to examine it and found that the Rája and his attendants had made their escape. All escaped, except Trimbak Pant Dabir and Raghunáth Pant Karindé, who fell into their hands. Shiváji and his attendants remained concealed in the potter's house a whole month. The strictest search was made in the city, and men were sent down the different roads in pursuit of Shiváji, but in vain. When the tumult occasioned by his escape had subsided, Shiváji and his attendants came out of their concealment and fled disguised like Bairágis (religious mendicants). They visited Alláhábád, Benáres, and Gaya, and went through the usual ceremonies performed by pilgrims at those places.

Sambháji fell sick from having to travel so hard on foot, and Shiváji left him at Benáres in charge of a Bráhman named Nánáji Vishvásráv. Shiváji went to Chanda, and from there to the district of Indur. He soon afterwards passed the Godávari and reached a village, where some of his own horse under Anandráv had been plundering a short time before. Shiváji and his attendants remained the night at the house of the *pátil* or headman of the village. The *pátil's* wife told them that Shiváji's troops had destroyed their village, and that she wished to God that Shiváji might die in confinement at Delhi; and she little thinking that he was present abused Shiváji in the most violent terms. Shiváji looked towards Nuráji and smiled. He [illegible] of the name of the village and of the woman. In a short time he crossed the [illegible] and reached his own country. He went to the gate of Rájgad, where his mother resided, and requested admittance to the presence of Jijawa. The guards informed Jijawa that [illegible] Bairágis or religious mendicants were at the gate of the fort, and requested to see her. She desired that they should be admitted. When they came into her presence, Nuráji Pant [illegible] her after the manner of the Bairágis, and Shiváji advanced towards her and threw himself at her feet. She did not recognize him and was surprised at his behaviour. That a Bairágí should place his head on her feet, appeared to her strange indeed. Shiváji then placed his head on Jijawa's lap and took off his cap. Jijawa immediately perceived, by a mark on his head, that he was her son and embraced him. Immediately after Shiváji bathed and changed his dress and adorned himself with jewels. Jijawa on that day distributed large sums of money in charity, fired guns, beat the *nagára* or drum, and all the people, great and small, were filled with joy. A short time afterwards Nánáji Vishvásráv the Bráhman arrived with Sambháji from Benáres, and Shiváji gave him a lákh of pagodas as a reward for his services. Trimbak Pant Dabir and Raghunáth Pant Karindé, who had been seized at Delhi, were released by order of the king and joined Shiváji. He gave to each of his attendants jághírs and distinctions according to their respective rank. Some time after Mirzá Rája was removed from his employment of Súbhédár or Governor of the Deccan and called to the presence of the king. Dilir Khán Pathán was nominated his successor.

This Khán marched towards the Deccan, and arrived at Burkanu on the banks of the Bhima. Shiváji became displeased with his son Sambháji, and confined him in Garpur and attached Umá Pandit to his person as his teacher. Sambháji opened a secret communication with Dillir Khán. One night he made his escape, taking with him some treasure that was in the place, and arrived at Burkanu. Dillir Khán went out to receive him, and conducted him into his camp with great honour. He gave him a force, and he marched to Bhopálgad, which place Phirangoji Narsala the Killédár surrendered to him without opposition. He and Vitthal Bhálerár the Sabnavis went and joined Shiváji at Panhála. Shiváji immediately seized Phirangoji and blew him away from the mouth of a gun. As Bhálerár was a Bráhman, Shiváji spared his life, but beat him severely and dismissed him from his service. Dillir Khán went to Bijápur, and from thence to Haidarábád. As soon as the king Alamgir heard of Sambháji's having joined Dillir Khán, he wrote to the latter to confine him. Dillir Khán considering this order highly improper, gave Sambháji private intimation of it and allowed him to escape. He then wrote to the king, that Sambháji had fled, and joined his father, before he had time to carry the royal commands into execution. After that Dillir Khán marched to Mulkhuri where he was met by Madunna, Diván of Tanna Sháh, who, with a large force, attacked and defeated him. He, however, was in a short time reinforced by the Bijápur army and, in his turn, defeated Madunna. A peace was then made between them. As soon as Alamgir found out that Dillir Khán had disobeyed his commands, and favoured Sambháji's escape, he was greatly incensed, and had him poisoned. The Subhédári or Governorship of the Deccan was then conferred on the prince Sháh Alam, and Rája Kurn, Bhow Sing and Jysing were attached to him. Shiváji sent a deputation consisting of Nura Rávji with Anáji Raghunáth Mulguri, Bisáji Malhár Wáikar and Pratápráv Guzar, a Sardár or commander over five thousand men, to the prince at Aurangábád. After a long negotiation Nuráji concluded a peace on the following terms: that Shiváji should give up to the king twenty-seven strong forts, such as Purandhar, Trimbak, &c., and that he should receive in jághír from the king the country of Berár, Bálápur, Shri Aundi and other districts. On these terms peace continued for three years, when hostilities again commenced. Moro Pant Deshpándé Peshwa retook the twenty-seven forts from the royal garrisons and then he went to the fort of Salheri and took possession of the whole of Báglana. Shiváji himself went and plundered Surat (1667) where a great deal of property fell into his hands. Shiváji then wrote a letter to the king to the following effect: "That he had chastised his maternal uncle Sháhiste Khán, that he had plundered his city of Surat (Surat ra bé surat kurd),[1] that he had no right to Hindustán, which belonged to the Hindus, and that he had no right to the Deccan, which belonged to the Nizám Sháhi Government, of which he, Shiváji, was the Vazir." He received no reply to this letter. Shiváji marched from Surat to Ráigad. He then wrote to Shivápa Náik, who was an ancient and refractory zamindár, desiring him to pay a certain Peshkush[2] and to keep a Vakil along with Shiváji. The zamindár wrote to Shiváji in reply that if he had the means of taking Peshkash from him he might do that. Shiváji immediately set off to attack him. Shortly after he marched he received notice that the mother of Rája Rám (Shiváji's wife) had arrived at puberty. He in consequence, according to the custom of the Hindus, sent for her, halted for some time, and the lady then became pregnant with Rája Rám. Shiváji sent her back to Ráigad and proceeded on his expedition. He collected his vessels at Shambhudurg, embarked with his Mávalis, and went by sea

[1] "I have spoilt the face of Surat." Shiváji indulges in a pun on the word Surat.

[2] The term Peshkush or Peshkash was applied to the fee or present given to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or on the renewal of a grant. It was also applied to the contributions exacted from the great zamindárs or land-holders as a kind of quit-rent in lieu of a fixed revenue.

and plundered Hasur in the country of Gokarn. He then returned to Ráigad. Shivápa was alarmed, sent a Vakil to Shiváji, and agreed to pay three lákhs of rupees per annum. Shiváji also sent a Vakil to Bidnorigad, and from that time peace was established between Shiváji and Shivápa Náik. Sháháji Rája, after the death of Afzul Khán, got hold of the greater portion of the forts belonging to the Bijápur Government, and the king of that place tried in vain to recover them. At length he despatched Báji Ghorparé secretly to the Karnátak to seize Sháháji by treachery. Sháháji was then, with a small force, at the fort of Jirawaddi near Chandi Chunjáwar. Báji Ghorparé invited Sháháji to an entertainment and seized him. The king of Bijápur was much pleased when he heard this news, and immediately wrote to Báji Ghorparé not to bring Sháháji alive. Randulla Khán, the Vazir of Bijápur, was a great friend of Sháháji. When he became acquainted with what had taken place, he pretended to retire from the world, put on a Fakir's dress, and requested the king to allow him to go to Mecca. He had also persuaded all the other ministers to prevail on the king to grant his request. The king was afraid that the State would suffer greatly from the loss of so able a man, and he took Randulla Khán by the hand, made him sit down by him, and endeavoured to dissuade him from his intention. He told him any wish, which he might have, should be gratified. Randulla Khán replied, that all the evils which had occurred, arose from Shiváji, that Sháháji had not behaved ill, that according to the Koran the good should be rewarded and the bad punished, that Sháháji was innocent and that the order to put him to death was unjust. The king yielded to the arguments of Randulla Khán, and reprieved Sháháji, and having taken Randulla Khán as a security for his good behaviour, he called Sháháji to court. The second order conveying the reprieve of Sháháji arrived just in time to save his life, and Báji Ghorparé marched with him towards Bijápur. When he approached that city, Randulla and the other principal officers of the Government went out to meet Sháháji and conducted him to the presence of the king, by whom he was received with every mark of attention. Sháháji stayed fifteen days and obtained permission to return to Chunjávar (Tanjore), with the understanding that he should attend upon the king with his troops whenever he should receive a summons. On taking leave Randulla Khán told Sháháji not to depend on Báji Ghorparé, who would do whatever he might be ordered by the king, and to avoid coming to Bijápur. As soon as Sháháji reached Chunjávar (Tanjore), he wrote to Shiváji, that if he were his son, and if he had any desire to please him, he should, without loss of time, punish Báji Ghorparé and plunder and destroy Mudhol, which was his village. Shiváji accordingly laid waste that place and put to death Báji Ghorparé and three thousand of his people. Even Ghorparé's women who were with child were not spared, but his son, Venkoji Ghorparé, who happened to be absent, escaped. Sháháji was delighted when he heard the news and felt a desire to see his son. He accordingly marched to Poona. When he approached that place, Shiváji went with his whole army to meet him, and received him with all possible honour. He walked on foot alongside of Sháháji's palanquin ten miles, till he reached the town. Sháháji went immediately to see Jijawa, and they both felt extreme pleasure at meeting again after so long an absence. Sháháji remained at Poona two months, and having paid his devotions at Jejuri and the temple of Mahádev, returned to the Karnátak. Soon after Ranmastkhán came with a large force to the vicinity of Kolhápur. Shiváji sent Pratápráv Guzar to meet him, but the Guzar was defeated and killed. Soon after Shiváji gave the appointment of Senápati to Hambirráv Bhimráv Mohité, and he transferred Kánu Mor Dev from the office of Mujmudár and conferred it on Banáji Raghunáth Mulguri. On the day of the Dasará he also made Kaoji and Báji Parbhu, who were Surnavis (Registrars), Mujmudárs (Finance Ministers).

At this time the king of Bijápur sent an order to Sháháji to march, along with Randulla Khán and Shurjá Khán, into Bednur. Sháháji accordingly joined those Chiefs. When the

army reached Hondiguri, dependant on Busopattan, and on the banks of the Tungabhadra, Sháháji went with the other Chiefs to hunt. They started a hare. Sháháji galloped after it, and his horse putting his foot into a hole, fell. The horse's hoof struck Sháháji in the breast, and Sháháji was killed on the spot. A tomb was erected there to his memory, and the king of Bijápur granted some villages in order to defray the expense of maintaining and lighting it. After that Shiváji entered and began to plunder the Haidarábád country. Tanna Sháh was alarmed, and with the advice of Akunna Madunna, his Diván, sent a man named Mudduntuck as a Vakil to Shiváji, and agreed to pay Shiváji a yearly tribute of nine lákhs of pagodas. After the treaty was settled, Shiváji appointed Nurájiráv his Vakil at the court of Tanna Sháh. After the death of Nuráji, his son Purland succeeded to the post. Shiváji, after the peace with Tanna Sháh, invaded the Bijápur territories and plundered them. He razed the wall of Davlatpur, a place dependant on that Government. After a great part of the Bijápur dominions had been laid waste the king agreed to pay Shiváji a yearly tribute of seven lákhs of pagodas. Shiváji appointed Shámji Náik Pondé his Vakil at Bijápur. On the death of Sháháji, his son Venkoji took possession of all his dominions in the Karnátak, and seated himself on the masnad. He dismissed Raghunáth Náráyan Hunavanti Mujmudár, who had been Sháháji's Prime Minister. Raghunáth was sorely vexed by Venkoji's conduct, and having, under pretence of a pilgrimage to Benáres, got leave to depart, he went to Bijápur. The king received him very kindly, and even thought of making him his Vazir. Shiváji hearing of this, wrote to Raghunáth that as long as he, Shiváji, lived, it would be very improper for Raghunáth to enter the service of a Musalmán, and that he requested he, Raghunáth, would come with perfect confidence and join him. Raghunáth Pant accordingly joined Shiváji. When he came near the fort of Panhála, Shiváji went out to meet him, and conducted him with great respect to his own house. At this time Nilu Sondev Mujmudár died, and Raghunáth Pant was appointed his successor. Raghunáth Pant very shortly afterwards represented to Shiváji that as his father had conquered the Karnátak, he should take half of it from Venkoji. Shiváji having left his sons Sambháji and Rája Rám and Anájidev Surnavis with an army of Mávalis to guard his territories, marched with Hambirráv Bhimráv Mohite Senápati and forty thousand horse and forty thousand Mávalis towards the Karnátak. When he reached the vicinity of Haidarábád, he was met by Akunna Madunna, the Prime Minister of Tanna Sháh. Shiváji, attended by Raghunáth Náráyan, Dattáji Pánt Wákarnavis, Hambirráv Senápti, Purland Nuráji Vakil, Anáji Raghunáth Mujmudár, and five Khidmatgárs or personal attendants went to visit Tanna Sháh. When Shiváji got as far as the Dád Máhál, Anáji Raghunáth advised him to take a few trusty guards along with him, and Mánsing and Rupáji Bhonsla were accordingly ordered to attend. When Shiváji entered the Dád Máhál, Tanna Sháh came out to receive him, and desired him and Raghunáth Náráyan and Purland Nuráji to sit down. Shiváji remained there nearly two hours. In the course of conversation Shiváji observed that if Tanna Sháh and the king of Bijápur would join and assist him, he would conquer and give to them the whole of Hindustán. On taking leave, Shiváji received from Tanna Sháh very rich dresses, five elephants, ten horses, a fine palanquin, and five lákhs of pagodas. All Shiváji's officers also received dresses. Shiváji remained at Haidarábád one month. On his departure he gave five lákhs of pagodas and five thousand rupees worth of jewels to one Keshav Swámi, who used to recite parts of the holy scriptures to him every day. He marched to the banks of the Tungabhadra, and having levied a contribution of five lákhs of pagodas on the town of Kunari, he went by way of the Sangam of Norti to Shri Shailya, which is a sacred place of the Hindus, and situated on the top of a mountain. He left his army encamped at Anantpur below the mountains and travelled twenty-four miles through the mountains to Shri Shailya, which he reached on the third day. After having gone through the usual ceremonies, his mind

became suddenly affected. He grew tired of the world and put on the dress of a fakir, covered his body with ashes, and put on a necklace of one thousand rudraksh (Eleocarpus lanceolatus) beads. He also thought of sacrificing himself before Shri Shailya. He then told his attendants to place on the masnad whichever of his sons they thought worthy of that honour. Raghunáth Pant used all the arguments he could devise, and supported them by appropriate quotations from the shástrás, to dissuade Shiváji from his intention. On the ninth day he succeeded. The Rája returned to his camp and continued his march. He then went and laid siege to the fort of Vellore. There are two small hills near that fort on which he erected small forts which he called Sájra and Gójra, and, having taken guns up to them, he got possession of Vellore. He then went to Chundi Chunjávar, and sent a message to Ambir Khán, the Killédár (commandant) of that place, telling him that he had made peace with the kings of Bijápur and Haidarábád, and requesting that he would come out and visit him. Ambir Khán, with his eight sons, accordingly came out to visit Shiváji, who seized the Khán and his eight sons, and got possession of the fort of Chundi Chunjávar. He made Rámáji Nalge Killédár, and Timáji Kesu Sabnavis, and Rudraji Sálvi, Superintendent of buildings of that place. He also appointed Vitthal Pil Dev Subhédár (Governor) of that country. Shiváji then marched to Arni on the Tirwaddi river. From that place he wrote a letter to Venkoji, expressing his regret that he had never the happiness of seeing him, and his hope that he would come and afford him the pleasure, for which he had come so far. Venkoji with his Diván Jagannáth and his whole army came and joined Shiváji. After their first meeting, which took place in a pagoda of Mahádev, the two brothers dined together off the same plate. In a private conversation Shiváji demanded from Venkoji half of the country of Chundi Chunjávar. Venkoji replied that he should have half of Chunjavar, provided he gave him half of his (Shiváji's) territories. Shiváji replied that the country which Venkoji held, was conquered by their father, but that he had himself conquered the country which he possessed, and, therefore, his, Venkoji's, demand was unreasonable. They continued to debate upon this subject for fifteen days. At last Venkoji told Shiváji that it was useless to talk any longer, but that he would call out his army and fight him. Shiváji endeavoured in vain to compose him, and Venkoji marched away towards Chundi Chunjávar. Shiváji sent Hambirráv Senápati, Mánáji Moré, Rupáji Bhonslá, and Anáji Raghunáth to accompany Venkoji as far as Chundi, from which place they were to return. When Venkoji arrived there, he gave those officers dresses and jewels, and dismissed them. After that Shiváji left his whole army with Raghunáth Pant and the Senápati to oppose Venkoji, and returned himself to his own country. He reached Panhála. Venkoji sent Jagannáth Pant his Diván, Bhivji Rája, Ráibanji Rája, and his other Chiefs with twenty thousand horse and fifty thousand infantry to attack Raghunáth Pant and the Senápati. For fifteen days successive actions took place between them; at length Shiváji's officers placed all their heavy equipment and baggage in the fort of Chundi Chunjávar, and, having formed their army into four divisions, they succeeded in surrounding Venkoji. One day they made a furious attack on Venkoji's army and killed three thousand of his men. Venkoji's army then broke and fled. Jagannáth Pant, Bhivji Rája, Ráibanji Rája, and several other Chiefs were taken prisoners. About five hundred of Shiváji's troops were killed. After this defeat Venkoji agreed to give Shiváji half his country, and made peace. Venkoji also ceded to Shiváji the forts of Kolár, Bállápur, Mahárájgad, Jagdevgád, and Karnátakgad. In the country ceded to Shiváji, Indoji Bháskar, Subhánráv and Shri Nivangráv, who lived at Arni, had enjoyed jághírs to the amount of three lákhs of pagodas from the time of Sháháji. Shiváji continued these jághírs. Soon after Shiváji desired Raghunáth Pant to remain at Chundi and to send the whole army along with Humbirrav back to join him. Hambirráv accordingly marched to join Shiváji. The king of Bijápur sent Hussen Khán Afghan with ten thousand men to attack the Ráv, because the Ráv had attacked the fort

of Dewur which belonged to Bijápur. A severe action took place between them, and Hussen Khán was defeated and taken prisoner. On hearing of this event the king of Bijápur sent Lodi Khán with a large army to attack Hambirráv, but he also defeated Lodi Khán and took him prisoner. Humbirráv then took the forts of Ghondul and Bhahadurbanda, which belonged to Bijápur. Santáji Ghorparé and Bhyaji Ghorparé had distinguished themselves along with Hambirráv and received jághírs as rewards for their services. When Hambirráv joined Shiváji, he received additional rank and an increase to his jághír. At that time Gágábhatt Bráhman arrived from Benáres and put a *jánve* (sacred thread) on Shiváji's neck, placed him on the masnad, and made him Rája. This took place in the month of Chaitra (April) in the year 1596 of Shálivábán (A.D. 1674). After that Shiváji marched and plundered Jálnápur. Ranmast Khán came and opposed Shiváji. One day the Khán's troops made a furious attack on Shiváji's army. Sadoji Nimbálkar, a sardár over five thousand in Shiváji's service, was killed, and Shiváji was defeated and fled to the fort of Putta, to which he gave the name of Vishrámgad. After that Shiváji went to Ráigad, and after the Dasará sent his sardárs to collect Mulukgiri.[1] Shiváji was soon afterwards seized with a violent fever, which carried him off on the ninth day. His death happened in the year 1602 of the Shálivábán era (A.D. 1680). Shiváji, before he died, gave a paper, which he had written, to Moro Pant, Anáji Dattu Sabnavis, and Báhul Parbhu Chitnavis. At that time Shiváji's younger son Rája Rám was at Ráigad. His eldest son Sambháji was at Panhála. The officers to whom Shiváji had given the paper gave the government to Rája Rám. The other Chiefs were averse to this measure, and joined Sambháji. When Shiváji went to take half his share of Chundi Chunjávar in the year of Shálivábán 1595 (A.D. 1673) the goddess Bhawáni came into his body and remained there five hours, during which time she gave him a view of future events, viz., that all his dominions would fall into the hands of people with red faces; that Sambháji would be taken prisoner by the Mogals; that Rája Rám would succeed him on the masnad; that Shiváji would, in the course of time, come into the world again under a new form and extend his dominions to Delhi; and that dominion would remain in the Bhonslá family for twenty-seven generations: all this Raghunáth Náráyan Hunavanti and Dattoji Pant Wákarnavis and Báhul Parbhu Chitnavis committed to paper. Shiváji was born in the month of Vaishákh (May-June) and the year of Shálivábán 1549 (A.D. 1627) and died at Ráigad in the year 1602 of the Shálivábán era (A.D. 1680). He, therefore, lived fifty-three years; he had reigned on the masnad seventeen years, and had been engaged in conquest and plunder thirty-six years.

This account of Sháháji and Shiváji was in the fort of Ráigad. Mánko Bhimráv, Kulkarni (accountant) of the village of Rir, by desire of Náikji Kadam, Pátil (headman) of the village of Kamri, copied it from the Daftar-kháná (records) in that fort.

(Signed) E. J. FRISSELL.

Poona, 30th April 1806.

[1] The term Mulukgiri was applied to the periodical raids of a military force for the collection of tribute or revenue by intimidation or violence.

SIEGE

OF

BASSEIN BY THE MARÁTHÁS.

SIEGE OF BASSEIN BY THE MARATHA'S.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 1st January 1739.

At a Consultation, present :

The Hon'ble JOHN HORNE, Esq., President and Governor.

GEORGE PERCIVAL. | THOMAS WATERS.

THOMAS STONESTREET.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President communicates to the Board a letter he has received from the Portuguese General of the North couched in very opprobrious and disrespectful language, which is ordered to be entered after this consultation for the notice of our honourable masters.

JOHN HORNE.
G. PERCIVAL.
J. WATERS.
J. STONESTREET.

Letter from JOHN PEREIRA PINTO, Commandant of Bassein and Provisional Governor of the North.

I received your letter dated the 18th of December, which is the second I have received, the first being one of advice of the death of my General Senhor Pedro d'Mello, and observe in both a treatment very little respectful and far different from what is expected amongst European nations from one Governor to another, though I do not take exception to the first as I thought you might not be acquainted, that on the failure of my General I governed the arms and places of this province. But seeing you continue the same, I am obliged to treat you only with the title of Vossa Merce instead of Vossa Senhoria as you do me, that I may suffer no diminution in my character and the authority of my nation.

I am mightily pleased that you remember the stipulations between our nations and the convention betwixt those who governed in this jurisdiction and those who governed your island, as well as the capitulations of peace agreed on between His Most Serene Majesty of Great Britain and my Sovereign when we gave him possession of your island.

You demand of me five Englishmen that, you tell me, are deserted over to this place (though there are but three and one Frenchman), and that it is just we should return them, as they are not guilty of treason, divine or human, as mutually ought to be done with regard to the common interest of both parties in case of the desertion of soldiers, slaves, mariners and servants who have not incurred certain penalties. Truly, you surprise me much in your declaration of this equal good harmony, when at the same time there are upon your island near one hundred Portuguese, many slaves and Káfris, fled from the dominions of my Sovereign, and in city two Portuguese from the Armada that went to attack the Fort dos Reys are actually in your service with the Company's pay, though they are not under the exception of any crimes as by agreement.

It is not then agreeable to reason that we should return four, when you will not (return) any of a number that you have of ours. By which I observe that at the same time you pretend equality you mean disequality, all which is not the terms of that good harmony, nor that reciprocal correspondence which you express should be between two nations so united and allied in Europe, and as I have given account of this matter to His Excellency the Count Viceroy, I expect from him the orders I am to follow.

As you write in yours of the good harmony we ought to keep up, you oblige me to tell you that so it ought to be, and no other, considering the inseparable alliance that in Europe my Sovereign maintains with His Most Serene Majesty of Great Britain. The interest of both kingdoms being reputed common, reciprocal, and so far is this stipulation confirmed, that when Spain was committed to a rupture with Portugal, His Most Serene Majesty of Great Britain were pleased to send a great Armada to the assistance of my Sovereign and to reside for long time at Lisbon, nor did it return to England till the differences with Spain were terminated; and when the ambassador of that monarchy residing at London complained to His Most Serene Majesty of Great Britain that the peace was infringed by the sending these succours, he received for an ultimate answer that whoever commenced a war with Portugal, declared it at the same time with England, as the interest and conveniency of both kingdoms were to be esteemed as one; and who could imagine that whilst my Sovereign in Europe experiences this singular kindness from that Most Serene Monarch, we in Asia should receive such treatment from you as we do in this present war with the Maráthás, with this yet great difference betwixt these parts and Europe, that there all nations are equal, and the Maráthás are idolators and the common enemies to all European nations. It is with great uneasiness I mention these things, nor should I do it but for just resentment, as we know for a certain that your island is continually furnishing the Maráthás with powder and ball, for in the winter season from the artillery with which the Maráthás fired against the town, the balls were all hammered, but since the spring they are cast, and with English marks. When our deceased General Pedro de Mello went to attack the Fort dos Reys, I know that from your island there went three gunners to Thána, and perhaps their expertness was the rod that caused our smart, and afterwards under a pretence that they were deserters, they were returned. The Maráthás not yielding to send back others that were really deserters [illegible] Thána, but only those who were sent over on purpose.

The island of Versova is conti[illegible]ually supplied by vessels from your island, with whatever it wants, as well with ammuni[illegible]mation as other sorts. Thána is supplied in the same manner, in the fort of [illegible] which are three warehouses of large capitals, full of Europe goods, and from other ports to be sold for the account of the proprietors on your island.

I am likewise, from a regard to our common interest, to tell you that the Maráthás have more at heart the conquest of your island, than they had that of ours, which now commands it; and which they invaded, under the colour of a peace equal to that you keep up with them now, both from the infidelity natural to that nation and from the certainty of the great riches and treasure they may get upon it, Notwithstanding which, in the way the war is continued at present, the Company will be quite ruined by the heavy charges you are incurring in the precaution and guard necessary to be kept, as well in the vessels for protecting the rivers, as in garrisons to man the shore, without other interest than to live in a seeming peace, and yet a continual apprehension of war, for which you are at an expense so unequal to the benefit, and so prejudicial a one otherwise, whilst some persons taste the sweets of this excessive cost to the Company, in the advantages they get by a trade with the Maráthás, without considering that the public interest ought to be preferred to any private one. And I hold it for indubitable that the gentlemen belonging to the Government of your island cannot but be sen-

sible that you must be ruined with us. If the Maráthás gain an establishment on the island of Sálsette, and that they only now keep peace with you for a present conveniency not to have at the same time two enemies on their back, reserving as soon as they have despatched one, to destroy the other with the greater facility; and I cannot conceive how you and the other gentlemen follow a maxim so contrary to sound reason and so prejudicial to the conservation of the dominion of your island.

I have intelligence that the Maráthás intend to build some grabs at the island of Versova, towards which they have sent to your island for carpenters and sawyers, remitting a sum of money for their pay beforehand, and to purchase iron to use in the building of these vessels, which iron is to be exported under the pretence of being disposed off at Gandevi and Bulsár, all which I acquaint you with, that you may provide a fitting remedy.

I have represented all these matters to you as they concern the dominions of my Sovereign and His Most Serene Majesty of Great Britain.

I am, &c.,
JOHN PEREIRA PINTO.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 11th January 1739.

Received advice that Kélve Máhím, a fort to the northward of Bassein belonging to the Portuguese, was taken by storm by the Maráthás, who were hereby masters of the countries of Shirgaon, Dáhánu and Kélve quite up to Tárápur, to which they have actually laid siege: another inconvenience from the loss of this place is, that it commands in a great measure the communication with Asheri, an important inland fortress belonging to the Portuguese.

Translate of MARTIN D'SILVEIRA, the General of the North's Letter to the President.

I communicate to your Honor the advice I have received that the enemy, besides the large force they have got to carry on the siege and batteries of Tárápur have, with another body of troops, invested the fort of Versova, in the same manner, against which they have got cannon of 18-pounders, the preservation of which gives me not a little anxiety, considering the weakness of its walls. And though with relation to the fortifications and batteries of Bandora, I answered your Honor's proposal of demolishing them both, that I could not come to such a resolution without the express order of the Viceroy, I have since determined on sending to the fort of Bandora the Captain Commandant John d'Souza Ferras, in the same station he was in before; from the trust I repose in his person, that with your concurrence he may execute what may be most convenient for the service of the King my master.

So great is our necessity and want of provision in the place, having found little or none in it when I took charge of the government of this province, that I dare not trust waiting the return of the grabs I have sent to Daman in quest of a supply, after having drained the island of Karanja, as the Commandant of that place acquaints me was done in the time of my predecessor; and as I instantly expect the enemy at Dongrim with the same intentions as they are now in before Versova, I must apply to your Honor as General for His Most Serene Majesty of Great Britain to assist me with five hundred muráhs of batty,[1] or as much as you can spare, which I will either repay you in specie, out of what I expect from Daman, or in money at the price your Honor will advise me, with the incident expenses, besides being eternally obliged to your Honor, to whom I shall confess we owe in such case our preservation.

I am, &c.,
MARTIN D'SYLVEIRA.

Bassein, 5th February 1739.

[1] Batty is rice in husk.

The PRESIDENT's Answer to the GENERAL of the NORTH.

SIR,—I have this instant received your letter of the 5th of February, N. S., at the same time attended to the representation of Senhor John de Souza Ferras on your part. I observe with much concern and anxiety the progress of these Maráthás, whose principal aim appears to me is no less than the destruction of the European interest and dominion in these parts.

As to what concerns the demolition of the batteries and fortifications of Bandora, I should not have ever proposed such a step to you, but in the extreme necessity of present conjunctures, and it is very agreeable to me that your opinion concurs with mine in this matter for the common good of both our Governments, and conformable thereto I have despatched orders for the immediate demolition of the battery; and as the fortification of Bandora will require some days, before the mines can be in entire readiness to take effect, there shall be no care wanting to put that place out of danger of falling into the hands of these people.

In answer to your urgent request for a loan of "batty" I assure you with great truth that our island is entirely out of capacity to furnish any quantity, being itself in imminent danger of scarcity. We expect to procure a little from Surat and Scinde. However even that we cannot depend upon, neither from Mangalore nor from the Maráthás' countries do we think it possible to get the least quantity, through the rigorous prohibition of such exports from thence. And with all this, not many days ago, we relieved straits of our factory at Tellicherry at the hazard of disfurnishing our own selves with the quantity of near three hundred bales, so that we are now in extreme necessity ourselves, considering the number of people that it lies upon us to maintain and the store of grain it requires. Some days past I gave permission for exporting a convenient quantity of wheat to Bassein, and if any more can be procured and spared, I should not fail of accommodating you with all in my power. I have explained all these circumstances with the greater particularity, that you may not have any umbrage, or doubt left of my being extremely sensible to urgent necessities of your Government, and inclined to assist and succour you with all that is in my power and dependence, being well assured that these Maráthás finishing with you or perhaps before, will sooner or later proceed to the execution of their ill designs against our territories,

I am, &c.,
JOHN HORNE.

Bombay Castle, the 27th January 1739.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble JOHN HORNE, Esq., President and Governor,
CHARLES WHITEHILL. | THOMAS WATERS,
THOMAS STONESTREET.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President acquaints the Board that last night he received advice that the Portuguese had abandoned the fort of Versova and that the Maráthás on their retreat to Bassein were actually in possession of that place, and that the siege of Bassein was more vigorously pressed than ever by a very considerable part of the Maráthá army so as to be in imminent danger,

Mánáji Angria's gallivats[1] being out to the westward, and having committed several acts of hostility on vessels in their way to and from this island, and several belonging to this island being bound to Surat, the President proposes that the "Resolution" be employed in convoy to them, and that we direct the Chief and Factors at Surat to load on her when she returns the cotton they have in warehouse designed for Bengal, which is agreed.

And for enabling the gentlemen to carry on the current investment and make good the remittances ordered to Bengal, agreed that we cannot have a safer opportunity of supplying them by this ship, whereupon it is ordered that one hundred thousand rupees be sent on her, which Messrs. Percival and Whitehill are desired to see counted and packed.

Messrs. Water and Hope, who were to have proceeded to Surat on the "Robert", have leave to go on the "Resolution".

The brass guns contracted for by Mánáji for Teg-beg-Khán are ordered to be sent on this conveyance, and likewise the ten tons of copper received from England by the "Nassaw", in view of procuring a market for them there.

JOHN HORNE.
CHARLES WHITEHILL.
THOMAS WATERS.
THOMAS STONESTREET.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1739.

The President received a letter from the Viceroy of Goa, dated 15th February 1739, N. S., advising that the Maráthás are masters at the island of Sálsette, where they are so destitute of men, being drained by succours sent up to the North, that he apprehends it will be with the utmost difficulty they will be able to defend Goa itself should they attack it vigorously, more especially, as Khem Sávant and the Sundar Rája had, through fear or other means, declared against them, and joined the Marátha party. He requests in the most pressing terms our assisting them with men and ammunition with all expedition, lest the succours should come too late; adding that their preservation or destruction will depend greatly on our resolution with regard to them on this occasion.

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[1] A gallivat was an armed pattemar: the word is a corruption of the Maratha word *galbat*, a ship.

Orme describes as follows the grabs and gallivats of his day:—The grabs have rarely more than two masts, although some have three, and are about 300 tons; but the two-masted grabs are not more than 150 tons. They are built to [illegible] very little water, being very broad in proportion to their length, narrowing, however, from the middle of the bo[illegible], where they have a prow, projecting like that of a Mediterranean galley, and covered with a strong deck level with the main deck of the vessel, from which, however, it is separated by a bulkhead which terminates the forecastle; as this constricts subjects the grab to pitch violently when sailing against a head sea, the deck of the prow is not enclosed with sides, as the rest of the vessel is, but remains low, that the water which dashes upon it may pass off without interception. On the main deck, under the forecastle, are mounted two pieces of cannon, nine or twelve pound[illegible], which point forward through the port-holes cut in the bulkhead and fire over the prow; the cannon on the roadside are from six to nine pounders. The gallivats are large row boats built like the grab, but of smaller dimensions, the largest rarely exceeding seventy tons. They have two masts, of which the mizen is very slight, the main mast bears only one sail, which is triangular and very large, the peak of it when hoisted being much higher than the mast itself. In general the gallivats are covered with a spar deck made for lightness of split bamboos, and these carry only 'petterareos' which are fixed on swivels in the gunwale of the vessel; but those of the larger size have a fixed deck on which they mount six or eight pieces of cannon, from two to four pounders; they have forty to fifty stout oars, and may be rowed four miles an hour.—Orme's History of Hindustan, Vol. I, p. 408.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble JOHN HORNE, Esq., President and Governor.
W. GEORGE PERCIVAL. | CHARLES WHITEHILL.
THOMAS STONESTREET.

Read and approved our last consultation.

Read the last advices from the Coast Settlements, and from the Presidency of Fort William, extracted under the 13th instant.

The President recapitulates to the Board the substance of the Viceroy's letter and his answer thereto, the purport whereof is as follows, which is approved of:—

That he has received His Excellency's letter and is extremely concerned at the situation he is in. That this Presidency now surrounded with the same enemies (the Maráthás) has not absolutely men to spare from the defence of the island itself, or dare send out the fleet for fear of being too weak in its absence. That we might strain so far as to spare a few warlike stores, but that we have no conveyance to send them down upon. That he desires His Excellency to consider our own situation, and to believe as it is really true that we do not want inclination to assist him in this present distress, but abilities.

Adjourned.

JOHN HORNE.
W. G. PERCIVAL.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 173[illegible].

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble JOHN HORNE, Esq., President and Governor.
W. GEORGE PERCIVAL. | CHARLES WHITEHILL.
THOMAS STONESTREET.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President desires this Meeting to communicate to the Board the contents of two letters received yesterday from Bassein, one from the General of the North, Martinho d'Sylveira, and the other from Caetano de Souza, an officer of distinction, and Commandant of the town of Bassein.

The first, from Martinho d'Sylveira, General of the North, dated the 25th instant, N. S., gratefully acknowledges the President's timely advice of a general attack on the town designed to be made by the Maráthás on Friday the 16th instant, which had been confirmed to him by other hands; and advises that the Maráthá army commanded by Chimnáji is still before the town, to which they lay close siege. That notwithstanding an incessant fire kept upon them they had carried on their approaches by sap and mines to the very foundation of the wall which the besieged perceive, it is their intention to mine. That their engineer's opinion is that by the nature of the ground does not permit their works to penetrate any depth, the throwing of bombs and combustible matter must destroy their approaches. But not being willing to rely on one man's opinion, he requests that our engineers be consulted about the means of countermining and ruining their works under ground, which, however superficial, he is not without apprehensions may damage the wall.

He takes notice of the opposition complained of by the President from the Superiors of the Jesuits at Bandora against blowing up their college, which he does not know how to give an answer to, as he cannot understand how that ought to subsist when the bastions are blown up.

He concludes with a request of a supply of granadoes, powder, and ammunition for the defence of the place, their late expenses during twelve days' firing without intermission having greatly lessened their store; offering withal payment of the amount, and to send a vessel of force to convey it to Bassein.

The letter from Caetano d'Souza, dated the 1st of March 1739, N. S., acquaints the President with his succeeding to the command of the town by the death of John Xavier Pinto, killed by a musquet shot in the throat. That the Maráthás have carried on mines and covered ways and other approaches to the very foundation of the wall, their batteries being very near the town. That they throw large stones into the place from mortars. Notwithstanding all which he hopes to preserve the town from falling into the enemy's hands, having made all the necessary preparations and dispositions to disappoint the effect of their mines or sap. That the continual fire they have been driven to, has diminished their ammunition, insomuch that without our assistance in that point the town would be in the greatest danger; and therefore he makes earnest suit for a supply of four hundred barrels of powder and five thousand shot of different sizes.

The President then proceeds to acquaint the Board that in compliance with the General of the North's request he had ordered our engineer Mr. John Brown and the bombardier Mr. Joseph Smith to be consulted on the Maráthás' project of mining, and the means to disappoint it, in order to transmit their opinions as desired.

Being made acquainted with the nature of the ground on which Bassein stands, which is a loose sand, and on the seaside, where the water does not permit a mine of any depth, they agree in opinion, that allowing for not having seen Bassein or a plan of it, but on information of the thickness of the walls, they judge no mine can be carried to depth enough in the ground to injure or endanger the walls, and that as their works must be superficial, the best way to annoy them is by sally or raining shells plentifully on them.

Their request of a supply of ammunition falls next under consideration, and it is unanimously agreed that the suffering Bassein to be lost for want of any assistance we could possibly spare without leaving ourselves destitute, would not only afford matter of just reproach for deserting an European nation allied and in friendship with our Sovereign, but be of the worst consequence to the interest and welfare of this island.

The President then lays before the Board a state of our stores of powder, shot and granadoes, furnished by the storekeeper, for a consideration of the quantity of these articles that may be safely spared, and which, the Portuguese are to be acquainted, are supplied them with the utmost difficulty and risque.

It appears, then, that our stock of granadoes is too small to afford any draught from them, but that we may venture to supply them with two hundred barrels of powder and four thousand shot of the sizes undermentioned:—

Round shot	8-pounders	...	1,000
Do.	3½ do.	...	2,000
Do.	4 do.	...	1,000
		In all ...	4,000

The President then presents to the Board his intended answers to the two letters extracted in this consultation, and they are approved of, being in substance adapted to the circumstances above set forth.

The President likewise communicates to the Board two letters from John d'Souza Ferras, Commandant of Sálsette, demonstrating the obstruction he meets with from the Superiors of Bandora in completing the works for the entire demolition of that place, threatening him with the worst of consequences if he goes on with them, the President himself having before received a sort of protest against the same from the Superiors aforesaid.

Upon which it is remarked that the power and influence of the Society is so great that this Commandant dares not execute the orders given him by the General of the North. And that to leave the college standing may be of great disservice to this island, affording the Maráthás a convenient retreat or place of arms, whence they may greatly incommodate us, and that since the evident benefit to both nations consists in destroying the place, an expedient be tried to bring the Padres to reason by refusing them the protection of this Government for their persons and effects, which they may keep at their college and defend against the Maráthás, or upon abandoning it leave us at liberty to pursue our measures for the safety of our frontier without engaging us in a controversy with the Portuguese Government. And the Secretary is ordered to repair to Bandora to enforce and explain our sentiments of the Padres' conduct, as well as to excite John d'Souza Ferras to the performance of his orders in full.

JOHN HORNE.
W. G. PERCIVAL.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 5th March 1739.

At a Consultation, present :

The Hon'ble JOHN HORNE, Esq., President and Governor.
W. GEORGE PERCIVAL. | THOMAS STONESTREET.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President acquaints the Board that this meeting is purposely held to communicate to them the measures he had immediately taken on intelligence that a number of gallivats were in Pen river, where he was advised they might be either wholly destroyed or at least considerably damaged; upon which he had appointed Captain Inchbird to conduct this attempt with the two prahms,[1] bomb ketch,[2] and all the gallivats; which in case of success would greatly weaken him and deprive him of the means of cruising on our boat trade which he has lately much distressed; as well as prevent any use or assistance from his gallivats to the Maráthás in their designs upon this island; but that he had expressly cautioned Captain Inchbird not to engage or hazard our vessels on this attempt without a reasonable prospect of succeeding, and as the effecting such an enterprise is visibly for the welfare and service of the island, the President's measures are approved and agreed to, and the vessels are getting under weigh accordingly.

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[1] Prahm for the Dutch *praam*, a flat-bottomed boat.

[2] Ketches.—Vessels with two masts, a main and mizen mast; the main mast, which is commonly placed near the middle of the vessel, is similar to that of a ship; the mizen commonly carries a square top sail and gaff sail; the bow-sprit rigged similar to that of a ship and carries several jibs and stay sails. This rig was formerly applied to bomb-vessels for the convenience of firing the mortar and to yachts; but it is a rig that is now seldom applied but to small vessels.—John Fincham's Masting Ships and Mast-making, p. 201.

The President then communicates to the Board a proposal made him by sundry inhabitants of the island of Karanja to take possession of and hold the same for the Hon'ble Company; and this proposal being now taken into consideration, it is first observed that this tender comes only from a few private people without authority or powers sufficient to treat of or conclude such a matter, which therefore is no foundation to proceed upon. But admitting that the necessity to be urged from the situation and conveniency of that island together with its surrender from the Portuguese to an enemy, which must inevitably happen, gives us a right to seize it for ourselves, we apprehend the attempt in our present circumstances is no wise or prudent step to risque, for the following reasons:—

It would require the raising at least twelve or fifteen hundred men to dislodge the troops now on Karanja with Mánáji in person. And though it is probable we might carry it through with success, unless opposed by the Maráthás, yet as a sufficient force could not be got together to that effect without disarming our passes, and that the President has certain intelligence of a large number of Maráthás assembled at Marol, apparently with no good intention, such a step might, and probably would be, attended with bad consequences to our island, as it is reasonable to suspect the Maráthás would attack our passes when they find them unguarded.

Nor would our seizure or taking of the island be attended with any such secure maintenance, but that the charges must exceed the revenue so long as the Maráthás continue in the neighbourhood, which we are sure our hon'ble masters would be little inclined to support.

The fort itself in its present condition is entirely untenable, being a large, ruinous fortification, and commanded by a neighbouring eminence, so that a new one would be necessary for the preservation of the place, which the Maráthás would not fail of attacking, as they consider it as part of the Portuguese domain, and even now avow that Mánáji A'ngria has taken possession of it for them. In which case it would require at least twelve hundred men, with competent ammunition and stores, to garrison it with any hopes of holding it, especially since the Ágris, or salt labourers, who made a body from seven to eight hundred men well armed, and were chiefly depended upon for the defence of the place, are gone over to the enemy; and they indeed were the means of the enemy's introduction.

All which considered, though we cannot but be sensible of the great inconvenience of this new neighbourhood to the place, it is agreed, that we forbear any attempt of this sort that may either endanger the safety of our own island or involve us in increased charges.

Adjourned.

JOHN HORNE,
W. GEORGE PERCIVAL,
THOMAS STONESTREET.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble JOHN HORNE, Esq., President and Governor.
WILLIAM GEORGE PERCIVAL. | CHARLES WHITEHILL.
THOMAS STONESTREET.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President then lays before the Board translate of a letter from the General of the North, Martin d'Sylveira, dated Bassein, the 2nd of April 1739, New Style, which is as follows:—

"Bassein, 2nd April 1739, N.S.

Sir,—The bearer of this is the Captain Commandant John d'Soura Ferras, who will in person give your Honor an account of his arrival in this city, and of the treaty set on foot with Anaji Ramnath Kavle, and the result of it, and likewise of the motive which obliges me to send him (John d'Soura) to your island with instructions to request of your Honor your protection in the extreme consternation this place is in, belonging to the King of Portugal my master, being now without hopes of succour from Goa, either of men, ammunition, or money; and as your Honor is the same who in your Government stood by and assisted the Siddis of Danda-Rajapur to prevent their entire ruin, I persuade myself you will with more reason assist my nation on the same terms you did the Siddi (the Habshi), and in this certainty I come to a resolution of requesting your Honor on account of the Hon'ble Company to lend this city in the name of all its inhabitants that he states, or to the King my master on a mortgage of his royal dominion, one hundred thousand xeraphins for the payment of his troops with the greatest security. Your Honor can desire even to have your payment secured in Portugal should there, for our sins, be no lands or revenues left us in these parts to pay you out of. And I must beg your Honor to take notice that I do not make this supplication to your Honor but at a time that in this city I have no resource left to apply to, having already a long time melted down the church plates to carry on the expense of the war, and on these considerations, and that otherwise our ruin is inevitable, I have recourse to your Honor in quality of Acting Governor of the Company's Estate, that in virtue of the alliance betwixt our Sovereigns you will assist this place with the loan of the above sum on the terms that yourself shall set, either for the present or future. I wait your answer that I may take measures accordingly.

I am, &c.,

MARTIN D'SYLVEIRA DE MENEZES."

The President requesting opinion of the Board what answer is proper to give on this occasion. It appears to us that however deeply we have reasons to be affected with the deplorable state of the Portuguese and that though their ruin, which will be inevitable in case of the Marathas reducing Bassein, will probably be attended with the worst consequences to this island, yet in respect to the restrictions we are under we cannot hazard such a sum of money as requested, and it is agreed therefore that the President write a handsome excuse for the present, referring a definitive answer till the arrival of a ship from Great Britain, which is daily expected.

JOHN HORNE,
W. PERCIVAL,
T. STONESTREET.

Bombay Castle, Sunday, 25th March 1739.

The demolition of Bandora took place this day, it being blown up, with the consent of all parties—our, the Portuguese, and the Marathas,—which last had often pressed the President by letters and messages to have it effected.

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[2] The chief town of Habsán opposite the fort of Janjira.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor.

W. CHARLES RIGBY.	THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN GEEKIE.	JOHN MORLEY.

WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Read and approved the last consultation.

The President communicates to the Board the pressing instances he has received in two letters from the Viceroy to assist Bassein and Chaul, (at least the former,) with money ammunitions of war; and especially one letter from Caetano d'Souza demanding in the name of his Portuguese Majesty a loan for one hundred thousand rupees, and a very large supply of military stores, such a one as this place could not possibly afford in its present situation without evident danger and imprudence. And the said demands being taken into consideration it is unanimously agreed that we have not authority sufficient from our hon'ble masters to hazard any loan but at the risque of our own fortunes, as may be evident from the strict tenor of their orders. That we will readily afford them whatever stores we can answering from the demand of our own garrisons, and they can pay, or give sufficient security for; and the President is accordingly desired to explain to the Commandant of the North the resolution of our Government lays us under, the readiness we are in to furnish whatever assistance to them we can without disobedience to our superiors or endangering the safety of our own island contrary to the trust reposed in us. Being otherwise justly sensible of their distress and willing to assist and relieve them.

STEPHEN LAW.
JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
W. C. RIGBY.
J. M. W. SEDGWICKE.

Bombay Castle, Tuesday, 17th April 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor.

WILLIAM CHARLES RIGBY.	JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.	JOHN MORLEY.

WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

The President acquaints the Board that he has summoned this meeting expressly to lay before them the repeated application from the Portuguese for some assistance of money and stores, being reduced to the utmost extremities, and in imminent danger of losing Bassein, their capital city in the North, without our immediate compliance with their demand, and to desire their opinion whether and how far this extraordinary emergency may justify us to our hon'ble masters should we venture affording them a small supply to prevent the instant loss of that town.

The President goes on to remark that however direct or positive their orders may be against hazarding any part of their estate in foreign loans on any pretext whatever, yet in this case some expedient appears unavoidably necessary to come into, for the assistance of these people, especially in the present conjuncture.

It being observable that the Maráthás have hitherto given us no opportunity of making any overtures for settling a peace or friendly correspondence with this Government, and that on their reduction of Bassein we have just reasons to apprehend they may give us annoyance, the preservation of that city appears to be greatly for the interest and safety of this island. And if it should be forced to surrender immediately for want of a small and seasonable relief, besides the reproach we might give room for in dealing too hardly with a nation so strictly allied to ours in Europe, the troops of these Maráthás are too near our island not to justify our entering upon some measures to prevent their designs, or at least gain time, by enabling the Portuguese to support themselves till the rains set in, when the enemy will not be able to continue in their trenches before the town, and possibly a favourable crisis may ensue, and the Maráthás be either called off by the approach of Sháh Nadir's troops, or on the success of an embassy sent from Goa the Sháhu Rája be obliged to give over their siege.

On which considerations, then, it is unanimously agreed, that the trust reposed in us of consulting about every thing the interest of our hon'ble masters, in the security and preservation of this place requires our venturing a loan on this occasion even at the hazard of our own private fortunes, in case of the same being disallowed by our employers. Accordingly it is resolved that a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand rupees be advanced the Portuguese, taking such security as may be got for re-payment of the same on the Hon'ble Company's account. And the President is desired to signify to the Portuguese Commandant that this is done by way of private contribution, and not in contradiction to the refusal we were limited to in our public capacities.

STEPHEN LAW.
JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN MORLEY.
W. C. G. SEDGWICKE.

Tuesday *Bombay Castle, 1st May 1739.*

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor.

W. CHARLES RIGBY.	THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN GEEKIE.	JOHN MORLEY.

WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Read and approved our last consultation.

Read the translate of two letters from Caetano d'Souza, Commandant in the North for his Portuguese Majesty, to the President, both dated Bassein, the 6th of May 1739, (New Style,) as entered after this consultation.

And the same being duly considered we come to the following resolutions thereon:—

That we will accept of the pledge tendered in plate or wrought silver, and will advance the amount of its intrinsic value, redeemable within the term of one year, without interest.

That whatever brass guns are not absolutely necessary to the defence of the place we shall be the more willing to accept on the like terms, as we are not without great apprehensions of the place falling soon into the Maráthás' hands, when the cannon found there will proportionally strengthen and enable them to carry on any further designs they may have.

That we cannot admit of the proclamation referred to in the said letters being affixed or otherwise published in the manner he desires, as such a practice is repugnant to the forms and authority of our own Government. Much less can we suffer, or connive at any compulsive measures to be used with their subjects that have taken refuge here, it being inconsistent with the liberty and privileges granted to all who take proceedings under this Government, though we shall gladly give all encouragement in our power to promote all voluntary contributions and assistance in their present distress.

That we will spare them who want for the defence of the city and without unfurnishing this p or carpenters they may procure here to go voluntarily upon their s e liberty to repair thither. And the President is accordingly desire mentioned.

Debating what price to fix on the stores to President it is observed by the President that as the sparing these least enable the city of Bassein to hold out some time longer, is either a consulting as we do in it chiefly our own safety and interest), we ought in of the twenty per cent. advance, usual on stores sold to any but the H by which remission the Portuguese will gain a fifth in the quantity to consider the same as a real and timely obligation; which the Board concurs a

The President then lays before the Board the necessity of making some immed vision for the fortifying and further securing our town wall, which on a survey appears in a most defenceless condition; that, however strict the Hon'ble Company's orders appear against entering on any expensive building, they are on the other hand as strong for omitting nothing towards the safety and preservation of this their island. That for his part, in the present visible ill state of the fortifications round the town, he should ill discharge his duty if he pretended to answer for the security of the place till some requisite additions be made to strengthen and secure it. And as nothing occurs more fit for the purpose, or more necessary than a ditch to be run round the town wall which might serve well enough when we had no enemy to dread a siege from, but in such case is absolutely incapable of resistance. It is proposed, in order to estimate the expense, that a stated measure of ground be opened in a fitting place to a certain depth and breadth (as the ditch shall be judged proper to have), and a report of its charge be made to calculate the whole by on a mean, and the Board agreeing thereto, Resolved,—That, considering the danger of further delay in this matter, no time be lost in setting about this work.

STEPHEN LAW.
CHARLES RIGBY.
JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN MORLEY.
WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Letter from CAETANO D'SOUZA PEREIRA *to the* PRESIDENT *and* GOVERNOR *of* BOMBAY.

SIR,—I received your Excellency's letter of the 28th April in answer of the 22nd of the same month, in which I had requested of your Excellency in the name of His Most Serene Majesty of Portugal the loan of one hundred thousand rupees, as likewise some assistance of ammunition

the consternation and extremities to which this place is reduced, upon which matter your Excellency is pleased to write me that such assistance does absolutely not depend on the give, notwithstanding your friendly disposition to favour and assist our nation, which expressions I held for true and sincere, as I know the particular regard and consideration you have always shown to it. But seeing this place cannot absolutely preserve itself without succours from abroad, and that I can obtain them nowhere but from your Excellency, as well by reason of the mutual union betwixt our two nations as of the interest your island has in our preservation, considering the great and dangerous consequences that may result from our ruin, as your Excellency clearly and distinctly apprehends, I must again importune your Excellency in the hopes that your generosity and good disposition will be against the losing this place, and the capital of this province, whilst it lies so near a nation which in Europe maintains a close friendship with us, and who do want for means to prevent a ruin of a place of such importance.

Your Excellency is not unapprized that in your island there are several vassals of this State, who have taken refuge thither from several parts with effects to a considerable amount, and have received under your Government with what they had thus brought away, though the greatest part of it did not belong to them. Upon which matter the Senate of this city has been convened, with the prelates of our religious orders and private persons. Your Excellency's letter was laid before them, with the want of necessaries to defend the place. Upon which it was unanimously agreed then that recourse should be had to these refugees, and that extraordinary and even forcible means should be used with them; and that in the meantime whilst these effects should be thus withheld by persons taking refuge under other jurisdictions, application should be made to those Governments, with request of their favour and assistance in getting a loan to the royal treasury, as your Excellency will see by copy enclosed of an Act of Council in the said Senate. As it is agreeable to our rights and laws that vassals shall be obliged to furnish such assistance to their King and his officers that have lawful authority to oblige them to it.

I am certainly informed that on your island the persons named in the accompanying list are with considerable effects of which they are subject to render account as well because they do not belong to them, as by reason of their vassalage. And as this benefit to us cannot be obtained without your Excellency's favour and protection intervening to that effect, knowing your particular desire to assist and favour our nation, I request that your Excellency will be pleased to permit or give leave for search to be made in the houses of the persons named in the said list, giving order for all assistance and favour to the officers I send on this employment; or, that our end may be happily and with more ease obtained as well as with less noise, that your Excellency will be pleased to send for them before you, and order them to give a faithful account of what they have in their possession, that on discovery of the amount, which must be inconsiderable, it may be used as a pledge for payment of the ammunitions which this place is in want of, and which your Excellency tells me are ready on our paying the value or giving security for it.

In this city, on our using extraordinary measures in virtue of the above-mentioned Act of Council, we have discovered a small parcel of plate, which I likewise am determined to apply to the payment for ammunitions and warlike stores that your Excellency may grant me. But as this plate belongs to the churches, and that a considerable loss will arise [illegible] down, I would fain know of your Excellency if the Company would allow such a [illegible] to our State as the taking it in pawn for a debt to the amount of its intrinsic value without interest, for which time it is necessary that it should be sold, that I may remit it weighed with exactness, assuring that your Excellency will in this matter, as in all others, act for the best in favour of the urgent necessities this place is at present reduced to.

But however, in case that all this is not sufficient to engage an assistance in our present extreme distress, so that the Company may have security for what was furnished to this place, I enter your Excellency some pieces of brass ordnance of large calibres, either in payment or pawn for the debt. Having this consideration, that it is most becoming my nation that it should be known to the world how, for the preservation of their King's city, it was stripped of its artillery (its principal instruments of its defence), whilst they put their trust more in their personal valour, in their constant fidelity and zeal, than in the extraordinary force or hardness of metal; so that if your Excellency will please to accept of the pledge, on advice from your Excellency I will send the pieces of ordnance that may be necessary to pay the debt incurred. But if to all these proposed measures your Excellency or your Council shall object to, as inconvenient, I have no others, nor any recourse besides for the preservation of this place. I hope that your Excellency, considering the reasons above declared and the fatal ruin we must otherwise undergo, will consent, at least for the service of His Most Serene Majesty of Portugal, to succour us with some ammunition to enable us to persist in the defence of this place, for the payment of which His Majesty will be bound by his agent, and all his vassals, as I have written your Excellency in my last letter, if they have not lost all credit and respect with your nation, which they are so careful to preserve.

By reason of the great want of people for the defence and service of this place, through the dispersion of a number of our vassals in different parts, I came to a resolution of publishing a proclamation recalling them all with their effects within the term of fifteen days, under penalties in case of contravention; and as several persons have represented to me their apprehension of trouble in obeying this order for fear of their creditors, considering it as my duty to consult in these conjunctures what may be most useful to the King's service, I have ordered another proclamation to be published of indemnity in such cases, as your Excellency may see in copies enclosed of such proclamations; and that they may meet with due observance, I request of your Excellency the allowance of free leave for all vassals of this State to return to this place without impediment or molestation to their persons and effects that they may bring with them, permitting likewise that these proclamations may be published on your island to remove any pretext of ignorance, considering that great advantage may accrue from this expedient to the King's service and towards the preservation of the place, the enemy's [illegible] to which and method of attack may appear more clearly to your Excellency by our officers' delineation and report which are now sent for your Excellency's observation.

I am, &c.,

Bassein, the 6th May 1739. CAETANO D'SOUZA PEREIRA.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 7th May 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor.

W. CHARLES RIGBY.	THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN GEEKIE.	JOHN MORLEY.

WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

The President acquaints the Board that yesterday he received the melancholy news of the capitulation being signed the $\frac{1}{12}$ instant for the surrender of the city of Bassein to Chimnaji, the Marathas General, in the term of one week,—that is to say, on the $\frac{1}{18}$ instant,—occasioned, as the President is well informed from different parts, by the success of the mines which the Marathas [illegible] the cortines and bastions to the number of twelve or thirteen. It is observable that [illegible] so situated and surrounded with water that only three out of the eleven bastions were [illegible] attacked, and the mines made such breaches in two of them as rendered the storming

practicable, which the Marathas attempted with the utmost fury and resolution; but were repulsed several times and as often returned to the attack, and at length gained lodgments on the bastions. The Portuguese being tired and harassed with so warm an action, which first and last held two days, having several of their officers and many people killed and their ammunition nearly exhausted, and observing the place was no longer tenable against such numbers, hoisted a white flag, and sent one of their officers to treat of a surrender with Chimnáji, who allowed them the space of a week to evacuate the town on most honourable conditions as may appear by a translate of the capitulations which follows this consultation for the notice and observation of our honourable masters.

The Commandant of the North, Caetano d'Souza Pereira, having made application to the President for assistance from this Government of boats and vessels to bring away the inhabitants and their effects according to the terms of their capitulations, orders had been given immediately to prepare what numbers of boats could be procured to be sent to Bassein to assist them in this distressful conjuncture, and the "Prince of Wales" and three gallivats were appointed to convey them safe from any attempts on the sea, which this Board unanimously approve of.

Resolved likewise that as the Commandant of the North is obliged to seek harbour here with his people till the rainy season is over, the most honourable reception be given him and a lodging be prepared for him suitable to his station, and also accommodations as can be got for lodging his people—a treatment we think due to a nation in friendship with ours, especially in their present distressed and deplorable condition.

STEPHEN LAW.
JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN [illegible]ORLEY.
W. SE[illegible]WICK.

Translate of the Capitulations on the part of Caetano d'Souza Pereira, Commandant of the city and fort of Bassein, for an surrender of the place to Chimnáji Appa, General in Chief of the Shahu Rája's army, now before the town, with the following clauses and conditions :—

1. The said Chimnáji Appa shall permit free passage out of the town to all troops, as well regular as auxiliaries, with their arms in order, drums beating and colours flying, also with four pieces of cannon and two mortars.

2. He shall likewise grant free passage out to all the noble families that are now in the town, with all their moveables and effects, as also to all the Christians, Canitoes and Moors who do not choose to remain in the place, and that with all their goods and effects.

3. He shall permit free and unmolested passage out of the port of this place to all vessels of war now in it, with their artillery, and provided at all points for defence, as well as (all) other vessels, gallivats, &c., whose owners do not choose to remain in the place.

4. He shall furnish all the vessels that may be wanted (charges paid) to convey away to Bombay, Chaul or Daman as well the noble families as the common people, with all [illegible] general that choose to leave the place, with their goods and effects, which they shall carry with them; and shall engage that Angria shall not rob or strip them of what they carry, upon the sea, until they have arrived at their destined port.

5. He shall likewise grant free passage to all in religious orders, and to the priests in general (who do not choose to remain in the place), with leave to carry off their [illegible] effects such as they may not sell beforehand.

6. He shall permit the shipping off and carrying out of the place all victuals [illegible] and munitions of war in the town belonging to the inhabitants and defenders; and [illegible]

Bombay Castle, 19th May 1739

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble Stephen Law, Esq., President and Governor.

W. Charles Richy.	John Geekie.
Thomas Stonestreet.	John Morley.

William Sedgwicke.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President then represents to the Board that the passes of the island although rendered as defensible as they can be made at present, yet in his opinion as the boats now employed in the river may easily by the means of batteries be compelled to retire, and as the extent is very open and great in many places, the enemy might on being fully determined get on the island, and on such an unfortunate circumstance happening, it is too evident that the town wall being not more than eleven feet in height, reckoning up to the cordon and the cortines no more than [illegible] and it seems unfit for the resistance of batteries, which is confirmed by the opinion of the Engineer, besides the coconaut trees in great numbers as well as houses are so near the wall that great annoyance may ensue therefrom through the shelter they would give, exclusive of their being a necessary materiel at hand for raising the works; and therefore he recommends to the consideration of the Board whether it may not be absolutely necessary to provide in the speediest manner for the security possible in the present situation of a most extended wall—low, thin, and crowded with the neighbourhood of trees and houses. Some of the members apprehending this motion to be of great importance desire time to consider of it, and are indulged till to-morrow to give their sentiments.

STEPHEN LAW.
JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN MORLEY.
WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 20th June 1739

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble Stephen Law, Esq., President and Governor.

William Charles Richy.	John Geekie.
Thomas Stonestreet.	John Morley.

William Sedgwicke.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President then remarks to the Board that our present situation admits of no delay in coming to some resolution for or against the carrying on a ditch round the town wall. That the principal merchants of the place, convinced of the necessity of putting the town in a good state of defence, have subscribed the sum of thirty thousand rupees towards the expence

* Illegible

[illegible] work, [illegible] appear by their hands set to an instrument now laid before the Board, as [illegible] of [illegible] consultation, and which is as much as can be expected from that body, considering the low declined state of trade. And whereas for the reasons set down in our consultation of the 1st May last, a resolution passed the Council for estimating the charge of this undertaking by a stated measure of ground to be opened to a certain depth and breadth by which the [illegible] of the whole might be calculated, and no report thereof having yet been made, the [illegible] is owing to the rains setting in, which would not admit of digging to a competent [illegible], so that there was a necessity of having recourse to another method of computation, which, [illegible] the ditch to have fifty feet in breadth upon fourteen in depth, will bring out the [illegible] at about eighty-five to ninety thousand rupees. It remains, then, to consider and determine in this matter what is most expedient for the Hon'ble Company's interest in this [illegible].

Our present insecurity through the weak fortifications round the town is fully set forth in our consultations of the 1st and 10th May last, and as the same is apparent and evident to every member of this Board, the security and preservation of the island and the tranquillity and protection of the inhabitants being thus essentially reposed in this Government, and this addition [illegible] ditch to the town wall being the only method that appears necessary to strengthen our defence, the question is proposed to the members severally for their respective assents, and [illegible] carried in the affirmative, Mr. Geekie only dissenting.

And as this resolution is of so great importance, the following summary recapitulation of our reasons is submitted to our hon'ble masters for their judgment and satisfaction, that we are guided entirely in this determination by our duty and a regard to their interest, and the preservation of their estate entrusted to our care and management:—

1st.—However express the Hon'ble Company's repeated injunctions may be against burying their money in expensive works on any pretext whatever, when these orders are set against and compared with their repeated assurances of grudging no expense for the immediate defence and preservation of the island itself and consequently their estates upon it, our present situation is undeniably such as will warrant this only step we can think of for the attainment of any tolerable degree of security, as no sufficient dependence can be had on any promise, treaty, or assurance from or with the Maráthás; and in truth without this addition the town wall itself may be reckoned of no use or significance to its purpose of defence, and consequently a great loss to the Hon'ble Company: and for the truth of this we need only appeal to a survey of its present untenable condition, as more amply set forth in our consultation of the 16th May last.

2nd.—Our inhabitants are grown so apprehensive of the insecure posture of the place against the power of our encroaching neighbours, that it is highly necessary for the Government to procure and provide with all expedition for their security in case of an invasion, and which can be no wise so effectually done as by fortifying the town itself for the greater assurance and encouragement of the inhabitants in general, the trading part of which have voluntarily contributed the sum above declared, and no care shall be omitted to consider in future of all fitting ways and means to lighten the burthen to our hon'ble masters.

3rd.—As the calculate now furnished is as exactly taken as the nature of the subject would admit, the amount of the charge cannot but be esteemed by our hon'ble masters, on a consideration of circumstances, well applied towards securing so great a capital

...considered as they have in this place and dependencies upon them, [illegible] ...we could justify the neglect of our duty in the maintenance of the [illegible] ...hazard the loss of the Island for fear of incurring this additional expense, [illegible] ...which all the rest may be counted as thrown away, or, in so dangerous a [illegible] ...deserve no reckoning on it as a property in stock, without the lying at the [illegible] ...discretion can be esteemed any degree of security to be depended upon.

Agreed likewise that the most effectuous methods be pitched upon for completing the work in as easy a manner to the inhabitants and working people as can be thought of.

The President communicates to the Board translate of a letter received from the General of the North, Caetano d'Souza, entered hereafter, praying the forcible aid of this Government to oblige the Jesuits who have taken refuge with their effects upon this island, to contribute the sum of forty thousand xeraphins towards the maintenance of the Portuguese troops and for other exigencies, upon a promise of such a sum made by them at Bassein, concerning which the President acquaints the Board, that he had already used all methods of persuasion, though without effect, to induce the Jesuits to contribute the whole sum demanded of them, or at least a part on this occasion, and apprehends that the national protection given and claimed by these people who are not our subjects, does not warrant the using of any violence or compulsion to them whilst under our protection. In which opinion the Board unanimously concurs with him, and the President will return an answer setting forth his inability to proceed in the manner required of him according to the constitution of this Government and the general law of nations.

STEPHEN LAW.
JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN MORLEY.
WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor.

W. CHARLES RIGBY.	JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.	JOHN MORLEY.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President then communicates to the Board his answer to Caetano d'Souza's letter of the 5th July, N. S., entered after last consultation, from whom he has since received a reply, which being translated is read and both ordered to follow this consultation.

Debating upon which the President remarks, that the substance thereof being to borrow money for the immediate subsistence of the Portuguese troops with a tender of the best security they had for the present to give, he had discoursed with the Agent for the King of Portugal about the sum that might be precisely necessary for this, and which upon the most near calculation cannot well be less than four thousand rupees per mensem for the support of from seven to eight hundred men, including likewise officers of distinction, and which cannot now be under longer than three or four months before an opportunity offers, and the season answers for the transport of these people to some place under the Portuguese jurisdiction. And as this Government could not have justified the recital of a retreat to the subjects of an European prince in alliance with our sovereign, in such circumstances as they were, it cannot be matter of any object [illegible]

should supply them with the bare necessaries of life of which they are in want during their stay on the places, and therefore it is proposed that a sum not exceeding four thousand rupees be issued monthly out of the treasury to the order of the Portuguese Agent upon the security mentioned in the General's letter, which is unanimously agreed to.

Adjourned.

STEPHEN LAW.
W. CHARLES RIGBY.
JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN MORLEY.
WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Letter from the Portuguese Commandant of the North to the Honourable Stephen Law, Esq., President and Governor.

In my letters of the 22nd April and 6th of May, written at Bassein, I represented to your Excellency the great perplexity and straits I was involved in through the urgent necessity that place (being the principal one of this province) stood in want of money for the payment of the troops, which was the true justified motive that obliged me to request of your Excellency in the name of His Most Serene Portuguese Majesty to assist us with a loan from the Hon'ble Company of one hundred thousand rupees, being driven even to offer in pawn certain large brass cannon as having no other security to give for the said loan.

But this proposal of mine not taking effect for the reasons your Excellency was pleased to declare in your letter of the 28th April and others that occurred, I was obliged to fall upon extraordinary methods, and with the consent of an assembly of the Senate, prelates and nobility, gave order for a search into the convents, churches and private houses, and seizure of the gold, jewels and silver that might be found in them, which the King took by way of loan, certificates being given in order to re-payment whenever it was possible. The money this search produced has served hitherto to pay the troops and defray the other most necessary expenses for the King's service. But whereas there is now none remaining, and the Jesuits have failed of the promise they made of contributing forty thousand xeraphins, for the which amount they passed a note to be made good on this island out of the great capital there is upon it belonging to the said Jesuits, which proceeding of theirs is the more unjustifiable, or undutiful, as they have on this score received a letter of thanks from His Excellency the Count Viceroy in the name of His Majesty. Neither can I compel them to a contribution of the said sum, as they are now within the jurisdiction of the Government of your Excellency. This difficulty joined to the pressing necessity there is of money to pay the troops and the expense which will necessarily be requisite for the fitting and preparing vessels of war, oblige me to this recourse to your Excellency in this representation; that on my retreat from Bassein I could neither pass down to Goa through the lateness of the season, nor to any other place of this province for want of victuals in them and other necessaries for the support of the troops under my command, so that I sought shelter here, presuming, from many concurring reasons, to find on this island a favourable protection from your Excellency and the Hon'ble Company, and likewise expecting recovery of the above-mentioned loan as promised by the Jesuits (as your Excellency may be pleased to see by their own letter herewith enclosed), with the help of which our expenses might be defrayed for four months that remain, till some provision may be made

from Goa in this matter, in which, too, there will be no small difficulty, that Court being greatly straitened and exhausted by the late treaty of peace, which your Excellency is well acquainted with.

On these considerations I hope, from the good disposition of your Excellency, and weighing the justice of my reasons, you will please to apply proper measures for obliging the Jesuits to contribute, without delay, the loan which they promised of forty thousand xeraphins, since as vassals of the State they are in duty bound to concur with the rest in these urgent necessities. Seeing that if these troops were in any place of our jurisdiction I could obtain from the merchants of it a supply of all necessaries for their subsistence, till money could be raised to pay them, which in this island is in no sort practicable; and for this consideration your Excellency ought not to permit, that the said troops, being under the jurisdiction of your Government, for want of pay should be reduced to so miserable a state as not only to disband and seek other recourse, but put themselves on the terms of taking some desperate resolution, the consequences of which might be very prejudical to His Portuguese Majesty, whilst it would give me the deepest concern to see them suffer, with the vexation of having no means to assist them, for want of money and credit upon this island to supply their wants, my reputation and credit not being a little concerned in this important matter, being obliged to give an account of them to His Excellency the Count Viceroy.

I wait for your necessary determination in this affair, and wish for many occasions to serve and oblige your Excellency.

I am, &c.,
CAETANO D'SOUZA PEREIRA.

Bombay, 9th July 1739, N. S.

Translation of the Jesuits' Letter above referred to.

To

THE COLONEL AND COMMISSIONER.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the little or no importance of our Society of Jesus in India, however, I, after deliberating maturely with the other Religious of this College, and with great attention to the present distress we are reduced to, and considering the great care you show in the defence of this place, the capital of all this province of the North, to avoid the great damage that threatens us, have resolved to make good in Bombay, as far as the sum of forty thousand xeraphins, for the bringing in the necessary articles with all possible despatch to this place as you shall please to order. But with all desire you will do me the honor to order, that the senate of this city passes me a certificate importing that my orders contributed the said loan when the place was reduced to the greatest straits, as likewise the Agent and Chief Alcalde or Lieutenant of the town to give me a bond in form for us to demand upon, in the time to come. I likewise desire that you will let us live in peace that we may pray to God to deliver us from our enemies, which is the part that belongs to us, and to you the care and vigilance for the defence of this place, since in your great zeal, experience and valour are centered all our hopes. I expect your answer that I may order the necessary, being,

Sir,

Your most obedient chaplain,
JOACHIM DIAS,
Superior of the College of Jesuits at Bassein.

Bassein, 6th May 1739, N.S.

The PRESIDENT'S Reply to the Letter of CAETANO D'SOUZA PEREIRA, Portuguese Commandant of the North.

SIR,—I received your favour of the 9th of July of the current year (New Series) and likewise the enclosed letter of the Jesuits directed to you which, according to your representation, is what you ground your dispute with them upon.

The whole matter has been deliberated upon in Council, with due attention, and to see if any expedient could be found to give you entire satisfaction, which my own inclination leads me to procure you in everything within my power.

However in this case I am obliged to reply to you that, according to the constitution of our laws and Government, which yourself must be acquainted with, no other ways can be used with these Jesuits who have taken refuge under the protection of our Crown but those of persuasion and advice, which failing, as in effect they have failed, the abovementioned considerations, together with the regard due to national protection, hinder me from the pursuance of this affair with the Jesuits by other means, and this I hope you will not take exception at, as you will do me the justice to believe that I shall be always desirous of serving yourself in particular, and favouring the interests of the Portuguese nation in every thing that depends upon my Government and is not out of my power as this is.

With this I return you enclosed the said letter of the Jesuits, and if they have failed in their promise or civil obligation as loyal subjects, I do not doubt but on their return under the jurisdiction of your nation, to whom only belongs to judge in this matter, justice will take its due course, as this Government has no authority to interfere in the same for the above-declared reasons.

I am, &c.,
STEPHEN LAW.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1739, S. S.

Letter from CAETANO D'SOUZA PEREIRA, Commandant of the North, to the PRESIDENT.

HON'BLE SIR,—I received your Excellency's most esteemed letter of the 11th instant in answer to mine of the 9th preceding, in which I observe what you are pleased to say with respect to the matters proposed in mine, upon which I am in the necessity of replying that the policy of a Government belonging to the Most Serene Crown of England (considering the friendship subsisting betwixt our two nations) as well as the respect owing to all national protections, is the most forcible reason why your Excellency and Council and the Hon'ble Company should in such extreme necessity, as the present one is, attend to the preservation and subsistence of the King's troops which are now on this island under the protection of your Excellency's Government, in want of all the means of sustenence, without the assistance of your Excellency and the Hon'ble Company, having already consumed in the payment of them the little gold and silver that remained in the churches, convents and private houses in Bassein: and the Agent of His Most Serene Majesty of Portugal not having any supply left wherewith to furnish the requisite charges, all the treasure being exhausted during the close siege that place sustained for more than two years, as is notorious to your Excellency and the world, besides the plain obstacle there is to our being supplied from the Court of Goa by reason of the season.

In the above declared circumstances I have again recourse to your Excellency, hoping that by all possible ways and means you will concur to the making a loan to the State of thirty thousand rupees to serve for the subsistence of the troops, fitting of vessels and other indispensable necessary expenses, and having no better security to give for the said loan, I convened the officers of my Council and agreed by act thereof to oblige the Factor and the Padre

Administrators of Bassein to remain on this island as pledges till full repayment be made by the Court of Goa of the whole sum: and as either of these persons are bound to give account of receipts and issues to a very considerable amount, I am persuaded that the loan will be made good without delay, that they may be forthcoming at the said Court of Goa. And seeing the generous disposition of your Excellency voluntarily and liberally contributed such copious sums on charity to the poor widows who took refuge on this island after the unfortunate retreat from the city of Bassein, besides assisting all those who are in distress and have recourse to your Excellency, it does not seem just that the troops of His Most Serene Majesty of Portugal should experience a less degree of patronage from your Excellency's bounty.

In case, however, that all these averred reasons are not of weight enough to gain a due effect of this recourse to your Excellency and Council and the Hon'ble Company, as I have no other for the preservation of the King's troops, I deliver them over to your Excellency and Council, as you shall be answerable to His Most Serene Majesty of Great Britain for the damage and prejudice that from the ruin of these troops may result to the State and service of my Sovereign; or your Excellency will give me leave to pass with them to the island of Karanja or Sálsette, seeing it will be better that I with the Portuguese officers and soldiers die in fight with the enemy of our faith and nation than expire under the terrible torment of hunger.

I am, &c.,
CAETANO D'SOUZA PEREIRA.

Bombay, the 15th July 1739, N. S.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor.

W. CHARLES RIGBY	THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN GEEKIE.	JOHN MORLEY.

WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Read and approved our last consultation.

Read the translate of a letter from Caetano d'Souza Pereira, Commandant in the North, to the President, and by him communicated to the Board. The substance of which is to request the advancing him at one payment the amount of the loan agreed to in consultation of the 6th July last for the three months of residence here, presumed to be for August, September and October, with a further sum for the repairs of the vessels belonging to them and necessary to carry him and troops of the shore to some place of retreat within the Portuguese jurisdiction, which he cannot otherwise effect; debating upon which it is observed that the permission and leave given the Portuguese to retreat hither, after the surrender at Bassein, was a step that could not be avoided without such a breach of all national regard as we are persuaded we could not have justified, and therefore it is to be hoped our hon'ble masters will not disapprove of it. And the admission of them proved to be attended with some ill consequences, both to the tranquillity of the place from their unruly mutineering soldiery, and by engaging us in loan of money for their immediate subsistence, for which we took however the best security their circumstances could afford, and yet we presume a reasonable one. But as their quick departure and thereby ridding the place of the load of their maintenance and other troubles depends on our advancing this sum now requested, Resolved,—that twelve thousand rupees be issued and advanced in full of the intended loan of four thousand rupees monthly for the three ensuing months, and that a sum not exceeding two thousand rupees be allowed

for the refittal of the vessels to carry them off, store and such supplies of stores as may just serve for the defence of them: provided that sufficient security is given previous to the payment aforesaid for their going off the place as speedily as possible, the discretional management of which is submitted to the President and the same security to remain as before accepted of for the whole.

Ordered likewise that translate of the said letter follow this consultation for the notice of our hon'ble masters.

Ordered that all books and papers to be transmitted to our hon'ble masters by this ship "Defence" be prepared with all expedition.

STEPHEN LAW.
JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
[redacted]HN MORLEY.
[redacted]IAM SEDGWICKE.

Letter from the COMMANDANT of the NORTH to the PRESIDENT.

Notwithstanding all possible care taken by me to prevent the disorders committed by the troops under my command, as I am desirous by all means to procure the quiet and tranquillity of the inhabitants under your jurisdiction, I am now determined, as soon as the season will allow of a transport of the said troops to some place in our province, to remove them thither. But as I cannot execute this without the assistance of your Excellency or of the Hon'ble Company for want of the means, I am obliged to have recourse to your Excellency, in the hope you will favour my request in the conjuncture in respect to the great utility which thence must result to the service of His Most Serene Portuguese Majesty, and the common interest of both nations.

On the representation I made to your Excellency of the want of money I lay under to pay the King's troops, your friendly disposition led you to agree in Council to advance monthly to the Agent of Bassein the loan of four thousand rupees towards this service until the necessary provision should be made from the Court of Goa for this important dependency, which loan in effect took place and was advanced the last month. And whereas there is in no place of our province any fund for the subsistence of these troops, my request is that your Excellency will order to be advanced me the whole loan for the months of August, September and October. I will, my Council agreeing, that the same security as before given shall be continued.

But whereas this alone will not suffice for the execution of my said resolution as the vessels brought from Bassein are in want of refittal, I must likewise depend on the Hon'ble Company to take in charge the expense necessary for the repairing and fitting of two grabs and some machvás or fishing boats that will be wanted both for the transport of these troops and succouring any part attacked by the enemy, being likewise in want of some ball and ammunition of war for arming the said vessels, for the entire payment of which I and my Council have agreed to the same terms of security as for the rest.

On the abovementioned consideration I hope your Excellency's friendly disposition weighing well the great consequence that it may be of to the service of His Most Serene Portuguese Majesty, and to the preservation of the places belonging to that Crown that yet remain in

this province, as well as to the quiet of this island, you will be pleased to assist me so that I may prosecute my intention of departing from this place with all possible expedition and remove the obstacles that embarrass my said purpose.

CAETANO D'SOUZA PEREIRA.

Bombay, 14th August 1739, N. S.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble S[illegible]w, Esq., President and Governor.

W. CHAR[illegible] | JOHN GEEKIE.

THOMAS [illegible] | THOMAS STONESTREET.

JOHN MORLEY.

Read and approved [illegible] Consultation.

The President communicates to the Board a letter from Caetano d'Souza Pereira, dated the 8th September, N. S., directed to him, translate whereof is read and is ordered to follow this consultation. And debating on the answer that is fitting to give it is remarked how unreasonable and growing the Portuguese are in their demands and expectation from us beyond what our situation or circumstances can afford or the ability of this Government extends to; agreed therefore that the President do in answer thereto only confirm the assurances of complying with our engagements in Council of the 7th instant, and to the rest of his demands give a general reply that as far as is reasonable, and the state of our affairs will permit us, we are ready to succour and promote their interest to the utmost. The following letter may have one good effect, as it is a producible testimony in favour of our past conduct towards them, of which this appears to be the first material acknowledgment extorted from them after such a course of benefits and assistance as they have received from this Government. In owning of which they have been reserved to such a degree as if they designedly evaded a confession thereof to answer the end of further misrepresentation.

STEPHEN LAW.
THOMAS WATERS.
JOHN GEEKIE.
JOHN MORLEY.
WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Letter from CAETANO D'SOUZA PEREIRA, Commandant of the North, to the PRESIDENT.

Having written a letter to your Excellency concerning the repairs wanting to the vessels of war I brought from Bassein, your Excellency was pleased to give me a verbal answer in this matter to the said letter, declaring that the Hon'ble Company took charge of the repairs and refittal of two grabs and the machvás of war, and assuring me that this expense should be supplied with all possible conveniency; and in effect the said vessels are already docked for that purpose; but as I am on the point of despatching to Daman one of these grabs with the

armed expedition, I request that your Excellency will be pleased to order one to be got in readiness without delay, furnishing me likewise another vessel to go under convoy of said grab, which may hold a company of seventy soldiers with their effects designed for succours to that place.

The instant I shall have effected their despatch I determine to transport myself to Chaul with the remainder of the troops, and as these vessels of war may take up more time in their repairs than I can afford to delay my departure for, I must depend on your Excellency for enabling me to go off, and that your Excellency will furnish me with sufficient vessels for the transport of four hundred men, some families, and a quantity of batty in coming from Daman, being a reserve of the King's stores, the whole of which may go in shibara[1], and for their security I must depend on your Excellency ordering convoy to be given them as far as that place by your vessels of war. And it is likewise of necessity that your Excellency should order the money remaining of the assignment for the pay of our troops till October to be advanced me directly. It being instantly wanted to distribute amongst the Captains of Naiks, Guerra, and of the Infantry that they may make a timely provision of the necessary victualling for their embarkations, and to carry with them to the places they are designed to succour, and which are in want of provisions through the enemy's blockade.

I likewise hope to obtain of your Excellency the favour of your giving order that the small grabs and ammunitions of war that are now preparing be finished with all possible despatch, and the instant they are ready your Excellency will please to advise me that I may order their proceeding to Chaul, where I much want them for several expeditions of importance to His Most Serene Portuguese Majesty, which I cannot carry into execution without the aid of the said vessels, in which matter I rest confident your Excellency will favour them with all the expedition that can be used, agreeably to the natural inclination and favourable disposition with which you have in every thing protected the interest of our State.

By letters which I have received from Chaul, Daman and Diu the Commandants of those places request of me succours of munitions of war and victuals and cannon, and as I have none of these articles wherewithal to assist them, I find myself obliged to request of your Excellency all these supplies, of which you will be so good to furnish what you think proper, but with respect to provisions, it will suffice that you grant a license to the merchants that shall ask it, to export the needful to such places without restraint. And as to what regards Chaul, there are some wants which require an immediate remedy, and as one thousand rupees will suffice for the purchase of those neccessaries, I request of your Excellency as well the supply of this sum, as the amount of the munitions of war which your Excellency may supply the other places with, and the vessels of war that I am to carry from hence, for, the payment of which my Council shall give security in the same form and manner as the rest of the money taken up of the Hon'ble Company.

Your Excellency has manifested yourself of so magnanimous and generous a spirit in all that regarded the maintenance and subsistence of the King's troops that all my acknowledgments must fall short of such great and important services. But that your Excellency may receive such, and with expressions that you fully deserve, I have at large informed His Excellency the Count Viceroy how much the State is indebted to your Excellency. And I am well assured that the Viceroy will not only acknowledge to your Excellency his satisfaction, but report to His Most Serene Portuguese Majesty your Excellency's merit and the virtues that adorn your person, being fully manifested not only in the concern of our State, but likewise in the most copious charitable contributions with which your Excellency's liberality has relieved

[1] A shibar (from Marathi shibad) is a very large pattemar.

and continues to relieve the vessels of our State, who have recourse to the generous disposition and protection of your Excellency, for whose service I offer myself with the most cordial affection and sincere inclination.

I am, &c.,
CAETANO D'SOUZA PEREIRA.

Bombay, the 28th September 1739, N. S.

Bombay Castle, 28th September 1739.

At a Consultation, present.

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor.

W. CHARLES RIGBY.	THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN GEEKIE.	JOHN MORLEY.

Read and approved our last Consultation:

The President then lays before the Board a letter from the Portuguese Commandant of the North, Caetano d'Souza Pereira, dated the 3rd October, N. S., praying a further loan of at least seven thousand rupees, without which he represents it as absolutely impracticable to carry his troops off shore who were actually mutinying for want of their pay, while there was no money left of our former loans to satisfy them in. Debating upon which, the President observes the unreasonable and growing demands of these people, who were not ashamed of applying for yet a further supply although they themselves had limited their last request, as may be seen in our consultation of the 7th August last, to fourteen thousand, and had been by him assured of the hazard we ran of incurring our hon'ble masters' displeasure by these unauthorized loans, and had even already exceeded in our compliance by advancing them since the first term of payment the sum of fourteen thousand rupees, exclusive of the repairs and refitting of their vessels which were meant to be included in that amount. Notwithstanding all which, and his last urgent expostulation on this method of proceeding with the General himself and the King's Agent, he found it impossible to procure the retreat of the Portuguese troops, without either proceeding to violent measures, or at once cutting off all pretences for their longer stay by a compliance in part with this unreasonable request; that being very unwilling to embroil matters for a small sum he had at last prevailed on the General to make the best shift he could to satisfy his men with about three thousand rupees, for less than which it appeared impracticable to get rid of them by fair means, and therefore proposed it to the Board for their consent to this last trial, the necessity of which seemed evident. And the same is unanimously agreed to, and ordered that translate of his letter follow this consultation.

STEPHEN LAW.
JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN MORLEY.
WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

[Copy from Consult. Select Papers in the Records.]

to be able to embark the Portuguese troops that are on this island, and accordingly ... Thursday a company designed for garrison to go on board a grab that lay ... made great objections on account of their not being paid their arrears for one ... three months, and to oblige them to embark in effect I was forced to interpose my ... and go myself on board with them. And as those that remain behind make the same ... and with more reason those soldiers that are married and have nothing whatever be- ... to depend upon for the sustenance of their family, I convened my Council, and on enquiry ... matter it appeared to me that there was no money left of the loan he had received of the ... Company, having disbursed it entirely in the ordinary payment of the troops; and ... regard to the importance of the matter, I with my said Council waited upon your Excel- ... to request the loan of ten thousand rupees to supply the aforesaid demand, and provide ... necessaries to go from this place to the assistance of some soldiers that are sick. But, ... the part of your Excellency certain circumstances were represented to me in opposal to ... grant of the sum requested, I assembled the officers, and ordering them to lay before the ... the state of our affairs, and thereby reduced them to such terms that for the present ... will be satisfied with the payment of a half quarteridge, for which and other necessaries ... sum of seven thousand rupees is indispensably wanted, which I desire your Excellency ... please to lend, considering the condition the soldiers must otherwise go in without pay to ... upon any action, and the prejudicial consequences that may from thence arise to the ... 's service, if they are not paid before they embark at least one-half of their quarteridge; ... besides obliging my Council to the payment of the said sum, I promise your Excellency ... out of the first money that comes from Goa the whole amount of what has been lent by ... Hon'ble Company shall be paid, or I will give your Excellency a pledge equal to the said ... in consideration of which I offer to your Excellency's deep comprehension the importance ... this matter, hoping that you will decide it with all the despatch the time requires to tran- ... the soldiery, and that I may proceed on my voyage in order to succour the other places ... the province, and carry clear off shore the troops now on this island, for the reasons your ... Excellency must well conceive.

I am, &c.,

CAETANO D'SOUZA PEREIRA.

Bombay, October 3rd, 1739, N.S.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor.

W. CHARLES RIGBY.	THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN GERRIS.	JOHN MORLEY.

The President then communicates to the Board the substance of two letters from the Viceroy of Goa, dated the 13th September and 5th October of the current year, N. S., contain- ... an acknowledgment of the civilities shown and assistance afforded to those of his ... after their unfortunate retreat from Bassein. And a request of the continuance of our ... to the other places remaining in the North with a promise of punctually paying the ... of our loans as assistance by the return of the frigate or frigates which he is shortly to ... to the North. He waiting with impatience the arrival of their expected ships for

certain information of the measures taken by the King his master, in concert with His Britannic Majesty, for the restoring the common interest of both nations in these parts.

Also a letter from the Commandant in the North, Caetano d'Souza Pereira, dated the 18th October 1739, N. S., advising his safe arrival at that place and amply acknowledging the favour and protection shewn to the troops and subjects of His Portuguese Majesty. That he had on his arrival in Chaul made dispositions to attack Mánáji Angria who besieged it, and had thought proper to offer him terms of peace, which the situation of affairs made it fit of obeying His Excellency's orders for repairing to Goa with the troops under his command had obliged him to condescend to. He requests that conveyances be sent him from Bassein to Chaul, with convoy for the transport of some men designed for reinforcing Daman.

Debating on this last request the Board is of opinion that our giving such a convoy as is desired, up to Daman, would alarm the jealousy of our new neighbours, and afford them matter of complaint, which ought by all means, if possible, to be avoided. Agreed therefore that a civil answer be returned expressing that the occasions of this Presidency for its vessels are such as that they cannot be spared on their service; but that on the first expedition of a convoy to our trade up to Surat they may embrace the benefit of it for the safe transport of their intended succours to Daman.

Read a letter to the President and Council from Francisco Xavier, the King's Agent at Pettore, which is entered after the consultation, he being one of the securities offered and accepted for the loans advanced the Commandant of the North, as noted in consultation of the 6th of July last, wherein he acquaints us of his being recalled by his superiors at Goa, which he intimates he cannot comply with unless he has our license.

On consideration of which it is the sense of the Board that since the Viceroy has taken on himself by promise and assurance to pay the said debt, it will not only be disrespectful mark of distrust of it to stop this public officer who owes an account of his administration at Goa, but in reality answer no security so well as the Viceroy's promise, since they might not be sorry to throw the consequences of delay in payment on these securities, who seem neither of them to be amassed at their residence here. Agreed, therefore, that the Secretary (by our order) signify to him our consent to his departure, and a full confidence that the loans (he has personal security for) will be duly discharged as they were advanced purely for the King's service in the greatest exigency.

Adjourned.

STEPHEN LAW.
ALEX. GREEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN MORLEY.
WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Letter from FRANCISCO XAVIER, *Agent or Factor for the King at Bassein, to the Hon'ble the* PRESIDENT *and Council.*

I am obliged to represent to your Honor and Council that I have received an order from the Council of Finances at the Court of Goa to repair thither forthwith, and as according to agreement on our borrowing money for the payment of the King my master's troops we obliged ourselves to remain here at your order until payment thereof, I therefore make this application to know if with your good pleasure I may repair to the said Court, being otherwise bound to the contrary as aforesaid.

I am, &c.,
FRANCISCO XAVIER.

Bombay, the 20th October 1739, N. S.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1739.

[illegible]nsultation, Present:

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor.

THOMAS WATERS.	THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN GEEKIE.	JOHN MOBLEY.

[illegible] and approved our last consultation.

President acquaints the Board that this meeting is summoned expressly to lay before [illegible]um of his advices concerning the Maráthás, as likewise certain letters and proposals [illegible] Viceroy of Goa which he has this instant received.

[illegible]he informations relating to the Maráthás being of the most immediate consequence, [illegible]t proceeds in acquainting the Board that he has repeated intelligence and from [illegible]arters, yet all agreeing in the main, that there is a body of about eight thousand [illegible]led at Marol, (a place on the continent opposite to the back of the island of Sálsette, [illegible] hours' march from Thána,) and numbers repairing thither to complete an army which is to be under the directions of Kondáji Mánkar (the same officer who commanded in their successful expedition against Sálsette). And it is confidently assured that their designs are against [illegible] towards which, he is likewise informed, that at the island of Versova there are a nu[illegible] as also at Thána. That Mánáji Angria, who is in a state of hos[illegible]st conduct appears to be wholly subservient to the Maráthás and in their obedience, has two grabs and twenty gallivats in readiness, which he at first apprehended were designed for his usual business of cruising, but he has now good reasons to suspect their intention is to join and act in concert with the Maráthás. That all these preparations were so well known to our inhabitants and given so warm an alarm that some of them had begun to remove the most valuable effects. That he is by these and many concurrent informations advised that these Maráthás have certainly formed a project to invade this island, and will without respect of tide attempt the landing such numbers of men as shall answer their purpose, upon which, after mature deliberation with officers and procuring a state of the military and marine troops, he now offers to the consideration of the Board the best and safest expedient that occurs to him, which is to recall the bomb ketch and the Sloop "T[illegible]" with the gallivats that proceeded but yesterday to the northward in convoy to the small trade, which will strengthen the defence of our rivers, now very slenderly provided for against such a force as the Maráthás may bring against us, and desires the gentlemen seriously to weigh the danger of our present situation, and give their advice in the critical conjuncture.

The matter then being debated, it is observed, that the scope of the President's representation is to remedy our present situation, which is not sufficiently guarded, in case of such an invasion as we are threatened with, by applying of suitable force or such as can be procured to guard in the offing as well as our rivers and bays where the situation may favour a descent, and the Board being unanimous in their opinion, that the Governor may judge and order entirely in the disposition of the forces. And Messrs. Waters, Geekie and Stonestreet proceeding to give their opinion as being desired, think that the recalling the convoy will be of the utmost ill consequence to the trade and welfare of the island, as it will either give up near a hundred vessels to these cruisers everywhere round us that are ready to intercept them, or on their being recalled in company prove such a disappointment to the parties concerned as will strike a general damp and discouragement into the inhabitants. They are moved chiefly to be against this measure for the following reasons, besides the above mentioned consequences: That we have had frequent alarms of this sort without much truth or foundation for them; that every spring there are reports forged and propagated in town of the Maráthás' designs and

propositions, which it is not fair to attend to, as on every such report to put a st[illegible] springs and business of our island by stopping or calling off the vessels employed [illegible] tection of our trade the ruin of the place is inevitable. But that, admitting these [illegible] well founded, there still remain means and expedients to supply the place of the vessel[illegible] to be recalled in an equal degree or near it as follows:—

The "Carolina" and the Galley "Prince of Wales" may guard the extent fro[illegible] to the mouth of our harbour inclusive. The "Neptune's Prize" to be ca[illegible] strengthen the defence in the rivers. And as the Sloop "Emilia" designed f[illegible] must of consequence be detained for want of convoy, she may serve for th[illegible] Mr. Waters offers the Grab "Adventure", a vessel of some countenance, to b[illegible] where necessary, and the Galley "Robert", likewise detained for want of con[illegible] southward, may occasionally be employed, till some certainty is obtained con[illegible] Maráthás' notions and designs. And as detachments will be wanted to man th[illegible] a hundred men may be drawn off the passes at Sion and put on board th[illegible] can be easily recalled upon any emergency, on the force of the enemy being directed against the passes. And all persons not unemployed in service may be [illegible]d on board to do duty on this emergency; all which may be esteemed a provi[illegible] (supposing the worst) sufficient to prevent any attempts by se[illegible] [illegible]ving recourse to the recall of our northern convoy; besides w[illegible] "P[illegible]ham" and three of our best gallivats are daily expected from Goa, which they left for this place the nineteenth instant, there is still less reason for taking a step of such evident disadvantage to the place in general.

This being the opinion of Messrs Waters, Geekie and Stonestreet, the President desires it may be taken notice of and observed for his future justification in a matter of this moment and importance, that as he does not warrant the truth and certainty of the reports now communicated, though there is a great probability of them from their being concurrent and uniform from different hands, so it would be highly imprudent and unjustifiable (after the example of our unfortunate neighbours, who had been often in the same manner deceived by false reports, which at length rendered them insensible of a true one), to omit any means of security or safe guard in our power, when we have no less in trust and charge than the preservation of the place itself, our hon'ble masters' estate upon it, and the general concerns and fortunes of the inhabitants, all which ought not to be lightly hazarded or endangered by the disbelief of a report of this nature, although preceded by many false alarms to which our present situation naturally subjects us. That our forces are so drained by the southern fleet, and lastly by this northern convoy, that we have neither men nor vessels in proportion to our need in case of such an invasion as we have reason to apprehend (as may appear from abstracts now laid before the Board). That therefore although it is his opinion that so great a dependency as the safety of the island is not to be put in competition with the benefit on occasions for the northern convoy, and that the same ought to be recalled in company with the trading vessels with all expedition, to strengthen our defence by waters, yet he is equally sensible with the above gentlemen, of the objections to this step as set forth by them, but that in a dilemma where those inconveniences they mention were of one side and the safety of the island on the other, being more immediately his charge and care, he should prefer the latter as the most momentous in all consideration. That nevertheless in the present uncertainty he should give way to their opinion, and order the best disposition to be made which our present condition would afford without reckoning in the arrival of the "Prince William" with the gallivats which was much an uncertainty to trust to. In which declaration of opinion Mr. Morley also concurs.

The President then communicates to the Board two letters received from the Viceroy of [illegible] wherein follow this consultation, and the substance of them being deliberated upon, it appears to the Board that the proposal therein made of the capitulations for the [illegible] being left to our disposition and management, and the brass artillery to be [illegible] the payment of the Portuguese debt to our honble masters might have produced a very good effect, besides enabling us large a sum in the best manner now attainable, had the Viceroy left it in our choice to treat with Bájirávupon the cession of this important place, which we know he long has had an eye upon, and must sooner or later fall into his hands, since it is evident the Portuguese are now thoroughly disabused of the hopes of any timely succours [illegible] from Portugal. Whereas by the construction of his letter on this subject the disposition in such a manner betwixt the Shahu Rája and Bájirávas might, on our undertaking to [illegible] with the latter, give him a pretext hereafter to disavow our measures and procedure there. We are sensible that treating with the Shahu Rája directly, as matters are circumstanced, would be to no purpose, as Bajirav's power is so firmly established, and such a step would give [illegible] jealousy, that we were aiming at subverting his interest in these parts, which it is [illegible] for prudent and politic to avoid as much as possible; and as the tender of a place of such strength and importance to be delivered to him will be the strongest proof of the reality of our assurances that we have no ambition of extending our possession, or getting garrisons in his country, since we have now undeniably so fair an opportunity, we hope this measure may create a further confidence and good disposition in the Maráthás towards us, or at least leave them not the least pretence for mistrust or complaint. And although the annexing a strong place by the Maráthás will greatly increase their power, it is better they should have the disposition of it to us (since it must ultimately and soon come into their hands), than letting Mánaji Angria get possession of it, with whom no measures can be taken, or letting the Siddi to get possession of it, who we know is not in a condition to defend it. Agreed therefore that an express boat be instantly despatched to the Viceroy with letter from the President setting forth the necessity of treating with Bájirávor Chimnáji for the surrender of the fortress [illegible] to them preferable to any other power, and requesting an immediate reply, as no [illegible] is now to be lost. And in the meantime the secret required in this affair will be duly kept.

STEPHEN LAW.
THOMAS WATERS.
JOHN GEEKIE.
JOHN MORLEY.

Letter from the Viceroy of Goa to the President.

I received the favour of your letter of the 23rd October, to which I have not before answered for want of an opportunity, which I now gladly embrace in that of one of your ships [illegible] for your island.

I repeat to your Honor my due acknowledgment for the repeated favour and good [illegible] for which my nation is indebted to your Honor.

I have been greatly concerned that the Padre Rectore Joachim Dias has not, as he ought, [illegible] punctually paid down the sum I charged him with—forty thousand xeraphins only of what

the royal treasury of this State is indebted to your Honor, and this disappointment, being what I could not expect, has greatly displeased me. I am likewise very sorry that I cannot, with the expedition I could wish, comply with my engagement in this point, concerning which further I refer myself to another letter which I write your Honor herewith, and in which I have proposed the readiest means I have for effectuating your payment.

My officers, who retired from Bassein to your island, have behaved so in matter of their accounts, that I yet am unacquainted with the just amount of the sum your Honor is creditor of, as well as with the items and articles of which it composed; and being desirous of getting knowledge thereof, I desire your Honor will please to send me a copy of my office obligations, or an account of parcels furnished by your Honor.

I return your Honor thanks for your readiness to forward the transport of the troops designed to reinforce the garrison of Daman, and have always some motive or other that calls for my thanks.

This place is so straitened for provision, and the price is risen so high, that the merchants of your island cannot fail making a good market here of their grain, in point of which I have granted them an exemption of all duties on the import, and I beg your Honor will contribute your encouragement for their applying themselves to this commerce.

I was in hopes that the gallivats which served at Bassein for the guard of the river would have come down to this city in company with the troops, but I am told my officers have sold a great many upon the island which I have not yet had time to examine into, and require an account from them of this and many other of their proceedings which I doubt they can ill quit themselves of. And as I am in great want of such vessels for the defence of the rivers round these islands, I request of your Honor that if the expedient proposed in the accompanying letter for raising money for the State be sufficient to produce something more than barely paying our debt to your Honor, please to favour me with ordering six or eight gallivats to be bought with the surplus, and sent down on the same occasion as is mentioned in the letter above referred to, wherein are set down what other matters I hope from your Honor.

I am, &c.,

THE COUNT OF SANDOMIL.

Goa, 29th November 1739, N. S.

The Viceroy's letter referred to in the preceding one.

Goa, 29th November 1739.

After having answered by this ship your Honor's letter of the 23rd October I now to communicate to your Honor business of so great importance as your Honor will observe on my explanation of it.

The many misfortunes which this State has been subjected to, have reduced it to such extremities as your Honor cannot be unacquainted with, and by repeated strokes it is now brought to the lowest pitch, and lately by an additional unhappy accident in the island of Bardez, owing to great mismanagement and negligence, our condition is yet rendered worse.

That island has been in the possession of the Rhonsisa (Khem Savant's people) from the month of March last to the great prejudice and incommodiousness to this island of Goa, and waiting till the arrival of the succours from Portugal and the soldiery that had recovered Bassein in order to recover the country, I with ease retook it. For as soon as my troops marched towards the walls that defend that country the enemies quitted them without making any opposition, and having rebuilt them and repaired the ruin they had made in them, I left

secure, when through the great negligence of the General posted there, in not placing guards on the borders of the rivers that divide the territories of Bicholy and Alenah, the enemy's profiting by this inexcusable neglect got together a bridge of boats and rafts in the most convenient part of the river, not only without encountering any opposition, but even without the General having had notice of this movement. They immediately passed a body of three thousand men and one hundred and fifty horse, and encamped on Bardez. And the General being that night without any care of the matter, he of a sudden took a rash resolution, and ordered the enemies to be attacked by four companies of the best soldiers that came from Portugal, but so thinned of their complementary that they consisted only of one hundred and sixty men, and, notwithstanding the inequality of their number to that of their enemy's, they attacked them with a valour that reached to temerity and made a great slaughter, but could not escape from so unequal a combat. A few soldiers only got off with great difficulty and much wounded. And the General, on the news of this defeat, quitted the walls immediately and the remainder of his people, leaving the country once more in the possession of the enemy, who, though victorious, were disheartened with the great loss of people they sustained in the action.

This unforeseen misfortune happened at the same time that one sail ship of this monsoon arrived at the bar of the Aguada, having left Lisbon the 27th April last, after seven months' voyage, the 25th instant, in which they suffered a great mortality amongst her crew, and the remaining people being almost all down with severe distempers. Her arrival carried me all hopes of increasing my small forces with the succours of this monsoon.

The reason given me from Lisbon for despatching only this single ship (besides the news of the two having lost their passage that came out in October, and staid at Rio Janeo not having reached Portugal) was that those ships were expected to have arrived in time, and likewise because the last news sent from India in several letters from Bassein were full of the good successes obtained by our arms in Dongrim, Mahim, Shirgam and Asheri, and gave to understand that the enemy would soon be out of heart for pursuing their conquest. This great prejudice resulted from the good news the authors of these letters were pleased to write. That at the court of Portugal it was supposed those small succours would be sufficient to restore the State from its past losses.

From all which your Honor will infer the great necessity I am in of people for the defence of these islands and the recovery of Bardez, as well as for the procuring the import and convoy for provisions of which there is the greatest scarcity, and will require the manning of vessels, besides which the want of money is not the least considerable point, owing to the retraction of the King's revenues, and the great increase of the excessive expenses of this war. And having deliberated with my Council on the means of gaining some assistance in this great distress, that the ill may not grow too fast for a remedy, we are come to a resolution of withdrawing our garrisons from the forts of Chaul and Marol, which by my last advices consist of more than eight hundred men; yet this measure, which is likewise most necessary for want of a fund to maintain those places, will have so many difficulties in the execution, as I not repose the greatest confidence in your favour and the great benevolence I have experienced in your Honor I should have little hopes of drawing from this remedy the advantage proposed, since I am actually without people to man and equip the vessels that will be wanted to transport such a number, which is of the greatest importance.

Neither is it less material to be considered with the utmost attention that I may not part with two forts of so great a consequence without setting on foot some negotiation for their value to obtain terms that may be useful to the revenues of the State, but I am reduced to such

straits, that I presume we cannot bear such a delay as would inevitably attend any treaty whatever about them, as the hopes I entertained of receiving succours from Portugal were the principal cause that I have not made any advances to this matter.

The negotiation, which I in my present circumstances would esteem the most convenient, would be to yield the said forts to the Shahu Raja, on the condition of striking up a peace with him, which I do not doubt would be agreeable to him, because if my intelligence is true that he has conceived some displeasure at Bajiráv for not putting Bassein into his hands; and for these reasons the accession of such a seaport formed and defended by these two forts cannot but be esteemed very valuable by him, and I do not doubt on those terms he would restore me the territory of Daman, but the delay that would attend this proposal does not allow us in our present circumstances to enter into treaty about it. I am actually at present through the mediation of Narro Ram, first Councillor to Shahu's son, treating upon agreement for peace in which I have only hitherto proposed to him a perpetual cessation of the place of Bassein and all its dependencies, on their granting me Daman with its district, from the revenue of which I have likewise offered him a considerable annual share, on his obliging himself to defend the country from any invasion whatever. But this treaty proceeds very slowly, and my hopes of its coming to any thing are yet but slenderly grounded, though I am persuaded that if I at the same time have offered him the said places of Chaul and Mahol, the hopes of treaty would have been much more forwarded, and I communicated to your Honor these particulars, as I am in the hopes of great assistance through your favour in this important business to enable me to part with these forts with some utility, and desire to conform myself entirely to your opinion in the execution of the design.

If your nation had any convenience in taking possession of these forts, I would yield them up to none with greater pleasure than to your Honor, but as I understand they can be of no service to you, I am persuaded that it would be superfluous to make you the offer of them; however it is my desire that the resolution of giving them up to any other power or to abandon them should be as much as possible in your Honor's good liking.

The resulting advantages that I ought to prefer to all others in regard to our present circumstances are the immediate resort of our garrisons and munitions to these islands (of Goa), and using the produce of the fine artillery there is in those forts for the remedy in part of the great want of money this state labours under, and that I may be able to satisfy your Honor the amount it is indebted to you in. I consider, too, that our garrisons will be hardly withdrawn, and although the forts may be dismantled in a great measure by mines properly disposed, yet not enough, but that Manáji Angria will instantly make a lodgment which will not be only prejudicial to me, but to your Honor, and therefore I should be very glad to prevent another possessor. The Siddi came into my head, who would doubtless be sorry that Manáji Angria should become a nearer neighbour, but I doubt his having forces or abilities to maintain himself in the possession of those forts.

Under the perplexity of these considerations I am resolved to put this business entirely into your Honor's hands, desiring you to accept of the delegation of my powers and those of this state, or to be my procurator for disposing of these forts in the manner that shall appear best to you, taking care in the first place with all possible expedition to hold every thing in readiness to withdraw from the said forts and bring to Bombay the brass ordnance that is in them which I hope your Honor will please to receive by way of sale or pledge for the money I owe your Honor, and for what more I have occasion for, to the value of the ordnance, requesting with all, that your Honor will assist me by advancing the freights of the vessels that are to transport these people and munitions, in company with a frigate that will be ready to sail from hence in eight

...days, and will go directly to receive your orders, and I beg your Honor may have the ... in readiness to go with her to Ghanā; and in the same frigate I shall send directions ... the Commandant and officers of those forts to deliver them up to your Honor's orders ... according to your directions.

Your Honor will see by the enclosed list what ordnance there is, both brass and iron, in ... those forts, besides what was taken from Angria in his attacks on the Fort of Mavol. I have already proposed to your Honor my expectations with regard to the brass cannon that your Honor will take them by way of sale or pledge. However I desire that the smaller sized, ... as for six-pounders, may be sent down to this city, where they are wanted. As for the iron guns, it is your Honor's choice that those forts should be abandoned to the first occupant, it would be requisite that they should be all brought away in the said frigate, and in such vessels as your Honor may furnish towards the transport, and on your pleasing to receive any in sale I would be glad the produce may likewise be applied to the payment of the frigate for those vessels. But if this does not stand with your convenience, and the vessels designed for you are not able to bring them down hither, they should still be transported to Bombay along with the brass ordnance.

But in case your Honor does not approve of abandoning entirely those forts, and would reserve the delivery of them to some other power, for which it may be necessary to keep the iron guns in them, your Honor may please to dispose of them on such conditions as shall appear to you the most conducive to the advantage of this State.

If it were possible that after withdrawing the brass ordnance and the greatest part of the personal garrison of those forts they could, under your Honor's protection, and if necessary under your flag (as you are at peace with Mānāji and Bājirāv), be maintained, as I suppose they might be strong enough, until by your Honor's mediation it could be brought about for the Shāhu Rāja to accept of those forts, on setting a firm peace with this State, upon the above declared conditions, of a perpetual cession to be made to him of all that belongs ... thereto, he engaging to leave us Damaun and its district free, recording yearly a considerable annual acknowledgment. This would be the most advantageous negotiation for us in our present condition of the terms of cession of those forts, and if your Honor thinks it can be brought about, I earnestly request it, as the great favour, that you will immediately enter upon this treaty, which being effectuated, your Honor will engage the eternal acknowledgment of our nation, for the great benefits the State will owe to you, at which I shall represent to the King my master with such efficiency as they are entitled to from me.

The number of the garrisons now actually in those places is complete eight hundred men ... with their officers, including one hundred and seven sepoys, and on draughting off five hundred of the best, the remainder might stay, to which the peasants and Bandāris (toddy-drawers) bearing arms might be added, which are more than two hundred men. Those five hundred or more might maintain the place until this negotiation was concluded. The expense requisite to subsist them appears the greatest difficulty, to get over, but the dependency on this negotiation is of ... great importance that I would contribute my utmost efforts towards supporting it, and in the meantime I hope from your Honor all the necessary assistance to this end. And as in the course of this negotiation your Honor cannot avoid being at some expense on the people ... will send to make the proposal and treat about it, I oblige myself and this State for the entire satisfaction and payment thereof, in the manner and on the conditions your Honor may choose.

Finally I invest your Honor as my procurator in this business with all the authority I ... of, in the great confidence that I have in your discretion, honor and good ...

will, and once more assure and repeat to your Honor that I will hold for good all that your Honor shall esteem most convenient and advantageous to the State, and beg of you that without waiting for any further commission your Honor will enter on the execution of that measure you shall choose as most conducive to the above purposes, not forgetting that the last mentioned expedient appears the most eligible, with a salvo always to withdrawing the brass ordnance to Bombay and five hundred of the best men of the garrison, which can on no account be dispensed with.

I do not write on this occasion to John de Souza Ferrao, nor do I choose to communicate this business to him, because I solely confide in your Honor, your Council or such persons with whom your Honor may please to confer with on this occasion, as it seems to be of great importance that the secret should be preserved till its final execution.

As my neighbours the Bhonslás are much elated with the prosperous successes they have had at times, and are not only in good harmony with your Honor, but I am told will pay a great regard to your remonstrance, I request that your Honor will without delay give them to understand that you take part in the interests of our State, and that if they continue the war your Honor cannot help declaring against them in our favour, considering the alliance that subsists between us. Much have I requested and much do I hope from your Honor's favour, less constrained by my present distress, than persuaded of the goodwill I am indebted to your Honor for, and for which my nation is so much obliged to you. And I should be extremely glad to have occasion of manifesting my grateful sense of your goodness.

I am, &c.,

THE COUNT OF SANDOMIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1739.

The President despatched the following letter to the Viceroy of Goa by express boat agreeable to the Resolution in Council of yesterday:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I received your Excellency's two letters of the same date of the 29th November 1739, N. S., and was extremely concerned at the disagreeable news they contained, both in respect to your most unfortunate disappointment of succours expected from Portugal and the loss sustained by number of your men overpowered by the enemy in their desperate attack at Bardez as your Excellency advises.

It is not now a time to enter upon compliments or expressions of sentiments, or I should not omit acknowledging at large your Excellency's goodness which leads you to exaggerate my little merit to your nation.

On full consideration of the importance of your proposals of delegating your Excellency's powers in the disposal of the fortresses of Chaul and Marol, I have laid these before my Council, with injunction of the secrecy required, and I have now the honour to communicate to your Excellency the result of our deliberation.

First it was observed with a general concern how great and imminent your straits must be that oblige your Excellency to part with two forts of so great importance, and we acknowledge with a due sense the confidence your Excellency reposes in us, and your regard shown for the interest of our nation in the offer your Excellency makes us of committing them over hands for our greater convenience, and leaving to our election the form and advantages of disposing of them at our discretion.

[illegible] inclination to assist and advance the interests of your nation in all that depends [illegible] would of itself be a sufficient motive for us to act in this conjuncture to the utmost of [illegible] power to answer your Excellency's expectations, and agreeably to this disposition we should have come into your Excellency's project, and employed ourselves with all diligence to further the execution of it in the best manner, for promoting your gaining the helps expected from it [illegible] necessary in your present emergency.

We should form no objection to the choice of that proposal of your Excellency for us to begin a negotiation with the Shâhu Râjâ for the delivery of those two forts to him, and in the meantime, to keep possession of them, until some treaty should be concluded upon by us, as to the order for the peace and preservation of the remains of your territories, on the conditions specified by your Excellency, or better if procurable. But our situation is now so circumstanced as lays us under a necessity to keep measures with these our new neighbours, who would immediately be alarmed with jealousies (as we before experienced on another occasion) by our application to the Shâhu Râjâ's Court, besides which we have another reason to presume that no negotiation would come to any satisfactory conclusion that any ways traversed Angria's interest, who though being out of the Shâhu Râjâ's favour has still a very prevalent [illegible] in that Court, so that such a separate proposal would encounter invincible difficulties and delays.

Your Excellency has no doubt determined prudently that the suffering two forts so important and strong by their situation to fall into Mânâjî's hands would only increase the forces of that treacherous pickaroon; and the Siddi is brought too low to be able to undertake the defence of them. So that there remains no choice but the Marathas, whose effects are already so powerful, that the reduction of the whole coast to their obedience seems infallible, and sooner or later (if your dominions are not reconquered) they cannot fail getting possession of these forts. So that, if your Excellency is of opinion that the least disadvantageous composition may be made with this enemy, I will readily follow the plan of capitulations laid down by your Excellency. Conforming myself to such measure the most utility may be reaped from in the present conjuncture, and upon this I desire your Excellency's determinate answer with all possible expedition. As I cannot for the above reasons set on any negotiation with Râjâjî for the cessation of these forts, neither, as your Excellency is well advised, can we undertake the possession and maintenance of them for our nation.

The absence of our fleet and several other reasons have hitherto prevented my taking any precise resolution about a provisional maintenance of these forts, in case of withdrawing the artillery and the best part of the garrisons for the reinforcement of Goa. But before the arrival of the frigate with your Excellency's order for effectuating this evacuation I hope I shall be able to take the proper measures with respect also to the forwarding and completing the project of withdrawing the garrison, and upon which your Excellency depends in your present exigency.

As to the purchase of the gallivats for the guard of your rivers, I shall immediately talk about it to Senhor John de Souza Ferras and give him all the encouragement and assistance in it that lies in my power. But I doubt of his being able to procure vessels fit for this service.

All our merchants have free and ample liberty to transport to Goa all sorts of provisions, and from me they shall receive all suitable encouragement for that purpose.

As to what relates to the latter, your Excellency esteems might be of service to your affairs in their present situation, on my writing such a one to the Bhonsles as you intimate, your Excellency may be disabused of such hopes, as my assurance that we have no such opinion of [illegible] Indian powers as that they would respect to our interposition in a point where

their interest was against it, nor have we any trust or confidence in their friendship beyond their convenience being served in it. I shall, however, in compliance with your Excellency's request, notify to them what you desire, but without flattering myself with the hopes of success.

The accounts and vouchers your Excellency requires for the debt due from your state to the Hon'ble Company will be ready to be sent to your Excellency by the first occasion.

I am, &c.,
STEPHEN LAW.

The 1st December 1739.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor.

THOMAS WATERS.	JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.	JOHN MORLEY.

WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President acquaints the Board that the express boat despatched to the Viceroy at Goa with a letter agreeable to our Resolution in Council of the 29th ultimo is returned with answer. Translation of which is entered after this consultation wherein the disposal of Chaul being left to us without reserve, agreed that we accept of this procuration and assignment of the brass artillery, and proceed on our first scheme of tendering it to the Marathas and endeavouring to make a merit to them of this performance, since they will see it is evidently in our hands to keep it ourselves or choose a possessor for it. And that Captain Inchbird be appointed to treat with Bájiráv or Chimnáji in this matter, carrying with him proper credentials and instructions for that purpose, and in the meantime till the negotiation is concluded we will endeavour to delay the evacuating the place.

STEPHEN LAW.
THOMAS WATERS.
JOHN GEEKIE.
THOMAS STONESTREET.
JOHN MORLEY.
WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

LETTER from the VICEROY of GOA to the PRESIDENT.

Goa, the 4th December 1739.

I have this instant received your Honor's letter of the 12th instant, N. S., and immediately despatch you the boat back with an answer, as well because your Honor recommends it as that the importance of the matter we treat of requires it. Without wasting your time in a repetition of my grateful acknowledgments due to your good will which appears so manifestly in the expression contained in your last letter, and increases my obligation to your Honor, as well as engages the returns of my nation for the much it owes you, this is to

acquaint your Honor that I concur with your opinion for setting a treaty on foot in this matter with Bájiráv and subscribe entirely to whatever you shall dispose of; for the rest referring myself to the letter before I wrote your Honor on this subject. In which although the circumstance of admitting of a treaty with Bájiráv, in lieu of the negotiation proposed with the Sháhu Rája, was omitted, yet full powers from me were comprehended in it for your choosing and exceeding of the means that should appear to your Honor to carry the most convenience with them, and I would repeat the same, assuring your Honor that without any restriction I shall allow for good entirely whatever your Honor shall judge most useful for the conclusion of this business, so that without waiting for any further intimations from me your Honor may agree and adjust such capitulations as you shall find fitting to admit of in the present conjuncture, and determine upon every thing in regard to this matter that you may esteem most conformable to the interests of our State.

I repeat to your Honor the urgency of my want of the transport of the principal part of the garrison of Chaul to this city to be effected with the least delay possible.

The frigate is in point to proceed instantly, and, as I before advised, your Honor will make directly for your port, there to receive your orders and join such vessels as your Honor may have in readiness to send to Chaul on execution of the scheme communicated to your Honor.

Being, &c.,
THE COUNT OF SANDOMIL.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1780.

The President signed the following instructions to Captain James Inchbird on his deputation to Bájiráv and Chimnáji:—

To

CAPTAIN JAMES INCHBIRD.

SIR,—Herewith you will receive translation of the Viceroy's letters to me, by which you will observe that the two forts of Chaul and Marol are left entirely to my disposal, and they will likewise serve you for your guidance on the treaty which I now trust to your conduct and management to carry on in regard to the delivery of these places with the Marátha Government.

You will see by the tenor of these letters what is expected from us by the Portuguese, which you are to consult the good issue of as far as you find it practicable; at the same time you are to make all the merit you can to the Maráthás of the preference given to them over the Siddis, Mánáji, or any other nation whatever. You are to remark to them likewise that we cannot give greater proof of the sincerity of our assurances of friendship than putting into their hands so strong a hold, and so fine a seaport, which must prove that we have no views of extending our dominions, or seeking to establish new fortresses in their country, since we voluntarily and manifestly part with so fair an occasion.

As it is not unlikely that they may affect undervaluing this offer on their presumption that the place must sooner or later fall into their hands, and that they discourse upon it as their own already, and therefore will yield to no terms or make any concessions to the Portuguese or us in consideration of this cession, you will naturally reply to this that in whatever hands

those forts cause they would prove by their natural strength and advantageous situation so great an accession to the power in possession, that it would cost them perhaps the expense of much blood and treasure to wrest them out of it. All which, with the hazard of the event, is now plainly saved to them by this mediation of ours, and our warranting the delivery of the fortifications to them. For which service we insist upon nothing for ourselves but the confirmation and commerce which is likewise advantageous to their own State.

I would have you, then, use your best endeavours to gain for the Portuguese the most advantageous capitulation you can, according to the tenor of their own proposals; but if the Marāthās will hearken to no terms of pacification, you must still take notice that you are to conclude for their delivery to their order on the best or any conditions you may obtain. The Siddis we know are not able to maintain possession of them, and the letting Mānāji Angria seize them would only increase the power of a faithless treacherous pirate, and in both cases disoblige these more powerful neighbours, to whom we should give an handle of complaint, without any benefit to ourselves, since we are determined against engaging in the maintenance of more country than what we have at present.

On the whole you have my full power to treat and ultimately conclude and ratify the treaty you shall transact with them in this matter, for as it will bear no delay or loss of time in writing backward and forward, and you are fully instructed of our interest and the circumstances of this transaction, you are to put the last hand to it without further order from hence, adjust the means of delivery, and return hitherto as soon as you have completed these affairs.

You herewith likewise receive my letters to Bājirāv and Chimnāji, which you are to take care of the delivery.

I command you to the divine protection and am,

Sir,

Your loving friend,

STEPHEN LAW.

Bombay Castle, the 13th December 1739."

ENGLISH EMBASSY

TO THE

MARATHAS IN 1739.

ENGLISH EMBASSY TO CHIMNAJI APPA, GENERAL OF THE MARATHA'S AT BASSEIN.

To

CAPTAIN JAMES INCHBIRD.

SIR,—Chimnáji, the Marátha General, having applied very urgently for a person to be deputed to them, and you being named by him as one that would be acceptable on the occasion for the purpose of a personal conference, wherein it may be requisite to treat of several matters and dependencies of great importance to the welfare of this island, we have on mature deliberation come to a resolution of sending you, on the part of the Hon'ble Company, on this deputation. You will herewith receive my credential letter and such presents as I could judge (or were to be procured) the most fitting and adapted to the liking of these people, to whom I would have you take proper notice of my friendly disposition in gratifying this their particular request of my sending you.

You are by experience so well versed in the nature, customs, and manners of the gentoo governments round us that I need add no instructions on those heads. As to the most material points which you may want authority or directions to propose or answer, and for your general guidance in the management of your conferences with Chimnáji or those authorized to treat with you on his or their part, you will find them [illegible] in the following articles:—

1st.—If the Maráthás are desirous sincerely to improve a good understanding, so we are the same.

2nd.—We will not suffer the Portuguese to attack them from any part of this island; therefore it will be needless for the Maráthás to erect any work near the passes, as such can be of no other use than to give us jealousy; and they must be sensible we have no sort of intention to violate the friendship which we openly profess a desire of maintaining.

3rd.—That as the real end of our holding Bombay is to circulate a free trade round us, so we wish to have some favour showed us in the duties on the rivers, which will encourage the resort of merchants, and prove thereby of more utility to the Maráthás than can arise to them by heavy impositions.

4th.—That we on our part are desirous of fixing on some terms of agreements tending to encourage the inhabitants on each side; and if any manufacturers of goods proper for us be set about in the places subject to the Maráthás, we shall willingly be purchasers thereof, provided we can be furnished on reasonable conditions.

5th.—That our force now maintained, as well by land as sea, is merely intended for our preservation; and, therefore, on having a suitable security of a friendly disposition from the part of the Maráthás we shall in no wise molest their navigation, but contrarywise afford a becoming assistance to them therein, to which end the waters leading to their river will be kept free. But since Angria under a borrowed name may attempt passing Mahim river and aim to [illegible] thereby, we hope no other vessels than those employed in trade will pass that way, as those of war may easily enter between this island and Karanja, and which we desire may be observed.

[illegible]

6th.—That such persons as have fled hither from the Marátha countries have now leave, and shall hereafter be permitted to return, and which may be depended on.

7th.—That as Chimnáji A'ppa may surmise we have attempted by our messenger to his master to establish matters on a footing in prejudice of him (Chimnáji), I now commit to you copy of my letter sent from hence.

8th.—Should any demands be made for loans of money as hinted to us by Bhiku Sináy, you may say that although we might in times past favour the Siddi thereof, yet we have been since ordered so peremptorily by the Company to avoid such practice as puts it out of our power to comply therewith.

9th.—Should tribute be demanded, you may reply that the trade of our island has been so reduced by the bordering troubles, and the heavy expense in supporting it with provisions, &c., brought from distant countries (when denied by the Maráthás), as renders us unable to submit to such an hardship, and which Chimnáji must be thoroughly sensible of.

10th.—If we are accused with assisting the Siddi and Portuguese heretofore in prejudice of the Maráthás, you may reply that what we did then was on a supposal that the destruction of either might tend to injure us; but on a further knowledge had of the Maráthás, considering the welfare of our dominions will be always consulted by them, and we consequently on good footing with them, we have for some time observed a becoming neutrality.

11th.—If we should be required to assist in reducing Mánáji, Sambháji and the Siddis, you may reply that Mánáji being at present in good terms with us, we cannot justify the entering into any measures against him, nor would it become us to molest the Siddis, as they are the immediate subjects of the Mogal, through whom we enjoy, at our several settlements, very advantageous privileges. But Sambháji, whilst he continues an enemy to us, will be annoyed as much as possible by the fleet we have for a long time been obliged to maintain in the protection of our trade against his attempts.

The above several points you will speak to and enforce, as occasion offers, being what at present occurs most material to caution you upon. But should there be any other matters wherein you are not furnished with replies, apply hither with all speed for our giving suitable directions.

I commend you to the divine protection, and

I am, &c.,
STEPHEN LAW.

Bombay Castle, the 8th June 1739.

FROM

CAPTAIN INCHBIRD,

TO

THE PRESIDENT.

HONBLE SIR,—I have, since my last had a conference with Chimnáji Appa and his Council, when he freely and openly declared the occasion of his sending. His indisposition incapacitated him to go through so many points; he therefore appointed his Council to handle the several points he wanted to be cleared up to him in regard to our future friendship, whereupon we withdrew to a place prepared for that purpose.

After some discourse foreign to our business, they asked me what number of men we had at Underi, and why they were there? Raghunáth was the spokesman. From this first question I suspected they were bringing a demand of money upon the anvil, which suspicion induced me to give them the following answer to prevent any such request. I told them, that this was one of the chief points which occasioned the Company's ill-treatment to the late Governor for lending that Government the Company's money, and induced the Company to tie up their Governors so as to put it absolutely out of their power to lend any money to any person or persons in all time coming. From this answer they gave the whisper one to another, from all which, and my management from the beginning with every one they sent to sound me, I apprehend stood off their modest request of a loan of money, which point, the night before at my apartments, Kondáji Mánkar carried to such a height with me that, after observing I could be free with him, I plainly told him that the Company would sooner see the island of Bombay sunk under water than they could or would comply with any such request. They next proceeded upon matters of friendship, and made a long discourse of the assistance we gave the Siddi when at the same time they had infested their country; observing, also, that we had been the occasion of putting them to the expense of many lákhs of rupees to no purpose. I told them, that in what I should now relate as to that affair, they should hear from me nothing but the truth. That our Government took compassion upon their case, and the miseries and misfortunes they brought upon themselves by their murdering blood-thirsty servants, and that at the same time Bájiráv showed great compassion and pity towards Siddi Abdul Rayman, their lawful master, whom they had shut out of their fort; and that if Bájiráv had not taken it in hand, the Governor of himself would not have been able to reinstate him in his father's Government. After this and many other reasons that I urged, they seemed pretty well seemingly satisfied as to that particular. After this, they resumed and summed up the whole of our management with the aid and assistance given by us from time to time to the Portuguese, all which measures of ours with them had rendered many of their efforts ineffectual and put them to a vast charge and expense; and the late and last supplies we gave them (the Portuguese) had cost them much blood and treasure. To all this I briefly replied, that what they had now affirmed was undeniable, and that all this was done by us to and owing to our friends, and that as they now were in the same capacity, they might expect and experience the same friendship from us upon occasion; and now since it had pleased God to crown their arms with success, we were induced to have another way of thinking, and endeavoured, as much as I could, to clear up our conduct with regard to the Portuguese, in the whole relating but what was fact. They then observed, since what was done and past could not be recalled, and since, notwithstanding all we could do, it had pleased Heaven thus to favour their arms in regard to that they had long wished for, and that as now they were our near neighbours, they expected the same sincere friendship as others had already experienced; and then they run through many articles, as warlike and naval stores, guns, powder, ball, and all else they could think on, and insisted upon having those supplies for their money, telling me that with God's blessing they hoped to conquer Daman and Chaul, and to have a strong fleet at sea to chastise their enemies. From which they foresaw the necessity there was we must have some dependence upon them, or at least to have a dependence upon each other; observing, also, that they were formerly friends, but then at a greater distance. But now as they were established nearer, and hoped they would soon have as much power by sea as they have by land, that it highly concerned us both, for our mutual utility, to have articles drawn and agreed to for the preservation and direction of our future friendship, and talked of high terms in regard to a free navigation for merchants. Upon which I observed to them the hardships merchants now underwent, in regard to the coasts being pestered with so many cruisers imposing their passes and such hardships upon the fair dealer, that there was almost a stagnation of trade; and that if it was not

maturely taken into consideration, to the end that merchants may have a free navigation and commerce upon this coast, this country must in course be deprived of so many blessings and benefits it received from trade, and might daily be augmented by proper measures. To which they replied, that it was much in the Company's power to assist and advise them as to the means and measures to be pursued for the restoring and reviving trade. Then I told them my best notions; and that theirs was a good country, and that it entirely lay in their own breasts to make themselves happy and considerable in it, by encouraging trade, by making the duties and taxes to be imposed upon it light and easy to the fair trader, and granting foreign merchants their protection and free navigation at sea at an easy rate, which was the true policy of all great minds who proposed to render themselves considerable in the world; and that they might assure themselves of your Honor's sincere and hearty concurrence to promote so laudable a purpose for the public good, and consequently the parties immediately concerned; and that I was very ready to give them my notion and opinion with regard to any points or articles they expected to be concluded if they would once come to particulars. But as your Honor did not know Chimnáji A'ppa's particular business with me, I had not a full commission to draw out articles; but at the same time did not doubt but that your Honor would concur to any reasonable proposals consistent with the honor and credit of our nation, and the mutual interest of both parties; and as Chimnáji Appa was urgent for entering into articles for the preservation of our friendship and the conduct of the Governors and officers in his absence, I thought the speediest way of doing of it was for them to draw out their notions, in which I promised my assistance, which would most conduce to the establishing our mutual friendship; and so soon as this was done and agreed upon I would undertake to lay it before your Honor and Council, and not doubt to obtain your Honor's immediate concurrence, commission, and instructions for finally concluding our agreement to our mutual satisfaction.

Although they allow your Honor's compliment to the Sháhu Rája to be a piece of good policy, they greatly resent your not consulting them in it first; and though I have been at much pains to persuade them to the contrary, yet they still persist, as they were our neighbours we ought first of all to have made our application to them, when they would not only have given us a safe conduct, but, also, sent a proper person along with us to introduce us to the Sháhu Rája. They harp so much upon this step, that in case Captain Gordon has any instructions to create a jealousy in Sháhu Rája of Bájiráv's greatness, you may depend upon it they have it.

After this they entered upon particulars. The first article was, that all merchants that take their pass should only have a free navigation. At last with much difficulty and many arguments agreed to the exception of the Company's vessels, and all merchants under their protection belonging to their several Settlements and Factories. They observed that Surat was a great mart, and that many merchants perhaps would apply to us for our pass and colours, but if we underhand granted any such, they would deem such grant a breach of this treaty of peace. My return to this was that, in case your Honors accepted of it, we were above these mean practices; which they said they were willing to believe, and would easily discover a contrary practice, either with regard to this or any other dependency where our commerce extended. The next article was that as they were determined (through the blessing of God) to take Daman and Chaul at all hazards, they therefore expected to be supplied with guns, powder, shot, shells, lead, iron, steel and all other naval stores for their money. To this I answered, that as to guns, powder, ball, and shells it was not in our power to supply them, but as to all other merchandise the port was free to them as to all other friends. They then retorted our supplying the Portuguese, and that they should expect the same. I told them they might as soon as any other of our friends rely upon what stores we could spare; but if the four former articles be stipulated in the treaty, they might make such demands as even to take the guns out of our fort, or upon

refusal to call it a breach of the articles, which ended upon my telling them they need not doubt but that we would readily for their money supply them with any thing we could well spare from our own needs, wherewith they seemed satisfied. The third article was a free passage, not only of their merchants, but also war vessels, through Máhím river, which I told them would be only granted to their trading vessels. Because they well knew we had neighbours, though at peace now with them we would have little dependence upon, and this would give them an opportunity of doing us an injury under a borrowed name, and such like disguises; and as we would engage ourselves that their enemies should not enter that river, nor their territories on that side attacked nor molested on any account, and as there was a free passage, and the distance not far between Bombay and Karanja, they had no reason to insist upon it and we for the above reasons could not give it up. They then insisted upon their subjects who had deserted this country being left at full liberty to return, and that no underhand practices should be used to detain them. I then told them, I was sorry they had such a mean opinion of our friendship to think us capable of such low practices, and that the sequel of our friendship would soon convince them to the contrary. They then desired I would send my writer to take down their notions of the articles of treaty, and that I would send these to Bombay for your Honor's answer, my commission, and further instructions for completing the agreement. After this I made several observations of many occurrences and accidents that were incident to navigation and merchandise, which must also be reduced into articles; and that I was very ready to give my opinion and assistance as to every particular point to hasten and facilitate a conclusion, which they seemed very anxious to be done, which they then put a good face upon, and seemed to approve, and then conducted me again to Chimnáji, with whom I talked the affair over in general terms of friendship. He observing that it was necessary that we two should become one, and deem each other's enemies ours. Whereupon I explained the neutral part of a third person between two friends, and that upon such falling out we could undertake no more, than our friendly offices, to bring their differences to an amicable conclusion. But in case their enemy happened to be also our enemy, then mutual measures might be concerted, as far as each other was interested in the enmity, for reducing the common enemy to reason.

According to my promise I sent my writer to take down their notions relating to the articles, and with him a sketch of what I thought was equally fit and necessary for both parties, and most conducive to make our future agreement lasting and desirable. But they had no regard to these, and notwithstanding I desired to be sent for, to remove any seeming difficulty they might suggest to any of the articles in my scheme, they drew out nine other articles of their own, and sent them to me, to which they said they would have no reply, until I had advised you of them, and received ample power to treat and agree upon the whole, which nine articles I now send you enclosed with the sketch of my notions; however I shall endeavour in the morning to have an hearing and to touch upon such of those articles I know your Honor can't comply with, having prepared this letter so far till I can discover more of their minds.

This morning I sent to desire a conference with regard to the nine articles, but find them fully resolved not to hear me upon any point till I previously declare my power for completing that treaty in their first article. I remarked they would oblige us not to suffer our fleet to give convoy to any foreigners that have not their passes, which I think inconsistent with the honor of our nation. The fourth article, that you shall supply them with guns, powder, ball and shells, which I think you cannot comply with for the reasons already mentioned. But they say you did it to the Portuguese, and why not to them; who, they knew, sent the copper

they took from the Surat ship to Bombay, to purchase powder, shells and shot, and seem to be unalterable as to this article. In their fifth article they insist, you shall not assist the Portuguese any ways, with stores or succours, to their prejudice; but that at the same time they shall have a general supply of war materials. In the eighth article they lord it over you and the Sháhu Rája also, and say that you shall not apply to him upon any account without their previous advice and consent. In the ninth article they insist, that they have a right to all wrecks driven upon their shore by distress of weather, and I believe will not depart from this article, because, they say, we have the Portuguese for our example. Upon the whole I find they can say one thing and write another. However from what observations I have made, it is my sincere opinion your Honor will hardly find a more favourable opportunity than the present, to conclude a treaty with them upon better terms. I have observed in the course of all my negotiations with these people there is amongst them what they deem a lucky time, which I believe is what now offers. They say that Daman is easily to be mined, and flatter themselves by such a practice to carry that place, and promise themselves the same success in reducing Chaul, which, as the Portuguese affairs now stand, is not improbable, of which your Honor is the best judge, and whether they will not be upon more ambiguous and disadvantageous terms should you slip this opportunity. However I don't doubt but your Honor will take the whole under your wise consideration, and determine yourself to the choice of that which is best for the honor of the nation and the Company's interest, and that in the meantime your Honor and Council will lose no time in fortifying your town, as I can plainly discover these people are very jealous of your maritime power, they never will want for a pretence to make use of all advantages.

If this affair receives your Honor's approbation, I think it will not be amiss to write Chimnáji and reduce your articles as concise as possible. I do assure your Honor I have not been wanting to support, with my best arguments, my notions with regard to the fourteen articles[1] now enclosed, referring the whole to your Honor's better judgment. You cannot be too expeditious in your resolution and despatches to me. I conclude, with great respect,

Hon'ble Sir,

Yours, &c.,

JAMES INCHBIRD.

Bassein, the 27th June 1739.

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[1] *Vide* Appendix A.

ENGLISH EMBASSY TO THE COURT OF SHA'HU RA'JA, KING OF THE MARATHA'S.

The President's Letter to Sha'hu Ra'ja.

Begins with giving him his titles and the usual compliments.

On my entering upon the charge of the Government of this island of Bombay it became immediately and naturally my care to pay my respects to your Majesty, whose health God preserve, with increase of prosperity for many years. To this end therefore I send Captain Gordon, a person of trust, to your Majesty's presence, there to testify the great zeal and desire I have to deserve your friendship, and approve my readiness to serve your Majesty on all occasions, wishing thereby to establish a good correspondence betwixt your Majesty's subjects and those under this Government, more especially as they are become so much nearer neighbours.

It is known to the world how much benefit and advantage may result from a free traffic and commerce being maintained with the countries now belonging to your Majesty, situate as they are with respect to this place, whence it may be carried on, and I do not doubt but your Majesty will be pleased to allow this consideration just weight and attention, as the same is of so great importance; and the consequence is plain, that your territories which border upon ours will become the centre of traffic, whereby your subjects inhabitants of them will become more rich and opulent than those of your other provinces. I wish your Majesty a happy and prosperous reign, with increase of greatness, and to myself many occasions of being employed in the service of your Majesty.

The President signed his instructions to Captain William Gordon as follows:—

To

Captain WILLIAM GORDON.

Sir,—Having appointed you as a proper person to be entrusted with my letter to the Sháhu Rája and the management of such concerns as you will find by the following instructions committed to your care and discretion, on receipt of this you are to set out with all convenient expedition for Sátára in the Deccan, or whatever place you shall learn that prince for the time present resides in, having in your charge the said letter and the presents we send accompanying it, as by the list annexed.

You will likewise receive herewith some other letters addressed to his chief officers, with suitable presents, of the delivery of which you are to take care.

As you cannot be so well versed in the language and forms necessary to be used with these countries' Governments, I send with you a proper person well acquainted in those matters, having heretofore been employed by the Siddi 'in messages to Sháhu Rája, who may therefore be serviceable to you in the course of your negotiation. He is a gentoo, by name Bhikájipant.

On your arrival at Sháhu Rája's court you are to see the letter and presents delivered with the usual ceremonies, which you are beforehand to get yourself instructed in.

As one great inducement to the step at present taken in sending you is the view of gaining some information and insight into the Government interests and designs at that court I would have you use your best industry and management to obtain a sufficient knowledge of the state of the Sháhu Rája's Government, and who are the principal men that direct or influence his resolutions, what are their several views or interests, and the general disposition and drift of their councils, which it may be the easier for you to come at, as they observe little or no secrecy in them, and may serve not only to guide you for the present in your application and conduct, but be useful to us in future.

As we are informed Bájiráv does not want for great and powerful enemies at that court, you will do well to enquire who they are, and how much they may be depended upon; and it will not be amiss, if you see a proper occasion and opening to instil a jealousy of his ambition and growing power, which must be much increased by the accession of these conquests from the Portuguese, and consequently it must be high time to check or put a stop to. However as we are afraid of his interest and credit being but too prevalent, I have thought proper to send him a letter on this occasion, with a present in the eastern manner, and it will be necessary you guard against making him an enemy, lest he might be excited to aim at doing us ill offices.

In the conference you may have with the Sháhu Rája, or his ministers, you are to assure them, that on my coming to the Government my first care was to seek the means of renewing the ancient good correspondence and friendship betwixt our Governments, to which end I had pitched on this expedient of sending you as an early mark of the sincerity of our intentions.

You are at the same time most carefully to guard against their suspicions, that any fear or apprehensions of Bájiráv's arms may have a share in this resolution, letting them know that, though we prefer peace and a good harmony with our neighbours, we are determined to defend ourselves in the best manner we are able in case we are attacked.

You are to represent to them also, and which is indeed the most material matter, how much it is their interest and advantage to live upon amicable terms with us, it being notorious that our nation has never meddled with their religion, or had any views of conquest or extending our dominions in these parts, where trade is our sole business and end of residence; and which must be equally a benefit to their country, the superfluities of which we take off their hands, and import treasure and other commodities advantageous to them both in the consumption and customs,—all which you may at large explain and enforce.

By this means I would have you draw on some declaration of that prince's intentions; and if without being amused or deceived you find they are favourable to our purpose, you may intimate how agreeable it will be to me, that some treaty or negotiation be set on foot, as they are now become our neighbours, for the establishing and settling a firm friendship, on the terms to be mutually agreed upon, concerning which I shall willingly hearken to any just and reasonable proposal.

And as their new conquered territories lie at present contiguous to or so near our island, you may insist much on the benefit, the preserving a free and uninterrupted trade will naturally be of to them, and serve to render them the most flourishing and rich part of their dominions.

If any overtures are made to you that you judge may be depended upon and require a conclusion, advise me fully, that I may give you suitable instructions; otherwise you are to come away when you have done your business, keeping a diary of your procedure and transactions until you return.

I commit you to the divine protection and

Am, &c.,

Bombay Castle, the 10th May 1739. STEPHEN LAW.

Captain Gordon's Letter to the President and Council.

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,—I now beg leave to lay before you a narrative of my proceedings and transactions at the Sháhu Rája's court, with such things as occurred to me on my journey from and to the time inserted, day by day, and am to inform you that the statue of a cow and calf intended as part of the present to the Rája was returned on the bomb ketch, as the badness of the ways would not admit of carrying it.

On the 12th May we left Bombay, and on the 13th arrived at Dunda-Rájápur, being civilly received by the Siddi. On the 14th set out in a gallivat, being joined with his man appointed as a guide and introducer to Shripatráv. On the 15th an officer of the Maráthás' kept us prisoners, blaming our not bringing Bájiráv's or Chimnáji's pass; but after seeing our letters he released us and granted a guard, wherein we passed by several *chaukis* of A'ngria's. On the 19th we narrowly escaped a body of Sambháji A'ngria's men. On the 20th mounted the hills, which were very difficult to ascend. On the 22nd entered a fine country, well peopled. On the 23rd being near Sátára, distant hence about 160 miles, rested at a place provided for accommodating travellers, where the head of the Jogis, named Vetau Náik, courteously treated us on being told we were English. Afterwards the head officer of Sátára assigned us other accommodations, not so good as the Jogis'. On the 25th we were conducted to Antájipant, Shripatráv's officer in Sátára, who gave us a courteous reception, and presented me with a cloth after their manner, telling us the Sháhu Rája was five days' journey off in besieging a place of the Mogal's called Myrah. I gave him in return a ring. On the 27th, being provided with a guard, set out for Myrah, and on the 29th put up at a large town called Ramapatoure (Rahimatpur ?), having passed several smaller before. On the 31st put up at a town called Amarapur, passing several large walled towns, some inhabited, others not. On the 1st June got to Adjure Bunall, a small, ruinous town, where the Rája had pitched his tent, a mile from Myrah, distant hence about two hundred and forty miles. On the 2nd June we were appointed to meet Shripatráv; but an adopted son of the Rája's coming from an attempt on Narrampent, a rich place of the Mogal's, and Shripatráv going to meet him, we were disappointed. The garrison of Myrah made a sally with one hundred and fifty men and took some booty from one thousand horse and three thousand foot of the Maráthás. On the 3rd June saw Shripatráv, who asked how far Bombay lay from Bassein, how broad the river which parted us and if passable without boats, if we had quitted Bándra, if Bombay was walled and whether it had a ditch or not, and if we had any other fort within the town; to which we gave proper replies, and told him the intent of our coming, and that we were desirous of his friendship, to which he gave a civil answer. Soon after the man I carried with me was sent for by him, and several questions of an indifferent nature were asked him, and at last whether our dread of the Maráthás had not occasioned the visit, to which answer was given that friendship alone moved us, that on the arrival of a new Governor I was allowed to come, and that we were a good sort of people, and permitted the exercise of all religions.

On the 7th one Mahádájipant, an officer of Bájiráv's, attended the Rája with letters from his master. The Rája said, he supposed Bájiráv and Chimnáji had got a safe place now; and then Mahádájipant mentioned the English being come in order to solicit his friendship, to which he answered, what then; they are a good sort of people, and if I do give them my protection, will Bájiráv molest them? No, answered the Pant; he could have no such thought. And then the Rája told him a fable, intimating that by keeping on good terms with the English he would be a greater gainer than by breaking with them.

On the 8th we had an audience of the Rája in a mean place he had erected with his own hands for his present convenience during the siege. He was very gracious to us, and seemed delighted with the birds that made a part of our present, expressing a willingness to do us good offices. But we soon understood that Bájiráv is so powerful, that he makes small account of the Rája; and it was ill taken that we first saw Shripatráv, a man famous for the love of money, though our going to him was influenced by the Siddi's man. We also erred in applying to Antájipant, Shripatráv's Agent at Sátára, instead of Kessuripant, an officer appointed by the Rája.

As we could not see Virubái, a woman of consequence, we sent her letters and present. She gave a civil profession in return.

Nároráv was next visited, who blamed our applying to Shripatráv, alleging he was our old friend and employed always by Governor Horne; but when he found our errand was mere formality, he alleged we had not erred much, as Shripatráv, though not willing to exercise any friendship, might, on being disgusted, do us ill offices and retard our return. He then enquired whether we had anything for Bájiráv, and being told yes, he said it was wisely considered, and we ought to attend his son with it.

Letters arrived from Bájiráv, encamped near Barhánpur. The report was, that he wanted large supplies, and expected to be speedily joined with a body of Rajputs and three Rájas with powerful armies from the northward. Advices came also from Delhi that Nádir Sháh seemed disposed to march against the Maráthás, on which the Rája with much vehemence plucked off his turban (being a mark of great concern), saying will Bassein and all our new acquisitions make amends for twenty-two thousand brave men lost there?

On visiting Bájiráv's son he was very inquisitive to know the motives for our coming. We assured him we have no other than to make our new Governor's compliments; but he seemed greatly to disregard us, and we are informed he entertained a high jealousy of us.

On the 10th June we were made acquainted with one Eshvantráv Madia, a great Sardár and principal favourite, and Jánoji Khanderáv, chief writer; and therefore we prepared a present of some of the cloth we carried and gave them, as also to Fattesing, one of the Rája's adopted sons.

On the fourteenth, on advice from Delhi of Nádir Sháh's return, the Rája gave presents to his several head officers, from ten thousand rupees to two pagodas, vainly boasting the fear of his arms had driven the king of Persia back.

On the 17th Shripatráv was the third time detected of supplying the besieged with ammunition. We sent to solicit him to favour the Rája's dismission for our return, but he directed us to forbear troubling him any more; when he wanted us he should send for us.

On the 19th Venkatráv (Bájiráv's General in charge of the forces employed against Goa) returned with four hundred horse, and the Rája advanced a small distance to meet him; but the other declined it, alleging he owed no sort of subjection to the Rája, on which the latter turned aside to hunt; but Bájiráv's son hearing of this, prevailed on the General to wait on the Rája afterwards, excusing the late error, which the Rája seemed pleased with. It is reported the Portuguese have compounded for six lákhs of rupees, of which thirty-five thousand were paid down and the value of one hundred and sixty-five thousand delivered in plate. The forces are to continue near Goa until the whole is paid, and two thousand rupees more are monthly assigned towards their maintenance.

The return of Nádir Sháh is confirmed, and a report runs current that the Maráthás will proceed for seizing Delhi.

On the 21st June a party arrived from Goa giving notice the Portuguese had, by force of arms, regained their fortress, killed nine hundred of the Maráthás and avoided paying any money.

On the 25th, after repeated solicitations, the Rája admitted us to take our leave, desiring his friend, the Governor of Bombay, would not omit to send him eight Guinea hens, two pairs of turkeys, some Bussora pigeons, a little mummy, and any kind of curious birds. He took a fancy to my sword, which I delivered him, and he promised to hasten his answer to the letters, which would be with me at the next town.

On the 26th I visited the several great men, including Bájiráv's son, who treated me with much civility, and gave me a trifling present to the Governor, excusing it not being in his power to procure any thing better.

On the 27th the Rája sent for the man, who attended me up, inquiring if I had any more to offer, and observed by saying we were a good and peaceable people, desirous of commerce, molested none in the exercise of their religions, and that preserving our friendship would highly contribute to the prosperity of their late conquests. But, said he, that will be of small utility to me, as I have assigned the whole to Bájiráv; and if they are a peaceable people, why do they meddle with my servants the Angriás? This discourse was ascribed to the Siddi's Agent having hinted we carried up a large sum of money (which the Rája hoped to get) and had left a statue of a gold cow and calf behind, not being able to carry it over the mountains. I returned our man back to theRája to acquaint him we were never the aggressors with Angria, and kept up a force at a heavy expense purely for preventing his destroying our trade, nor had we in any instance given whomsoever offence. Our assisting the Portuguese was in virtue of our friendship to them as neighbours, and as a change had now happened in favour of the Maráthás, we should maintain the like regard to them as we had before done to the others, with which the Rája seemed satisfied, and gave orders for the letter to be written immediately.

On June the 30th the letters from the Rája and others being arrived at an adjacent town, whereto I had retired, we set out on our journey back by the way of Poona, as being most easy and convenient. That place seems well built, and abounds with people, and is the chief residence of Bájiráv, who has a great extent of country, to appearance more fertile and valuable than any other I had passed through. I visited the foundry, where I saw many cochorns and bomb shells said to have been cast there, and a form of a thirteen-inch mortar. I was told they make such with great ease, and have learned the art of running iron for making shot. Bájiráv is said to give great encouragement to weavers for fabricing such things as are useful to the natives, and whereof great quantities are imported to Bombay and other parts. His territories are well peopled, and the poorer sort, in the farming way, are rendered easy in their rents, which causes his extent of dominion to be in a very flourishing condition, more so than any other in the possession of the Maráthás.

July the 13th.—We got to Thána, in which we were well used by the principal officer then there. It seems to be a regular fortress, and the Maráthás have lately erected two round towers overlooking the other works, wherein are two batteries of guns, and the top is said to be bomb-proof. The foundation of two others of the like kind are laid, and more are intended to be raised.

On the 14th July we arrived safe at Bombay.

By the best intelligence I could obtain the Sháhu Rája had approved of the seizing of Thána and the island of Sálsette; but the attack on Bassein was undertaken without his consent, not being desirous of the total expulsion of the Portuguese. But as Bájiráv's power is uncontrolled by whomsoever, the Rája is compelled to an exercise of an outward civility to him.

I was not able to come at the real views or intentions of Bájiráv, though it was the general voice he had no design of molesting Bombay, as it is esteemed useful for advancing the prosperity of his new acquisitions. The Jogis mentioned under the 23rd June (who seem to be well acquainted with the state of the whole) assured me there was no present design on foot in prejudice of us; and certain they were the Rája had a good opinion of us, as had all others, and this I found confirmed by the several discourses I had with the principal men.

The sentiments of most are that Bájiráv has in view to throw off his allegiance to the Rája, after making his efforts in levying a large sum from the Mogal's dominions, which he intended to execute speedily, and then set heartily about equipping a considerable force.

One Anto Náik Bira, a merchant of repute at Poona, desired to have a person to reside at Bombay for transacting his affairs, which I promised to lay before your Honor and Council. He is esteemed to be much in Bájiráv's confidence.

I observed that several of the towns were empty of people, being gone to the wars, and others contained large bodies of men, both of horse and foot. The Rája had with him near twenty-six thousand fighting men with a numerous company of pioneers, artificers, shop-keepers, and others. Bájiráv had forty thousand soldiers; but what number were gone towards Goa I could not perfectly learn, nor how many were this way. It is certain they can raise large armies with much facility. He is very secret in his purposes, insomuch that the forces which attend him are often ignorant where he intends to lead them. They follow him with an implicit obedience.

I have throughout the foregoing hinted at the power of Bájiráv, who will always be capable of rendering abortive any application made to the Sháhu Rája, and probably show his resentment thereat; so that although a civil correspondence with the said Rája may not be amiss, care must be taken that he is not solicited for what interferes with Bájiráv, whose authority at court is even such, that in the absence of the Rája, and contrary to the advice of the seven principal Counsellors, he can enforce a complete obedience to his sole mandates.

I now deliver the account of expenses and presents made by me, exclusive of the articles I received here. What I had given me in return are valued at about two hundred and forty rupees, which, if your Honor and Council do not approve of my keeping, I shall readily resign.

I am, with the utmost respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Sirs, &c.,
WILLIAM GORDON.

Bombay, the 21st July 1739.

RETURN OF CAPTAINS INCHBIRD AND GORDON FROM BASSEIN AND SATA'RA TO BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 20th July 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble Stephen Law, Esq., President and Governor.

W. Chas. Rigby.	Thomas Stonestreet.
John Geekie.	John Morley.

William Sedgwicke.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President takes notice to the Board that Captain Inchbird being returned the 15th instant, he had deferred summoning a meeting on account of the attendance himself and the members were obliged to give to the business of the quarter sessions, but that in the meantime he had ordered a translation to be made of the articles of agreement[1] drawn up in the gentoo language, and digested and framed by Chimnáji and his Council in concert with Captain Inchbird, which are now laid before the Board.

And previous to the examination of them in order, Captain James Inchbird attending, is called in, and desired to give the Board the best information he can relating thereto.

Captain Inchbird then proceeds to acquaint the Board that the Maráthás outwardly profess an inclination to cultivate a friendly correspondence with us, and seem in general convinced of the advantages that may arise to their new conquered countries from our neighbourhood as a trading people, which is likewise the more to be believed as their present bent and views seem to be the improvement of their new conquests, which they give out they have much at heart. Bájiráv having hitherto alienated or assigned no part thereof in gifts or jághírs, as has been customary with his other countries, from which it is presumed he will reserve them entirely at his own disposition. Notwithstanding which probable benefit from our nation, which they allow and grant, he says, they will still preserve a jealousy of our island, and watch all opportunities of bringing us into a state of dependence and tributaryship to them. That as to the articles now before us he had disputed to the last every point pretended and claimed by the Maráthás, which is therein inserted different from the draft sent over from hence (for which see our last consultation), and had at length yielded his assent consistently with the general tenor and meaning of his instructions to the said articles, excepting a clause by them attached to the thirteenth, whereby they would oblige us to guarantee all the rivers, even out of our boundaries, from any attacks of the Portuguese, alleging a very just reason for his denial, that we had neither a right nor power to make and observe such a stipulation, and the same was accordingly by him protested against, and agreed to refer the same ultimately to the hon'ble the President, by whom and Chimnáji the said articles and conventions are to be interchangeably ratified.

Captain Inchbird having withdrawn, the Board proceeds to the examination of the said articles, and it being debated whether to come to an agreement or not upon the terms therein

[1] *Vide* Appendix A.

demanded of us (excepting always the clause of guaranteeing the rivers which is not in our power), the President represents to the Board, that on a perusal of the said articles there appears no material concession or deviation from the instructions given by the consent and with the approval of this Board to Captain Inchbird for his coming to some adjustment or treaty with these people; that the present terms were accordingly assented to on our part by Captain Inchbird, as being the most moderate that appeared possible to obtain from a people elated with such a series of success against an European nation, notwithstanding which this agreement was still referred to this Government and to the President's ratification thereof in form; that he is persuaded from a knowledge of the honor and disposition of these people, that letters of expostulation will, without gaining any abatement from them or other good effects, only multiply arguments, and should this opportunity be slipped, perhaps lessen the weight of his remonstrances or application in future, when the conjunctures may not be even so favourable for coming to some agreement as they are at present; that as true the sixth article seems to leave room for disputes in future in case the Maráthás should be inclined to come to a rupture, but as our right and title are not given up therein, so they can never want a pretext to break with us, even if that were entirely removed. It is likewise to be remarked, that the opposition the Maráthás have hitherto met with on the part of this Government before the reduction of Bassein, might perhaps have retarded the execution of their schemes for attaining the dominion of this coast and setting up a sea force, but they are now so far advanced in their project and their power is so much increased by means of their late conquests, the commodiousness of harbours and neighbourhood of their dominions which surround this island, that a continuance of such an opposition would be not only dangerous but fruitless, as whatever advantage we may at present have over them by sea is more than balanced by the superiority of their force at land and their situation, so that there seems no more eligible a measure than embracing this opportunity of establishing terms of friendship with them for the present, in hopes that they will see reason to maintain a peace and good correspondence with us in future for their own interest, which in truth is all our dependence, on their considering us as a trading people and beneficial to their country without any views of extending our own dominions or of molesting theirs. That by this means it will not be our fault at least if we do not gain so much time as may strengthen our posture of defence, and serve till, on a faithful representation of the whole state of our situation to our hon'ble masters, we may receive their orders therein, which are hitherto entirely conformable to the steps already taken and to the agreement now in hand. Neither in case of a contrary conduct could we expect such a support from home as would be necessary. Allowing likewise that these orders might be owing to our hon'ble masters' misapprehension of the nature of these people and their Government, yet such are our present circumstances, evidently that the acting in contradiction to them might be attended with the worst consequences, such as bringing a war upon us we are not in the least prepared for, the total interruption of commerce, and the exposing the island to be straitened every way. Whereas even if they are not entirely avoided by this acceptance of the articles of agreement, there can be no fault or neglect laid to the charge of this Government, who have proceeded uniformly as well according to the plan laid down for our guidance by our hon'ble masters as suitable to the exigencies of our condition.

On mature consideration of the whole it is resolved, therefore, that the President do, on the part of the Hon'ble Company, accept of the said several articles (except the clause abovementioned in the thirteenth), and that a frame of the same with the requisite modifications in the expression 'as from his part' be immediately drawn out by his direction and approved by this Board, which together with those on Chimnáji's part are ordered to follow this consultation, in two columns, severally opposite to each other.

Mr. Stonestreet concurring to the above resolutions desires, however, leave of the Board to deliver in his sentiments in writing, which is permitted.

Captain Gordon, who was deputed to the court of Sháhu Rája as set forth in our consultation of the 7th and 10th May last, being returned on the 14th instant, the President communicates to the Board the Sháhu Rája's answer, Bájiráv's letter, and an order from the Sháhu Rája to Bájiráv and Chimnáji to consider the English as his friends (all which are ordered to follow this consultation); remarking withal that from the best intelligence procurable there appears no reason to doubt of Bájiráv's disregard of any subjection to the Sháhu Rája, whom he acknowledges only for form's sake, whilst his views tend apparently to fortify himself in a state of independence on him, of which the Sháhu Rája himself does not seem ignorant. Captain Gordon not being recovered enough from the fatigue of his journey to perfect the report of his procedure, had promised the President to get the same in readiness to lay before the Board next Council day.

STEPHEN LAW.
J. GEEKIE.
T. STONESTREET.
J. MORLEY.
W. SEDGWICKE.

Letter of SHÁHU RÁJA, King of the Maráthás, to the PRESIDENT and GOVERNOR of Bombay, written in the gentoo tongue, without date.

Begins with great compliments in the Persian style.

I present your Excellency with my respects. About this time the friendly letter your Excellency sent me by Captain Gordon came safe to hand and gave me great satisfaction. Your Excellency has written me particularly for settling a sincere friendship, all which, together with what the said Captain conferred upon with me personally, I have comprehended. There is no interruption in our friendship and your Excellency has on your part given no occasion for any, nor will in future.

All the countenance and favour desired of me to the trade and commerce betwixt your and my people, as we are now neighbours, shall not be wanting. The rest of what I had to say I have communicated to the said Captain Gordon, who will communicate the same to your Excellency.

Your Excellency may in every manner depend on being secure, and on the footing of friendship continue a good correspondence with me, which I shall be glad of.

An Order of SHÁHU RÁJA to BÁJIRÁV.

The English from the first have ever lived faithfully in amity with us. And now the Hon'ble Stephen Law, General of Bombay, has sent Captain William Gordon to me, who met at a place called Mirgem and represented to me their great desire of preserving a friendship with us. The procedure or policy of the English is of merchants, and they have always carried it with sincerity to our nation, and their desire is to continue to observe the same in future that they may deserve my favour, which I likewise very much and without fail desire.

Your friendship with the English is to be continued, and therefore all that you can do towards the increase of it fail not of doing, for they are men of one word. Therefore there will be no difference between you, as you must be assured of. And in any case see that you continue this friendship which will be convenient to them, and for which I trust your prudence.

N.B.—There is a duplicate of this order directed to Chimnáji Pandit, General of the Forces at Bassein, which was forwarded to him.

The Answer of BA'LRA'V PANDIT, *Pradhán (Chief Minister), in the gentoo language, dated the 30th of the month Rabi-Ul-Aval, which answers in the English style to the 26th June 1739, begins with usual compliments as follows:—*

I have received your Excellency's letter and observed the contents, by which I likewise am advised that your Excellency has entered upon the Government of the island of Bombay, and that you desire a correspondence of friendship with the Most Serene Rájá, and it is fitting that your Excellency should desire the continuance thereof.

The contentment which the victorious success actually obtained by my arms has given your Excellency and which you congratulate upon was just. Your Excellency writes me that your island subsists by trade to the great benefit and advantage of the neighbouring countries, and that in regard to the interest of the subject and the improvement of the good of the country I should concur with the favour of my assistance thereto. And my desire is that the subjects should be advantaged, the trade be continued, and that our State have its interest and profits, and your Excellency will, I hope, with the continuance of your friendship contribute to the above ends more and more every day.

WAR WITH THE ANGRIAS

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WAR WITH THE ANGRIAS.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 10th March 1755.

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble Richard Bourchier, Esq., President,

Thomas Byfeld.	William Andrew Price
John Spencer.	Samuel Hough.

The President lays before the Committee three letters (as translated hereafter) from Nána, General of the Maráthás, earnestly desiring us to join our forces with theirs, and endeavour to subdue and demolish Tuláji A'ngria, likewise a set of articles proposed to him with his reply thereto, and as they in some respects differ,—Resolved that Messrs. Price and Hough proceed to Rámájipant, who is appointed by Nána to adjust all matters with the President, with full power and authority to settle things in the best manner for our hon'ble masters' interest.

The President further acquaints the Committee that at a late interview with Rámájipant he was very pressing for our attacking Gheria in conjunction with Nána's forces, but on considering the lateness of the season and some of our cruisers being dispersed on different services it was impossible to execute this plan; therefore it was at length determined that the Maráthás should attack Severmook (Suvarndurg), while we blockaded it by sea to prevent A'ngria's throwing in any succour that way,—Resolved, therefore, that the "Protector", the Ketch "Swallow", and the Prahm "Triumph" be immediately got in readiness for this service.

Adjourned.

DANIEL DRAPER,
Secretary.

R. BOURCHIER.
W. BYFELD.
J. SPENCER.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

Translate of a Letter from Nána to the President, dated 8th February, and received the 18th following, 1755.

After compliments.

Shivji Ransor on his arrival here informed me of what your Honor communicated to him, all of which was very agreeable to me. The friendship which has so long subsisted between us entitles me to these advices. I have now despatched Rámájipant, who will shortly take charge of the post I have assigned him, and I entreat you to put your fleet in readiness with all expedition, and write for the King's ships from Madras. My sole reason for despatching this to you is to stimulate you to put in execution the plan we have concerted ever since last year, and which I flatter myself with the satisfaction of being soon performed.

Translate of a Letter from NANA, *dated 11th February, received on 8th March 1755.*

By Shivji Ransor,—I received your Honor's long letter. Rámájipant likewise represented in a consultation here the purport of the conference he had with you. The many instances of the friendly disposition of your Government towards us are very satisfactory to me. My being so suddenly called to Karnátak prevented the execution of our designs last year, but I now entirely rely on your Honor, and have for that purpose despatched Rámájipant to you. He will confer with you about the expedition, which I earnestly request may be effected as soon as possible. It will be very agreeable to me, and I imagine meet with the approbation of your hon'ble masters. I have sent you the articles of agreement under my seal, and hope you will use all imaginable despatch in this affair. I am convinced of, and rely on your friendship. The management of all marine affairs is entirely left to you. The Almighty will crown our endeavours with success and more closely connect our friendship to our mutual interest.

Translate of a Letter from NANA BAJIRAV *to the* PRESIDENT, *received the 8th March 1755.*

Last year your Honor and Rámájipant resolved to carry into immediate execution an enterprise you had jointly agreed on, but my going to Karnátak and the approaching rains prevented it at that time. You this year advised me twice of your readiness to perform the same and confirmed it by a verbal message delivered me by Shivji Ransor, in consequence of which I resolved to despatch the affair and sent Rámájipant to desire you to prepare your fleet and send for the men-of-war from Chinápattam. But you now accuse me of want of skill in maritime affairs, with which if I had been acquainted I should have better considered what I wrote you, and that on Rámájipant's arrival you will confer with him and write to me. The contents of my letter to your Honor arose from the verbal message you sent me by Shivji. You should not therefore now disappoint me. The execution of this scheme has all along principally depended on your Honor, and its being now frustrated will look amiss. I therefore request that you will expedite this business and quickly despatch Rámájipant to see it performed that our present harmony and friendship may be cultivated and improved. I have sent particular instructions to Rámájipant regarding this affair, which he will communicate to you.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1755.

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President.

THOMAS BYFELD.	WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE, and
JOHN SPENCER.	SAMUEL HOUGH.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 16th instant.

Messrs. Price and Hough having had an interview with Rámájipant and adjusted certain articles deemed necessary in respect to the intended attacks on Suvarndurg, &c., now lay them before the Committee, which being read and approved, are ordered to be entered after this consultation.

Directed likewise, in consequence of the above, that the "Protector", "Swallow", the Ketch "Viper", and the Prahm "Triumph", which are all the vessels now in port, be immediately got in

readiness for this service, fitted in the best manner, and the necessary instructions drawn out for the Commodore.

Adjourned.

DANIEL DRAPER,
Secretary.

R. BOURCHIER.
T. BYFELD.
J. SPENCER.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

Articles of Agreement settled by the Hon'ble Richard Bourchier, Esq., on behalf of the Hon'ble United East India Company and Rámájipant Subhédár in behalf of his master Nána Pandit Pradhán, General of the Maráthás.

1st.—That all the marine shall be immediately under the command of the English, and the management of all affairs, both by sea and land, carried on by the approbation of both parties.

2nd.—All vessels whatever that may be taken from Tuláji, shall be equally divided between the English and Maráthás, except the "Restoration", which is to be the sole property of the English.

3rd.—Bánkot and Himatgar, with the river belonging thereto, and with five villages to the southward of the said river, to be delivered to the English as the Hon'ble Company's property for ever, and the Maráthás not to levy any additional inland duties.

4th.—The English engage to keep the sea and prevent A'ngria's fleet from throwing succour into any place that may be attacked, but at this season only Suvarndurg, Anjanvel and Zoy Vizay.

5th.—All ammunition, guns and other stores that may be taken in the several forts in A'ngria's territories to belong entirely to the Maráthás.

6th.—If Mánáji's territories are jointly attacked, the fort of Candery, with its harbour, to be delivered unto the Hon'ble Company with the villages Revansa, Ramjankar, Sarall, Shamy, Mandavem, Kolgaon, Donbarem, Kihim, and Avás.

7th.—Any other articles that may be necessary to be agreed upon to be settled between the Governor and Nána Pandit Pradhán.

Signed and delivered our instructions to Commander William James as follows:—

"SIR,—It being determined to assist the Maráthás in destroying Tuláji A'ngria, you are hereby ordered, wind and weather permitting, to march the best of your way with such vessels as you have under your command to the port of Korallem, where you will join the Marátha fleet, which we and they have agreed is to be under your command. But you are to do nothing without consulting with Rámájipant, with whom we have settled some articles as have connection with the present enterprise, which you are to show a particular regard to. You will see by the articles that the naval forces are to prevent the enemy sending any forces to annoy the Maráthás in their attempts on any of his fortification on shore. But should it be judged necessary to have the bomb vessels hauled in shore to bombard any of the forts while they attack them by land, you are to give all the assistance you can of that kind, but you are not to lend any of your people, except a few of the train which you may lend them to point their cannon as you have pattemári boats with you. Keep us constantly advised of your proceedings. As Nánápant is commander of the

Marátha fleet, he is also to be consulted with Rámáji; but remember that Rámájipant is invested by Nána with the chief, or rather sole, management of this expedition.

We are,
Your loving friends,
RICHARD BOURCHIER.
THOMAS BYFELD.
WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.
JOHN SPENCER.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1775."

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1775.

Received a letter from Rámájipant, the translate whereof is as follows:—

"After compliments.

I have received your Honor's friendly letter and observed the contents of it. The villages you now write to me about were not mentioned before; I therefore did not apply to Nána about them. But notwithstanding will now request them of him and deliver them to you. I agree with your Honor in opinion that it was most advisable to attack the northernmost fort first, and Shivji will give you the necessary information concerning it. I request your fleet may be immediately despatched and an order given the Commodore to receive me on board whenever I shall want to consult with him. Tuesday last was the day appointed for your fleet's sailing. The sooner they proceed the better, as we judge Sunday to be a proper day for commencing the attack. Samsher Bahádur and Dinkarpant are with their forces at Devruk, and I have sent them three thousand men to Keddim, where they with the fleet wait for me. Our sole business being to attack those places, I repeat my request that the attack may be begun on Sunday, as all preparations are made for that day. If I should be in want of any necessaries from Bombay, pray let the people I send for them be supplied, and the amount shall be discharged agreeably to your order."

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1775.

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President.

Sir JAMES FOULIS, Bart.	THOMAS BYFELD.
WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.	JOHN SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 19th ultimo.

Sir James Foulis, Bart., Major, being returned from Madras, now takes his seat as a member of the Committee.

Read a letter from Commodore James, as entered hereafter, dated 7th instant, off Suvarndurg, advising that he had got possession of it and other forts and complaining of the behaviour of the Maráthás, which being taken into consideration. It is observed the season grows late, and as we can have no dependence on their assistance, Náropant's conduct in particular must be represented to his master; and the Commodore directed not to attack any more forts but only keep

the sea to countenance them for the present and return to Bombay on the 20th of the month. Commodore James' behaviour on this occasion is unanimously approved of.

Adjourned.

DANIEL DRAPER,
Secretary.

R. BOURCHIER.
JAMES FOULIS.
T. BYFELD.
J. SPENCER.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

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* *Letter from Commodore* JAMES *to the* PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—I have hitherto had so little satisfaction in favour of our expedition to trouble you with, that I resolved to defer writing till I could congratulate you on the success of some of our attempts which have been but little to the purpose till now.

The day after sailing from Bombay we saw off Rájápur seven sail of A'ngria's grabs and eleven gallivats, and chased them to the southward without being able to come up. Two days after the Marátha fleet came out of Chaul and joined us, in all seven grabs, a batella, and sixty gallivats, with whom we proceeded to Camora Bay, where they all landed and trifled away about thirty hours (this is a tolerable good place, of which I have a draft). Then we proceeded to another small bay called Shrivardhan, not so good nor so large as the other, where they repeated the same delay and stayed two days, during which time we had several accounts, that the grabs and gallivats we chased before were at Suvarndurg with many others, upon which I proposed to go to the southward with two or three of their best sailing grabs and some gallivats in order to intercept them, and that the scheme might the better succeed, to go down in the offing to prevent being discovered, being apprehensive, they would, upon sight of us, endeavour to get off. To this they objected, and could by no means be prevailed upon to agree to our separating from them on any account, assuring me that Tuláji's Admiral had sent them word, that they had hauled their vessels close in under their guns, and taken out all the sepoys to defend the garrisons. That it was now the right time to come and that there was not the least fear of their attempting to get out of port. All this was a notorious falsehood, and the consequence proved, as I feared, for at the break of day on the 29th ultimo when we were right off the place in five fathom water they slipt their balls with great precipitation and ran out the gallivats, towing them till 11 o'clock, while it was little wind, which of course made them gain of us. We continued to chase them till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we were as low as Jaigad, and till the last hour not without hopes of getting up, being myself many times within less than random shot. The few Marátha grabs and gallivats who proceeded with us behaved indeed extremely ill, for notwithstanding they went better the preceding days than the "Protector", when we left off the chase there was not one of the fleet but was hull down astern. To do A'ngria's people justice it must be said, I never saw fellows exert themselves more nor show greater industry in spreading sails on their flag-staff, ensign-staffs, from the feet of their topsails to the lower yards, steering sails both sides, quilts, turbans, &c., and throwing out every thing to lighten their vessels.

As I knew Rámájipant would be uneasy at my absence, I was induced to chase them so long only from the hopes of getting up, and in order to join the Maráthás as soon as possible; I made the best of my way alone, and arrived at Suvarndurg the next day, but none of the fleet till the day after. Here I found Rámájipant had landed a few men out of the vessels and one

4-pounder and began to attack them, as he called it, but in my opinion only encouraged them to laugh at him, being at a very great distance. Next morning we sounded all round the fort, during which performance they fired pretty quick from their works, but without success, and found the water deep enough for the vessels to bombard, and the "Protector" within point blank shot of the outer fort. Whereupon we hauled in and on the second began to bombard and cannonade the two outer bastions. By 8 o'clock we had thrown above 300 shells and fired from the "Protector" 150 shot, many of which with success. All the Maráthá grabs and gallivats lying out in five fathom in a most shameful manner looking at us, and though I requested them several times and sent officers on board, would not come in nor pay any regard to it. This, and their behaviour before, gave me so little reason to expect any thing from them, that I was obliged to leave the "Swallow" without, to secure the pass to the southward. In the night having a large swell and the direction of the shells and shot becoming uncertain, we left off and hauled further out: after which Rámájipant came on board with a deserter from the fort we had cannonaded, and informed me we had killed the Governor and eight people in it, that the shells and shot had done considerable damages, burnt several houses, and that there were not above 300 sepoys in it. I then proposed to Rámájipant to let me have 800 or 1,000 of his people in a number of gallivats, to land under cover of our fire, with hand grenades to clear the way and enter their fort by storm as I found their walls too thick and solid to beat down, but could not prevail on him. In short—poor man—he has no authority or dominion over his people, nor does he know whom to trust or when to sleep in safety; and it is very plain to me that the other gentleman's jealousy would rather induce him to throw impediments in his way than assist in any undertaking. It seems the marine is entirely under his direction, and yet so little did he make them do that I am convinced the whole of them did not fire 50 shot, and those from a greater depth of water than the "Protector" lay in, and even then he himself was on shore out of the way. And as I found this the case, I thought it would leave too much room for censure and reflection having engaged so far in it, to quit the place without exerting all our endeavours to reduce it to obedience. Therefore the 3rd in the morning, after having sounded round, and well surveying the situation of the forts, for there are four of them, found that joining to the main was, from its being built on a hill with its declivity to the northward, much the openest for bombarding, and what was still more lucky, water enough for the vessels to go far enough in to throw the shells well home and fire upon all four at once. At nine o'clock, upon flowing of the tide, we weighed and ran the bomb vessels and launched into 3 fathoms of water, the "Protector" into 3¼, when the former were within quarter of a mile of the easternmost fort and we within half musket shot of the outer one. At first in passing we had by means of a spring on the cable brought the ship's broad side to bear; they fired pretty briskly upon us from the inner and outer forts. But by returning the compliment of the former with the lower deck, of the latter with the upper deck guns, two or three at a time, and by that means keeping an incessant fire upon them, they were very silent in three hours, and afterwards fired a shot only now and then. At noon, having knocked down great part of the parapet of the outer fort and almost ruined the north-east bastion, and at the same time a successful shell taking place and setting fire to a house which we prevented their extinguishing the flames of (though they were very brisk in unlaying the cajans) by constantly pouring in grape, &c., upon them, it got to such a head that in an hour one of their magazines blew up, which effectually communicated itself all over the fort, and a general conflagration ensuing, put them in great consternation. Men, women and children were running out on the other side and embarking in the boats that were hauled up under the walls, but as I had still continued the "Swallow" without, they could not possibly escape her, and she picked up six of them containing about 400 men, and the Maratha gallivats two more. We then turned all our fire upon the inner fort, and steered the ship into a foot more water than she drew, and

notwithstanding many shots and shells took place, they held out till the sea wind setting in fresh obliged us to let go the springs which afford them great respite, for then the bomb vessels could only fire when they took a sheer, and we could only use our stern chase guns. I then sent to Rámájipant, who had faithfully promised to make an attack by land (if we had any success in the day) that night, to perform his agreement, and an officer to make us proper signals for our guidance. When the morning returned, the Maráthás informed, that they could not possibly attempt it, as the fire from the outer fort illuminated the whole bounds so much, that nothing could stir without being discovered. About 11 o'clock the grand magazine of the outer fort blew up, which gave a great shock, and at daylight it appeared that everybody had deserted it. But the colours still flying on the others we renewed our fire upon them for about an hour, when they sent out a flag of truce to Rámájipant, who sent me off word, and we ceased firing. What follows is an account since my landing, when I found that they had by some mismanagement or other suffered the Governor of Fort Gova, before called the inner one, to make his escape in a boat with some chosen sepoys to Suvarndurg Fort, mentioned before to have been evacuated and called the outer one, which is excessively strong, and being well provided with water and provisions for the small number of people he had with him, was resolved to maintain it some time in hope of receiving succour from Dábul. Upon this we landed some cochorns from the vessels and pointed all the cannons of the other forts upon it, and after spending all yesterday in sending letters and messages backwards and forwards, by which it was easy to judge he only wanted to gain time, we this morning began to fire upon him from the ships and shore, and landed a number of people under the cover of it opposite to the gate of the fort, which is regularly defended by bastions and walls, in the lowest place at least 50 feet high, and the parapet near three feet of solid rock. At half past 12 they cut and broke open the wicket of the door, and entered without much opposition, it having not above 120 or 130 men within, which completed the victory; and as I am impatient to communicate this news to you, time will not admit of my being so particular as I could wish, yet cannot help observing that the place is by far much stronger than I could have believed, being partly out of solid rocks, and built with large red stones of near 4 feet square, so hard that many of our shot split by striking against them, but not regular with proper lines of defence. In Fort Gova they have about 44 guns, the two others, viz., Fategad and Kanakdurg, join to it by a kind of peninsula, and in them they have 20 guns each; in Suvarndurg about 50, much larger than any of the others. This is built on an island with 2½ fathoms water all round. The country all about seems to be very good and fertile, and they tell me A'ngria's customs yearly amounted to two lákhs of rupees. Indeed it is amazingly populous and abounds with a vast number of women and children. One poor old man came begging to us for mercy in Suvarndurg, and said 8 people were killed in the second day out of his family. In short, there is nothing but ruin and devastation there, all the houses and warehouses being burnt within the fort. One 9-pounder broke to pieces by a shot, and all the bázár the other side burnt down, so that the number of poor wretches running about begging mercy renders it very shocking. Rámájipant seems vastly lenitive and humane and promises everybody his protection.

We have in this action expended in the ship and launch 40 barrels of powder and 790 shots of all sorts, but shall get a great number of the latter again, several baskets having already been picked up.

Rámájipant says he has sent some land forces to take Bánkot and Himatgar, which is to be delivered to the Company, and intends going against Dábul and Jaygad in a day or two; and as we have expended a great number of our shells already, I shall be obliged to you to order some more by the first opportunity.

Everybody is well in the squadron, which is all I have to trouble you with at present, only my being most respectfully,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Your most obliged humble servant,

"Protector", off Suvarndurg, 7th April 1775. WILLIAM JAMES.

P.S.—I was obliged to keep this pattemár longer than I intended for Rámájipant.

Received by a pattemár boat a letter from Rámájipant, dated the 7th April, as per ensuing translate:—

"After compliments.

On our weighing anchor from Chaul we immediately proceeded to Serviam, whence, after having made the necessary inquiries, we sailed to Harney (Harnai), where we arrived the 27th ultimo and perceived A'ngria's fleet and some of our gallivats pursued as far as Jaygad, but not being able to overtake them, on the third day returned. On my arrival here I landed my forces, cut off their supplies of water, and raised the necessary batteries. The enemy once sallied on my people, but were repulsed with loss, and by keeping a continual firing of both shells and shot from your Honor's fleet and our land batteries very much destroyed Suvarndurg and its garrison, blew up their powder magazines, and burnt their storehouses. I assure your Honor I cannot sufficiently commend the conduct and courage of your Commodore and the gallant behaviour of your fleet. On the 4th April we vigorously attacked and carried the forts Kanakdurg, Fategad and Gova, and understanding Suvarndurg to be in a very weak condition, I by land attacked and made myself master of its forts. I entirely attribute the extraordinary success of this enterprise to the assistance afforded me by your Honor and have communicated my sentiments on this head to Nána. As all our business is not yet finished, I must request your Honor's further help and beg you will reinforce your fleet that we may quickly be masters of the enemy's remaining fortifications."

Signed and despatched per pattemár the following letter to Commodore James:—

"Sir,—Your letter of the 9th instant came to hand yesterday. We congratulate you on your success and approve your proceedings, but must remark that you have done more than we were under any obligations to perform, as we engaged only to prevent any succour being thrown into the forts while the Maráthás were attacking them by land, but observe they have thrown the whole burden and expense of the ammunition on us (their expected army not being arrived), for which reason you are not to run any unnecessary risk of the Hon'ble Company's vessels either in warfare or in regard to the monsoon, and you must inform Rámájipant that you have our positive orders to make the best of your way to Bombay on the 20th instant. The season being far elapsed it is not possible for us to send you a supply of Bombay shells, as we have no proper vessels to carry them, and they are not to be trusted in a pattemár boat.

By what Rámájipant writes the President we find he proposes going to the southward and attacking Dábul, &c. This will be carrying you so much the further from home and making it the more difficult to bring back the Prahm "Triumph".

Notwithstanding its being our positive order that you return to Bombay the 20th instant, yet should this find you engaged in the attack of any place where your stay for 48 hours may be of any essential service, and by your departure the Maráthás may suffer any loss or disgrace, we

permit you to stay two or three days longer, but on no account would have you proceed any further to the southward, as it will be difficult and troublesome bringing the prahm back so late in the season. We would have you recommend to Rámájipant to take proper care in securing his late conquest before he engages in any further attempts.

We are,
Your loving friends,
RICHARD BOURCHIER.
JAMES FOULIS.
THOMAS BYFELD.
WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.
JOHN SPENCER.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1775."

The President received a letter from Rámájipant, dated the 13th, translate whereof is as follows:—

"After compliments.

We have by your Honor's assistance taken Suvarndurg and six other forts and should have immediately proceeded on the attack of Rasalgad had not Nána written me to attempt first Anjanvel and the forts within the jurisdiction of Dábul, and for that purpose to apply to your Honor for aid. Dámodar Pant and Samsher Bahádur arrived in these parts to my assistance the 12th instant and have brought me a reinforcement of 100 horse. I therefore now send Rámji Shivji to your Honor and desire you will assist me with a fleet in order to destroy the enemy. For further particulars I refer you to Rámji Shivji. I hope you will take my desire into consideration and despatch the vessels immediately. Our late success is entirely owing to your Honor. Refuse not therefore now to befriend us. Myself and Commodore have sailed towards Dábul in expectation of succour from you. It may be alleged the season grows too late for any further enterprise, but as I have Nána's positive orders for this expedition and cannot hope without your aid to perform anything to his satisfaction, I entreat you will comply with my request. Tuláji A'ngria some time ago sent Nána Wassudev and Shivji Mohite to desire that a peace may be settled between us and him and has written to Nána on the same account. I deemed it necessary to give your Honor this information."

Arrived a messenger with three letters from Nána to the President, under the 18th and 19th instant, translates of which are hereunder:—

"After compliments.

I have learnt with particular satisfaction that the fleet your Honor sent to the assistance of Rámájipant have by their courage and conduct reduced Suvarndurg, the suddenness of which transcends my expectations; and I allow myself incapable of sufficiently commending their merit. Your Honor has now verified the promises often made me by letters. I make no doubt of your further interesting yourself in my behalf and make my concerns your own, in confidence of which I request your Honor will order your fleet to attack the rest of Tuláji's fortifications in conjunction with Rámájipant and your vessels lately arrived from Tellicherry to their assistance. The continuation of our friendship will always be agreeable to me. For further particulars I refer you to Shivji Nánáji."

"After compliments.

I just now received a letter from Samsher Bahádur, the material purport of which is that he is arrived at Ratnágiri, raised batteries there, and had an engagement with the enemy, and that he has a good prospect of success, but stands in need of assistance. I therefore reiterate my request that your Honor will, without fail, send your fleet there. I have written Rámájipant about it, and I likewise request the men-of-war or vessels lately imported from Tellicherry may be sent with them, as it will much expedite the surrender of the place. Nánáji, the bearer, will inform you of what is further necessary."

"After compliments.

I have received your Honor's friendly letter and am fully convinced of the bravery of your people, which they have sufficiently manifested in taking Suvarndurg, and I must confess they are soldiers. You have likewise proved to me the sincerity of your nation who, I am well assured, always exactly perform their promises, so that I have nothing now to pray for but a continuance of our amity, for which my endeavours shall never be wanting. I observe what you have alleged to Rámájipant in regard to the season being now too far advanced for ships to keep the sea, for which reason you have ordered your fleet to come away, likewise your promise to assist him again at the opening of the fair season. I cannot question your Honor's superior skill in maritime affairs, for which reason your opinion should be preferred; but as Samsher Bahádur is gone in person to Ratnágiri and can do nothing without your aid, I make no doubt your Honor will consider what shame will attend so great an officer being worsted and returning unsuccessful, to prevent which I earnestly request you will order your vessels to destroy Ratnágiri and reinforce your present fleet with the ships lately arrived in port that this affair may be sooner completed. His other forts may be attacked after the rains. I observe by your Honor's letter and Rámáji's information that my vessels did not behave in a becoming manner. I have severely reprimanded my officers, and they will take care to discharge their duty in future, and if they fail, they shall meet with suitable punishment. All my fleet shall be under your command, and the officers directed to obey your orders. I only request that you will attack Ratnágiri to curb the insolency of our foes."

Arrived a boat with a letter to the President from Rámájipant, dated the 20th instant as per ensuing translate:—

"After compliments.

I cannot sufficiently in a letter praise Commodore James' good conduct in taking Suvarndurg, which I have represented in its proper light to Nána, who informs me he has sent you a *sirpáv* (dress of honor), and one for the Commodore, which is not yet arrived. I desired him to wait a day or two for this present, but he told me he had received repeated orders from you and could not stay. I have written three or four letters and sent Rámji Shivji to inform you that Nána intends to attack Gheria this season, notwithstanding which the Commodore has your orders to return, which greatly troubles me. It was by your advice and encouragement that I first went against Tuláji and through your means have met with success. Now is the proper time to take other places, yet your Honor has withdrawn your fleet. However as Dinkarpant is with his forces set down before Ratnágiri and I have received Nána's orders to proceed with your vessels to his assistance, I desire, your Honor, you will favour me with the Commodore's assistance on receipt of this letter, that we may destroy Angria, who has been your enemy forty years. This will redound much to your Honor's credit and be very grateful to Nána. Our late success has

much dis-spirited and disturbed Tuláji. He hardly knows what he is about. This therefore is the proper time to attack Gheria. He has hauled his vessels ashore. So good an opportunity should not be lost; but as I am well satisfied of your Honor's prudence, I will not enlarge on this head, but await your assistance. I am well assured we shall take Gheria."

The President received a letter from Nána, dated 19th instant, translate of which is as follows:—

"After compliments.

I have received your Honor's letter. I confess the bravery of your fleet in taking Suvarndurg and how ill mine behaved on the same occasion, and that the season is too far advanced to do much more. Your vessels are certainly powerful and your people much better understand marine business than mine. I have already met with success through your means and shall reap future advantages from the same. I assure your Honor my people shall be punished as they deserve. It is just that we should not attempt things at improper seasons, but some officers belonging to me of rank and distinction are engaged to reduce Ratnágiri. I therefore must request you will assist them, for should they fail, it would afford the enemy great matter of triumph. In former letters I made this request to you and now earnestly repeat the same."

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1755.

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President.

SIR JAMES FOULIS.	THOMAS BYFELD.
WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.	JOHN SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 12th instant.

Commodore William James arriving on the 27th and having delivered in a journal of his proceedings as entered hereafter, it is now read and approved.

The President likewise lays before the Board a foul draft of a letter to Rámájipant, as entered hereafter, which is also now read and approved, in answer to one received from him, dated 20th instant, setting forth that Dinkarpant is with a large force attacking Ratnágiri, till the 15th of next month,—Resolved that the fleet be despatched accordingly with orders to Commodore James to lay off that port to prevent the enemy from throwing in succour, more especially as the Marátha fleet is still to the southward, and probably A'ngria may, on the absence of our fleet, be tempted to attack them, and we apprehend would not meet with much opposition, but on no account to proceed to any other place to southward; and although as above we think it necessary to limit the Commodore's stay to the 15th of next month, yet in case the weather should appear favourable and the Maráthás have a prospect of success, he may continue there 48 hours more, but no longer, and then make the best of his way to Bombay. Nevertheless should there be any appearance of bad weather not to show any regard to the above limitation, but proceed immediately to Bombay, which must be left to his discretion.

As the prahm is not in a condition to proceed in company at this season of the year,—Resolved that Commodore James have orders, in case of meeting with the "Guardian", to take her under his command.

As by our agreement with the Maráthás, Bánkot and Himatgar are to be delivered to the Hon'ble Company, but as the lateness of the season will not admit of our taking possession of

them, it is resolved that the engineer be despatched thither to take a view of the fortifications and make a calculate of what number of men may be necessary for their defence.

Adjourned.

DANIEL DRAPER,
Secretary.

R. BOURCHIER.
JAMES FOULIS.
T. BYFELD.
J. SPENCER.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

An Abstract of the Proceedings on board the "Protector" from the 22nd March to the 27th April 1755.

Saturday, March 22nd, 1755:—At 4 P.M. made the signal for sailing; at 5 weighed in company of the "Viper", "Swallow" and the Prahm "Triumph"; at 7 anchored for the latter to come up; at 5 A.M. weighed; at 8 brought to for the Prahm "Triumph", whose mast was sprung. Sent the carpenters on board her and made sail at 10. Sent Rámáji Purbhu into Chaul with advice to the Marátha fleet of our arrival.

Sunday, 23rd, 1755.—At ½ past 3 P.M. saw Á'ngria's fleet, in all 7 top sail vessels and six gallivats; made the signal and gave chase, but could not come up. At 5 made the signal to leave off chase and stood to the northward; at 8 came to in 6 ½ fathom; at 10 A.M. weighed, hazy weather, the prahm a long way to leeward; punished James Larkins with 12 lashes for beating a lascar without reason.

Monday, 24th, 1755.—At 7 P.M. came to; at ½ past 5 A.M. the launch carried away her foremast, fixed another and sent her in shore with a Lieutenant to hurry out the Marátha fleet, who were still lying at anchor in Chaul harbour; at 6 weighed, wind S. by W.

Tuesday, 25th, 1755.—At 1 P.M. lay to for the Marátha fleet and at 2 they joined us, consisting of 7 grabs, about 40 gallivats, and two batellás. Made sail to the southward. At 6 came to in Comoray Bay. Sent the boats to sound round; found it clear, good holding ground, and the point may be brought N.-W. in ¼ less 5 fathom, and small vessels may bring it West in 1 fathom.

Wednesday, 26th, 1755.—At 6 A.M. made the signal and weighed in company as before and at 12 anchored in Sherverdan (Shrivardhan) Bay much less than the other. The north point of that may be brought to W.N.W. in 3 fathom, and small vessels may lay sheltered from the westerly winds.

Thursday, 27th, 1755.—Nothing remarkable, winds northerly, sounded round the Bay, &c.

Friday, 28th, 1755.—Fair weather, hove the anchor up, saw it clear, and let it go again.

Saturday, 29th, 1755.—At 6 P.M. made the signal and weighed, but falling calm came to again. At 10 weighed, 6 grabs and 12 gallivats, and made sail towards Suvarndurg in hope of intercepting Tuláji's grabs that we had an account were in there. At 5 A.M. saw seven sail of his grabs and 10 gallivats coming out of Suvarndurg; made the general signal to chase to the south-east; repeated it several times till observed. At 10 A.M. being little wind set in we came up with them fast. They then set a number of small sails, steering sails, &c., and we observed them heaving out all their ballast. All the fleet a long way astern and we continued to go from them. Were within random shot of some of the grabs.

Sunday, 30th, 1755.—Still chasing to the southward. Gained by little on the grabs and all the fleet dropt astern of us prodigiously. Made signal to leave off chase. Hauled our wind to the northward at 6 P.M. Came to; made signals for all commanders at 10. Made the signal

and weighed with the flood. Made the "Swallow's" signal to take the prahm in tow at noon. No land in sight, 32 fathom water, latitude observed 17·48 north.

Monday, 31st, 1755.—Pleasant gales and fair weather. At 8 P.M. came to off Suvarndurg, distant from shore 3 miles. Found here 6 of the Marátha grabs and a number of gallivats.

Tuesday, April 1st, 1755.—Weighed and run further in; anchored in ¼ less five fathom, off shore one mile. In the evening sent the "Viper" and the Prahm "Triumph" within us with orders to begin throwing off shells, but observing they fell short, left off till morning.

Wednesday, 2nd April 1755.—Moderate winds and fair weather, weighed and run further in with the "Viper" and "Triumph". Came to in 4 fathom, being then about half flood. At 8 we began to cannonade and they to bombard the fort. They firing pretty briskly at us from their bastions, but without doing any damage. In the night having a large swell and the success of shells or shot uncertain left off, and by a deserter had an account that the Governor and eight people were killed, but that the side of the fort on which we lay being nothing but large rocks it would be impossible to make a breach in it. At low water had but 3¼ fathom, warped further off.

Thursday, 3rd April, 1755.—Hazy weather; saw the Grab "Bombay", three ships and one snow,[1] in the offing standing to the northward. At 9 weighed and ran in within half musket shot of Suvarndurg fort in 3½ fathom. Made the general signal to engage. Got a spring on each side of the cable, and began to fire the lower deck guns at fort Gova and the upper deck at Suvarndurg. By 11 o'clock we had pretty well silenced both, from which time till night they only fired a gun now and then. Sent officers and people to make the Marátha grabs come into a proper line for engaging, but could not prevail on them to come nearer than within random shot of the forts. The "Viper", "Triumph" and "Launch" threw a great number of shells, one of which set fire to the magazine in the large fort, which blew up a quantity of powder and a general conflagration ensued. Continued engaging till night; then left off, having fired 640 shot. The north-west winds blowing fresh with a large swell, and we having only a foot more water than the ship drew, got down top gallant yards and spirit sail yard, &c., and hove further off.

Friday, 4th April, 1755.—At day-light veered in again and renewed our firing as did the ketches and launches with their mortars and coehorns with such success as almost ruined the north-east bastion of the large fort, knocking down the parapet and great part of the wall, &c. At 10 three of the forts struck their colours, on which sent Lieutenant Young on shore with English flags, which were hoisted, manned ship and gave three cheers. In the afternoon weighed and run off into 5½ fathom, where anchored.

Saturday, 5th, 1755.—At 10 in the morning I went ashore by Rámáji pant's desire as he would not enter the forts before me. We found them greatly injured by the shot and shell and a number of houses burnt.

Sunday, 6th, 1755.—In the morning fired some shot, &c., at Suvarndurg Fort, which obstinately held out till noon, when they struck their colours and we hoisted English.

Monday, 7th April 1755.—In the morning sent some gang casks for water by the Marátha fishing boats, hove into a half cable; employed making nippers; loosed sails to dry.

Tuesday, 8th April 1755.—Received on board some water which stowed in the ground tier.

Wednesday, 9th April 1755.—Nothing remarkable; received on board water.

Thursday, 10th, 1755.—Receiving of water; the people making mats.

[1] Snow—a large brig, with a try-sail-mast abaft the main-mast for the gaff to the fore-and-aft main-sail to work on.

Friday, 11th April, 1755.—Weighed the small lower anchor and anchored with the stream in the same place. Here the tide flows near 2 fathom up and down and on full, and change 10 o'clock, latitude 18·0 north at 17·56 on a medium.

Saturday, 12th April 1755.—Employed fleeting ship on both sides and scrubbing the bends; saw a shibar in the offing going to the northward and sent an officer in the pinnace on board her, but she not observing the boat fired a shot at her to bring her to. Found her to be a Marátha boat from Rájápur bound to Chaul, who had seen nothing in her way.

Sunday, 13th April 1755.—Nothing remarkable; saw the anchor clear, and let it go again.

Monday, 14th April 1755.—At 7 this morning Rámájipant came on board as likewise the Governor of Chaul. Saluted him with 5 guns and at their going away with 7 guns. At noon weighed with the wind as W by W. Made sail towards Dábul in company with the "Swallow", "Viper" and prahm. The Marátha fleet at Suvarndurg, but promised to follow us immediately.

Tuesday, 15th April 1755.—At 5 P.M. came to, off Dábul in 7 fathom. Tide flows here much the same as at Suvarndurg. This is a large fort and appears strong, as also another large black fort upon the hill with a ditch round it, besides several little towers near the water side. It lays in 17·40 north. We were much nearer than point blank shot, but they did not fire at us.

Wednesday, 16th April, 1755.—At 4 P.M. the pattemár boat arrived from Bombay with orders. Made the signal to call in all cruisers from the north-east, having stationed the "Swallow" and "Viper" there to stop up the harbour. At 9 weighed and at 1 A.M. came to in 8 fathom. At 5 A.M. made the signal and weighed in company of the "Swallow", "Viper" and pralım.

Thursday, 17th April 1755.—At 2 P.M. came to off Suvarndurg with the stream anchor in 5 fathom; sent the launch on shore for water. Found here all the Marátha fleet who had not weighed from hence.

Friday, 18th April 1755.—Fresh gales of wind at north-west; in the evening got down top gallant yards and veered away a whole cable.

Saturday, 19th April 1755.—Moderate winds for the first part; hove into a ½ cable; the launch returned with water; sent her on shore again for water. Shifted the top gallant masts and got up short ones in the evening. Blowing fresh, veered out the long service.

Sunday, 20th April 1755.—Got up the top gallant yards and made the signal for sailing. At 12 at night weighed and stood to the northward.

Monday, 21st April 1755.—At 6 A.M. a boat came on board from Rámájipant to beg to stay a day or two longer till he had settled the garrison properly. Bore and stood to the southward. Made the "Swallow" and prahm signals to anchor as they would be so much in our way. At 8 came to off Suvarndurg. Sent the launch on shore for water and an officer to Rámájipant.

Tuesday, 22nd April 1755.—Rámájipant sent me a memorial and an earnest request to go to the southward to assist Samsher Bahádur in his attack upon Ratnágiri, as also for a security to the Marátha fleet who were gone there, which being inconsistent with my orders, I could not comply with. At noon he came on board. Saluted him with 9 guns. He gave to each soldier and gunner Rs. 5 and to each lascar and topass one rupee; besides turbans, silver bangles, &c., to some particular persons, and left an order for Rs. 1,500 to be distributed among the ship's company in proportion to their stations; gold bangles to the Commanders of the other vessels and Rs. 2,000 to be divided among their crews. At his going away manned ship

and saluted him with the like number of guns. At ¼ past 4 P.M. weighed. At 8 the flood being done came to in 5¼ fathom. At 12 weighed with a light land breeze.

Wednesday, 23rd April 1755.—At 3 P.M. came up with the "Swallow", who cast off the prahm. Then she bore down and took her in tow. At 11 P.M. came to with the stream anchor.

Thursday, 24th April, 1755.—At 4 A.M. weighed and at half past 10 came to with the stream anchor in 7 fathom, off shore 4 or 5 leagues. At 2 made the signal and weighed, and at 9 came to with the stream anchor in 6 fathom, off shore 3 or 4 miles.

Friday, 25th April 1755.—At 3 P.M. made the signal and weighed. John Smitter, soldier, departed this life at 2 P.M. The Prahm "Triumph" carried away her main topmast. At 12 came to with stream anchor in 11 fathom water.

Saturday, 26th April 1755.—At 6 A.M. weighed and at 3 P.M. came to with stream anchor in 6 fathom, off shore 4 or 5 miles. At 6 made the signal and weighed. At 11 came to off Candery in 5¼ fathom.

Sunday, 27th April 1755.—At 5 A.M. made the signal and weighed. At 12 came to in Bombay in 7 fathom water with the former vessels in company.

WILLIAM JAMES.

The President's letter to Rámáji Pant was as follows:—

"After compliments.

Commodore James with our vessels arrived yesterday and by him I received your friendly letter. I am glad to find our people behaved so much to your satisfaction, which I find you have represented in its proper light to the Nána; who has sent me a *sirpáo*, for which I am obliged, and desires that I will order our squadron to go and assist Samsher Bahádur in taking of Ratnágiri, and now you write me that Nána intends to attack Gheria this season. The way for men to continue friends is rightly to understand each other. In your letter you say that by my advice and encouragement you went against Tuláji. Surely you have forgot that when you came to desire me to engage in this affair that I told you it was too late for such an attempt and that I had not a proper force for such an undertaking and would have had you desisted till the monsoon was over. Upon which you showed me Nána's orders to you to go with your own land and sea forces to attack Tuláji, whether we joined our marine with you or not. I well knew the inequality of your marine force with Tuláji's, and that he would destroy all your vessels in a very short time, for which I consented to send what marine force I had, and agreed we were only to prevent Tuláji from flinging any succour into any part you should attack with your army, and you cannot but remember your own answer to me, when I told you how far the season was elapsed and that I dared not permit our vessels to be at sea. You told me that you only wanted to light the fire before the monsoon and that when the monsoon was over we might finish our work. After all this how greatly must I be surprised to find that the first place attacked was Suvarndurg, the second strongest place Tuláji has, and that instead of a Marátha army Rámájipant had only a few sepoys out of the vessels, and that Náropant instead of obeying any orders from Rámájipant or our Commodore, as I was promised he should, was on shore with 300 sepoys in a garden out of harm's way, and would not obey anybody's orders. Can any man deny one word of this and is it not all true? If it is, how can I act at present?

You talk of taking Ratnágiri and Vijaydurg (Gheria) as if it were the month of Oct[illegible] instead of the last of April. I tell you plainly that these places are not to be

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at this season of the year (especially Gheria), and I am greatly surprised that you should run such a risk of your fleet as to send them to Ratnágiri at this time; for should it be even as you say that Tuláji is in a panic and all his vessels hauled up, when he knows that our vessels have returned to Bombay, may he not put his vessels in the water and come and attack yours, when I greatly fear you would find him too hard for them? In my opinion it would be prudent to secure what you have got, and before the rains are over we can form a plan of operations which if your people will observe with more punctuality may be successful. But then we must not have our fleets go to one part while our land army goes to another, and I should think it is well worth your attention as so great advantages will accrue to Nána as the revenues of all the conquered countries, except the single port and its dependencies of Bánkot, which is all that we have desired and you have engaged to deliver to us. And one thing I must insist on, which is, that at the delivery of Bánkot the limits be ascertained to prevent a dispute in future.

I believe as you do and make no doubt but we can take Gheria and every place belonging to Tuláji, but it must be after the rains and not before. I shall be much convinced should Samsher Bahádur be obliged to return without taking Ratnágiri, but he cannot blame me as I knew nothing of his intention of going there until Nána advised me he was gone there.

Notwithstanding all that I have already said I find myself under such apprehension for the safety of your fleet, and to show how ready I am to gratify Nána, Samsher Bahádur, and yourself that I have permitted the Commodore to return. But one of the bomb vessels having lost her topmast and sprung her mast I cannot send her, but have permitted the Commodore to take the 'Guardian' of 29-pounder guns if he meets her under his command. But as I have done a thing contrary to my own judgment in sending those ships at this season, I could not permit them to stay longer than fifteen days, nor to join in attacking any place but Ratnágiri."

Signed and delivered the following instructions to Commodore William James :—

"Sir,—The Nána, his brother Samsher Bahádur and Rámájipant being all extremely pressing to have you to assist them in the taking of Ratnágiri, you are hereby ordered to make the best of your way, taking the 'Swallow' and 'Viper' under your command, and in case you meet the 'Guardian,' you are to take her also under your command. As the fair season is so near elapsed we would not have you stay at Ratnágiri longer than the 15th May, unless you should have very fair weather, and you think that by staying 48 hours the Márathás may thereby be enabled to make any considerable advantage. But longer you are not to stay on any account, and should the weather permit you, to put to sea directly, and not run any risk of the ships.

As the swell at this season may make the success of your bombs very precarious, we permit you to land the mortars and their apparatus with the proper officer if you think the Marátha army is sufficient to protect them. We have to only add our best wishes for your success and are,

Your loving friends,
RICHARD BOURCHIER.
JAMES FOULIS.
THOMAS BYFELD.
WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.
JOHN SPENCER.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

"Bombay Castle, 29th April 1756."

EXPEDITION AGAINST GHERIA.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 1st December 1755.

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble Richard Bourchier, Esq., President and Governor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Clive.	Charles Crommelin.
Sir James Foulis, Bart.	John Shencer.

Samuel Hough.

Read and approved our consultation of the 7th ultimo.

It not being in our power to proceed any further in regard to the expedition against the French and their allies in Deccan and Arcot, the President acquaints the Committee that he has conferred with Admiral Watson concerning the design against Gheria, which the Committee appointed last season per "Hardwicke" were instructed to undertake in conjunction with the Maráthás, and he has learnt from the Admiral that if he assists therein with His Majesty's squadron, a clause in his instructions obliges him to stipulate that our hon'ble masters shall make good what ammunition may be expended and that the men-of-war shall be re-fitted in case of damage, which as such a force shall be a means of our reducing it with greater ease, he gave his word of honour to the Admiral those conditions should be complied with, and which the Committee unanimously approve and confirm.

R. BOURCHIER.
CHAS. CROMMELIN.
JAMES FOULIS.
J. SPENCER.
SAM. HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, Tuesday, 9th December 1755.

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble Richard Bourchier, Esq., President and Governor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Clive.	Charles Crommelin.
Sir James Foulis, Bart.	John Spencer.

Samuel Hough.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 1st instant.

The President acquaints the Committee that he summoned this meeting in order to settle the command of the troops to be sent on the expedition against Gheria, as he has remarked that Colonel Clive is one appointed by the hon'ble the Secret Committee to command in case of our proceeding on their plan against the French and their allies in the Deccan and Arcot, and that in the supplement to their commands under the 26th March last, which is now read, they are pleased to mention that they think it improper that Sir James Foulis should be absent from the island during the unsettled state of affairs with the French in Europe; and Colonel Clive making a tender of his service, which he says he thinks is but his duty on this occasion as well as any other, from the Hon'ble Company's having obtained him a superior commission to Sir James Foulis; and he on the other hand urging his opinion that the above-mentioned clause was designed to prevent his absence to so great a distance as the other coast only, and that the command pro-

perly belongs to him as eldest officer on this establishment, and that giving Colonel Clive the preference, who, he thinks, was ordered here purposely on account of the other expedition, will very much injure his reputation, to decide which debate the President asks the opinion of the several members whether from the purport of the Secret Committee's commands Sir James Foulis should be absent from the island at this juncture, who unanimously agree that he ought not, and therefore the Committee accept Colonel Clive's offer, but Sir James Foulis declares his dissent, desiring to deliver in a letter with his reasons for it, which is agreed to.

R. BOURCHIER.
CHAS. CROMMELIN.
JAMES FOULIS.
J. SPENCER.
SAM. HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1756.

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President and Governor.

Admiral CHARLES WATSON.	Admiral GEORGE POCOCK.
Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT CLIVE.	CHARLES CROMMELIN.
Sir JAMES FOULIS, Bart.	SAMUEL HOUGH.

JOHN SPENCER (indisposed).

Read and approved our last consultation of the 19th ultimo.

The President having, conformably to the Secret Committee's instructions, requested Admirals Watson and Pocock to give their advice in respect to the affairs coming under consideration, they take their seats accordingly.

He then informed the Committee that Rear-Admiral Watson in consequence of the assurance he had given him that the Hon'ble Company shall make good what ammunition may be expended, and refit His Majesty's ships in case of their sustaining any damage in attacking Gheria, agreeably to consultation of the 1st ultimo, had agreed to proceed with the squadron under his command to act in conjunction with the Maráthás; and it being the opinion of the President and Mr. Samuel Hough that there is depth enough at low water to admit of His Majesty's capital ships going sufficiently near the batteries to make a breach, and the Committee unanimously agreeing that by embarking the detachment of His Majesty's Royal Regiment of artillery, together with such of the Hon'ble Company's forces as can be spared, and the Marátha army investing the place at the same time, that the attacking of Gheria with such a force will be attended with the greatest prospect of success,—Admiral Watson now present, in obedience of His Majesty's instructions to him, dated the 2nd March 1754, agrees (for the public good and the Hon'ble Company's particular benefit) to undertake this service, and consents to proceed on the

expedition with His Majesty's squadron and the Hon'ble Company's marine force[1] as soon as they can be got ready for the sea and everything else necessary provided.

The Committee then taking into consideration the necessary measures for that purpose come to the following resolution :—

That the troops to be employed embark on His Majesty's squadron and the Hon'ble Company's vessels as may be most convenient.

Admirals Watson and Pocock, Colonel Clive and Mr. Hough are appointed a Committee for transacting all affairs relative to the Hon'ble Company, but in case they are equally divided on any point, the former to have a casting voice, and should the enemy offer to treat and his terms be accepted, the capitulation to be signed by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, and if the latter should not act on shore, by the Admiral alone.

Mr. Watson representing that it is usual for the artillery, all stores in general, and other effects whatsoever which are taken from any enemy to be divided among the captors according to their several ranks, the Committee are to settle this affair in the best manner they can with Rámájipant, the Maratha General Officer, as by the President and former Committee's agreement with him previous to the arrival of His Majesty's squadron it was stipulated the artillery and stores should be given up to the Maráthás, but in case the Committee are not able to prevail on him to decline it, the amount to be made good to the captors by the Hon'ble Company; and the Admiral acquainting us that he must in consequence of His Majesty's instructions to him be supplied with what men, stores and other requisites he may want for the expedition, it is unanimously agreed to.

It being necessary the following officers should be appointed to serve on the expedition, viz., a Judge Advocate, Aide-de-Camp, Commissary of the Train, an Adjutant, Quarter Master, two Conductors, also a Military Paymaster and Commissary of the Provisions, with the usual allowances, the Committee acquiesce therein.

Colonel Clive representing that the bedding allowed by the Hon'ble Company in England to three companies of His Majesty's artillery is entirely worn out, ordered that

[1] *State of the Marine Force.*

Ships' Names.	Number of Seamen.	Number of Military.	Total number of Men.	Number and size of their Guns.	Number of Mortars.	Number of Coehorns.	Number of Shells for each Mortar.	Number of Shells for each Coehorn.
Ship "Protector"	160	40	200	20 12 20 4	Ms	..	..	..
Ship "Revenge"	130	31	161	20 9 20 9	1 of 8 1 of 8	..	..	..
"Bombay" Grab	130	31	161	20 9	..	..	..	..
Ship "Guardian"	130	31	161	20 9	1 of 10	2	..	..
"Drake" Ketch	74	24	98	14 6 12 4	1 of 8 1 of 8	2	..	..
"Viper" do.	40	18	60	12 4	..	2	..	..
A Ketch	42	18	60	12 4	1 of 10	2	..	..
"Dispatch" Ketch	96	18	54	12 0 8 4	..	2	..	..
"Triumph" Pinkn	36	18	54	8 4	..	2	..	..
"Content", Sloop	28	18	46	1 2 6 2	..	2	..	..
"Dolphin", Gallivat	32	16	48	1 2 6 2	..	2	..	..
"Shark", do.	32	16	48	1 2 6 2	..	1	..	..
"Swallow", do.	20	11	31	4 1 4 1	..	2	..	..
"Fox", do.	20	11	31	4 1 4 1	..	1	..	..
"Tyger", Schooner	20	11	31	4 1 4 1	..	1	..	..
"Phœnix", Sloop	20	11	31	4 1 4 1	..	1	..	..
"Fly", Gallivat	20	11	31	4 1 4 1	..	..	..	..
"Swift", do.	16	11	23	4 1	..	..	..	..
			1,329		6	21		

N.B.—Twenty fishing boats with sixteen oars and a swivel gun mounted in the bow of each and as many more without guns as may be thought requisite.

the Military Paymaster furnish them with quilts in the same manner as our military, which Sir James Foulis is to see complied with as soon as possible.

The Superintendent reporting that he has got the "Hardwicke" and "Lively" ready for store and hospital vessels, likewise twenty fishing boats for disembarking men, the same is approved.

R. BOURCHIER.
CHAS. CROMMELIN.
JAMES FOULIS.
J. SPENCER.
S. HOUGH.

Instructions to Colonel ROBERT CLIVE and Captain SAMUEL HOUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—We think it highly necessary to give you some instructions for your guidance in such occurrences as may probably happen, and as for anything else that may regard the Hon'ble Company's interest in the prosecution of the present intended expedition, which we cannot now recollect, we leave entirely to your discretion.

Should Tuláji A'ngria be taken prisoner, we think it highly necessary that he should be brought to Bombay to be disposed of here as thought proper.

It is highly probable that after the reduction of Gheria, Admiral Watson will think proper to return to Bombay, or the other coast; but as our engagements with the Maráthás are that we shall in conjunction with them destroy all Tuláji A'ngria's fortifications, it is our orders that your whole force, in conjunction with the Maráthás, do proceed and attack every one of his forts or castles near the sea, which, when taken, are by our agreement to be delivered to the Maráthás with all their artillery and ammunition.

As you know that the Admirals have insisted that all artillery and military stores are the property of the captors, and that we have agreed with them, that in case Rámájipant will not give that point up, that the Company are to pay the Admirals and other captors the value of them, you are to use all persuasive means to induce Rámájipant to make the captors such an allowance for the military stores as they shall agree for and be satisfied with, to prevent disputes afterwards.

Herewith you have a copy of the articles of agreement with the Maráthás previous to our entering into this war in conjunction with them, which has been complied with punctually on our side, but in our opinions not so punctually on theirs. They have delivered Bánkot and Himatgar to us, but to this hour have not settled the limits we are to have, which, we think, they will readily comply with in case the fort or castle at Gheria is not immediately delivered up to them. There is a place called Harasure (Hâreshvar) contiguous to Mandava, on the north side of Marcarry river, which it is absolutely necessary we should have, though not stipulated in the articles, which we would have you insist shall be within our limits. There is a pagoda or small hill there, which probably may be held in veneration by them, and they may be permitted the liberty of going to it, but no right of territory must be allowed them within our limits, nor can they pretend to any right of their own, as it is a conquered country from Tuláji A'ngria.

It is proper to inform you that our principal inducements for pitching upon this port, in preference to any other in the conquered countries of Tuláji A'ngria, were not from any desire of more territory, but first from its close connection with the Siddi's country, from whence we got our chief supply of horned cattle for the supply of both the island and marine, which the

Maráthás, by daily growing more formidable, would exclude us from, and the Siddi knowing our necessities has sometimes treated us with great insolence. In the next place, it had formerly a considerable sort of trade before A'ngria conquered that country, from the advantageous situation and command of Marcarry river, which runs far up into the country, and has a communication with many considerable cities, as we are informed. But should you be convinced of any other ports having the same advantages or more, and that is more commodious for shipping in any distress from bad weather, or anything else, we empower you to stipulate with the Marátha General Rámájipant for an exchange; but that both you and we may have an opportunity of being convinced of the reality of such advantages, you may leave the confirmation of such article to us.

It is probable that Tuláji A'ngria may offer to capitulate, and possibly offer a sum of money; but you are to consider that this fellow is not on a footing with any prince in the known world, he being a pirate in whom no confidence can be put, not only taking, burning and destroying ships of all nations, but even the vessels belonging to the Natives, which have his own passes, and for which he has annually collected large sums of money. Should he offer any sum of money, it must be a very great one that will pay us for the many rich ships he has taken (which we can't enumerate), besides the innumerable other small vessels; but we well remember the "Charlotte" bound from hence to China, belonging to Madras; the "William" belonging to Bombay, from Bengal; the "Severn", a Bengal freight ship for Bassorah, value nine or ten lákhs of rupees; the "Derby", belonging to the Hon'ble Company, with the Grab "Restoration," value Rs. 5,22,743-4-6; the Sloop "Pilot" and the "Augusta"; also the "Dadaboy" from Surat, "Rose" from Mangalore, Grab "Anne" from Gombroon, "Benjimolly" from the Malabár Coast, and "Futte Dowlat" from Mascat. Add to all these the vast expense the Hon'ble Company has been obliged to be at, to support a marine force to protect their trade, at between three and four lákhs of rupees per annum, for a series of years past. All these damages, we think, he cannot make good, and if he could, we can't see what security he can give for performance of articles; so that upon the whole we think it will be a general good to the world that he be entirely rooted out, and if he survives the attack of Gheria, and should be taken prisoner, that you bring him to Bombay. For should he fall into the Maráthás' hands they may be induced, from what motive we can't know, to release him, and he may again become more powerful and mischievous villain than he has been already; and we all know that he and his ancestors have for a series of years supported themselves solely by rapine and the plundering of industrious merchants.

In case any accident should happen to Lieutenant-Colonel Clive, we order that Major John Chalmers shall command all the Hon'ble Company's troops employed on this service.

Should time permit, after your reducing all Tuláji A'ngria's forts, we recommend to you rooting out the Málvans, who have lately annoyed the trade very much, or settle affairs with them, as you think most conducive to the general welfare.

We consign you twenty thousand rupees to defray any charges which may be incurred, and have appointed Mr. Michael Pope to act as your Secretary and Military Paymaster, who embarks with the treasure on the "Hardwicke" storeship.

We are,

Your loving friends,

RICHARD BOURCHIER.
ROBERT CLIVE.
CHARLES CROMMELIN.
JAMES FOULIS.
JOHN SPENCER.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1756.

Bombay Castle, February 1756.

Saturday, 7th.—At 8 this morning the squadron under Rear-Admiral Watson in the "Kent", on which Messrs. Hough and Clive embarked, with several of the Hon'ble Company's vessels, sailed to join those off Gheria in order to proceed on the expedition.

Wednesday, 18th.—Came in an express boat by which the President received a letter from Admiral Watson acquainting him with the agreeable news of the surrender of Gheria as entered hereafter.

Letter from Admiral Watson to the President.

"Kent", in Gheria Harbour, 14th February 1756.

Sir,—I can only now acquaint you that I arrived with the squadron the 11th instant in the evening off Gheria and came to an anchor, when I was informed that Tuláji Á'ngria was actually treating with the Maráthás in order to surrender the place to them. I therefore thought no time should be lost, and accordingly sent a summons to him the next morning to surrender the town and fort to me; but not receiving an answer in the time proposed, and finding the Maráthás were trifling with us, I weighed with the squadron at 1 o'clock and ran into the harbour; and as they thought proper to fire at the ships as they passed by the batteries, as soon as we were placed, we began such a fire upon them as I believe they never saw before, and which soon silenced their batteries and fire from their grabs.

A little after 4 o'clock a shell fell into the "Restoration"[1], which set her on fire, and very soon after Ángria's whole fleet was on fire, and they are all destroyed.

As I suspected they would probably let in the Maráthás, I landed all the troops that night to get between the town and them, and indeed I found what I suspected to be true, for Tuláji had sent orders to his brother-in-law, who commanded in the town, upon no account to let the English come in.

Yesterday morning I sent another message to the Commandant, that if he did not in an hour's time deliver up the place and let the English march in, I would renew my attack, and he must expect no quarter. He begged I would wait till the next morning, for that it was not in his power to deliver up the place without Tuláji's permission, which he has sent for.

As I found they were still trifling with me to gain time that the Maráthás might get into the town before us, I renewed the attack about 4 in the afternoon, and in about twenty minutes they flung out a flag of truce.

I insisted that our troops should be let in and their colours hauled down, but as I found they did not comply with this demand, I found myself obliged to renew the attack again, when they very soon after called out for mercy, being near enough to hear them call, for at low water the "Kent" was aground. By this you may see we had nothing to spare.

Captain Forbes with sixty men marched into the fort last night and took possession of the place and we hoisted an English flag, and this morning the whole body of English forces marched in.

I have appointed Rámájipant to meet me on board this afternoon, as he is desirous of speaking with me, but I shall tell him I will not let a Marátha come into the town till they have delivered Tuláji into my hands, being persuaded they will otherwise ill-use the poor man, and all his family I am told have begged not to be prisoners to the Maráthás.

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[1] The "Restoration" was an English ship which had been captured by Angria.

Our loss on the whole has been but very few men, and no material accident to the ships, except the loss of the "Tyger's" bowsprit.

I have nothing further to add, but only to wish you joy of our success, and to desire the favour you will order the "Shetham" to call off here, as I should not only be glad to send despatches home to England, but also a plan of the place.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES WATSON.

To RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1756.

The President despatched an express boat with the following answer to Rear-Admiral Watson at Gheria:—

"To
CHARLES WATSON, ESQUIRE.

SIR,—Yesterday I had the pleasure of receiving your letter with the agreeable news of the surrender of Gheria, on which give me leave to congratulate you with the greatest sincerity. I am concerned to hear that the Maráthás attempted to act so double a part, but I am greatly rejoiced to find that you did not give them time to put any of their pernicious schemes in execution.

I am greatly rejoiced to hear that Tuláji's whole fleet is destroyed, which will be a sure means of preventing any other villain infesting the seas with those which would have fallen to the Maráthás' share.

I hope that on the interview with Rámáji he will hear reason and deliver Tuláji to you, for I think they are not to be trusted with the keeping of him, as they would most certainly let him go for a sum of money, if he has any left, and I hope you have put that out of his power, on which give me leave to congratulate you.

The Maráthás have been so far from complying with their engagements with us that they have not to this hour appointed any body to settle our limits at Victoria, and I have received advice from Surat that three Dutch ships were to sail a few days ago from thence for Bassein with Mynheer Crownemberg to settle at Bassein, the Maráthás having actually contracted with the Dutch for a quantity of goods. For these reasons, should Gheria still be in your hands, I must request that the place be not delivered up to them till Tuláji is delivered to you and every article of our agreement complied with by them.

The 'Shetham' shall have orders to attend you for your despatches for Europe.

I am, with regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
RICHARD BOURCHIER.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1756".

Bombay Castle, February 1756.

Thursday, 26th.—Late this evening Mr. Samuel Hough returned from Gheria on the Grab "Bombay" to acquaint the President with the situation of affairs there.

Bombay Castle, March 1756.

Monday, 1st.—The President despatched an express boat with the following letters to Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive at Gheria:—

"To

CHARLES WATSON, ESQUIRE.

SIR,—Captain Hough did not arrive here till the 26th at night, being much indisposed, but is on the mending hand.

I am greatly rejoiced to find that you have not delivered the fort of Gheria to the Maráthás, which had you done, there is great reason to believe that they would not have complied with their part of the agreement with the Hon'ble Company.

I have had a vast deal of impertinence from Rámájipant's Diván, but I am in hopes that I have brought him to reason at last, and he will go down to Rámájipant on the 4th instant, to endeavour to make him comply with some articles we are about agreeing to, the substance of which is, that they are to leave us in the quiet possession of Gheria and its dependencies, and we are to return them Fort Victoria and Tuláji's family; and they oblige themselves that neither Tuláji nor his family shall be maltreated nor have any residence within twenty *kos* of the sea.

Should you think proper to quit Gheria before these affairs are settled, I must request that you will leave such a garrison of the Company's troops in the fort as may be judged necessary, and bring the King's three companies of the train with you, and leave also 'Protector', 'Revenge', 'Guardian' and 'Viper' with three gallivats, and to bring all the rest of the vessels along with you.

I shall be obliged for advice of your intention of quitting the place by an express boat, that I may send proper orders and a Company's servant to settle matters with the Maráthás after your departure.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
RICHARD BOURCHIER.

Parel, 1st March 1756."

"To

COLONEL ROBERT CLIVE.

SIR,—You had heard from me soon after Captain Hough's arrival the 26th ultimo at night, but I have been amused by Rámájipant's Divan all this time about our exchanging Fort Victoria for Gheria, and they are to have Tuláji and his family, on conditions that they are not to

permit him to have any place within twenty *kos* of the sea. This proposal he made me four days ago, but flew off of his own accord under pretence that they should have half the plunder. It is needless to tell you the plague and fatigue I have had with him, but hope I have fixed him at last, but he won't go down to Rámáji till the 4th, when I will send the 'Bombay' Grab with him, and probably a Company's servant to take charge till Mr. Price can arrive from Victoria.

As it is probable that Mr. Watson will not care to stay so long as the Maráthás may be a spinning out this treaty, I have desired him that he will leave a sufficient garrison of the Company's military to take care of the place and bring the three companies of the King's train up here; also that he will leave the 'Protector', 'Revenge', 'Guardian' and 'Viper' with three gallivats, and to bring all the rest of the vessels up, as we shall be in want of them.

Could I be sure that you would stay till these affairs are settled, it would be needless to send any other Company's servant till Mr. Price goes to receive the charge of the place, as I think they are willing to part with it. I shall be glad of as speedy answer as possible to this letter, which will oblige,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD BOURCHIER.

Parel, 1st March 1756."

DIARY OF CAPTAIN HOUGH, MARINE SUPERINTENDENT.

Monday 2nd February 1756.—Agreeably to the request of Admiral Watson met him on board His Majesty's ship "Tyger" this day, when we came to the following resolution in regard to the distribution of such effects as shall be taken at Gheria.

At a Council of War, held on board His Majesty's ship "Tyger" in Bombay Harbour this 2nd day of February 1756, to agree and settle the distribution of all such effects as shall be taken at Gheria either by sea or land—

CHARLES WATSON, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red and Commander-in-Chief, President.

GEORGE POCOCK, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the White.	Captain HENRY SPEKE.
Captain THOMAS KNOWLES.	Captain JOHN HARRISON.
Captain THOMAS LATHAM.	Colonel CLIVE.
	Major CHALMERS.

Captain SKEDDEY.

Captain SAMUEL HOUGH, Superintendent of the East India Company's Marine.

Having duly considered on a method to distribute all such money as may be taken or raised from effects that may be found at Gheria, it is hereby agréed to spread the whole sum between the sea and land forces both in King's and Company's service in the following manner:—

One-eighth to be divided between the flag officers, as the King's proclamation directs.

Two-eighths to be divided between Colonel Clive, Major Chalmers, and the Captains of His Majesty's ships; but in consideration that Colonel Clive will command-in-chief the land forces, in case they are employed ashore, Rear-Admiral Watson consents to give the Colonel such a part of his share as will make it equal to Rear-Admiral Pocock's.

One-eighth to be divided between the Lieutenant and Masters of His Majesty's ships, Land Captains, Aide-de-Camp, Judge Advocate, Commissary of Stores, and Commanders

of the Company's armed vessels; but in consideration of the great numbers of officers of class, and as it is not thought reasonable that the black people employed on this expedition should share in the same proportion as the Europeans, but only that they should have half that proportion, this being the constant custom of sharing prize money between the Europeans and black people in the Company's service, it is therefore agreed that the other half shall be added to the one-eighth allotted to this class.

One-eighth to be divided between the Lieutenants, Ensigns, Adjutants, Quarter-Masters, Chaplains and Surgeons in the land service, Warrant Officers and Mates of His Majesty's ships and Lieutenants in the Company's armed ships and vessels.

One-eighth to be divided between the Petty Officers of His Majesty's ships, Deputy Commissary of Stores, Surgeons, Mates, Conductors, Serjeants, Corporates and Bombardiers, Gunners, Boatswain and Carpenters of the Company's armed vessels and Masters of their gallivats.

Two-eighths to be divided between the common men in general, both in the sea and land service.

In case any person is killed or dies during any action or siege where a capture is made, either at sea or land, his executors shall have the share which was allotted him according to his rank, and no officer succeeding another killed, or dying, during such action or siege shall receive more prize money than what he was entitled to by his former station.

No person whatever, whether in the land or sea service, shall share in two capacities.

CHARLES WATSON.
GEORGE POCOCK.
THOMAS KNOWLES.
THOMAS LATHAM.
HENRY SPEKE.
JOHN HARRISON.
ROBERT CLIVE.
JOHN CHALMERS.
JOHN SKEDDEY.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

Saturday, 7th.—Weighed from Bombay with the fleet, and stood to the southward, when we met with Rámji Parbhu in a Marátha gallivat, who said he had a letter for Governor Bourchier, but that his orders from Rámájipant were to return to him again in case he met our fleet at sea, upon which he was immediately despatched to Jaygad, where he said Rámáji was. This afternoon received letters from Governor Bourchier, advising that Tuláji was treating with the Maráthás, and on discoursing with the Admiral found he was determined to proceed against Gheria, whether the Maráthás joined him or not.

Sunday, 8th.—At day-light saw two sail to the S.-W., which proved to be the Grab "Bombay" and Onore "Drake", whose commanders, agreeably to their orders, put themselves under the Admiral's command, and we were soon after joined by the Sloop "Content" and gallivats from Fort Victoria, whose masters likewise did the same. Returned the boat back to Bombay which brought the letters yesterday.

Monday, 9th.—At sun-rise this morning being near Fort Victoria they saluted the Admiral with a number of guns, which he returned with fifteen. Sent the Grab "Bombay" ahead of the fleet to Jaygad with a letter to Rámájipant.

Tuesday, 10th.—As we stood to the southward looked into Ante Gheria, but saw nothing there.

Wednesday, 11th.—Saw our cruisers at anchor off Rájápur with several Marátha grabs and gallivats in show of them. At midnight we anchored a little way without the Bridgewater, when Captain Martin came aboard and acquainted us that the Maráthás had taken Rájápur Fort with the loss of about three hundred men, most of which were blown up by a magazine's taking fire; but some say it was purposely set on fire by the Governor when he found his people were corrupted and would not defend the fort. When the sea wind set in we weighed and ran nearer in shore. At 4 P.M. Rámájipant came aboard the Admiral and told him, if we would have a little patience, the fort would surrender without our firing a gun, for that Tuláji had sent and desired to treat with him, which he had refused to do without our permission, and said he would bring Tuláji, or some other proper person, the next morning by 8 o'clock to treat with us in regard to giving up the place, though at the same time he had the assurance to offer me any sum of money I could name on condition I could persuade the Admiral to desist commencing hostilities till they should deliver up the fort.

Thursday, 12th.—Rámájipant, instead of coming off this morning agreeably to his promise, sent the Governor of Chaul aboard about 10 o'clock, with an excuse that he could not possibly come himself till the evening, which in reality was only a pretence to put off our beginning the attack, for he was then treating with Tuláji's officers to deliver up the fort to him on certain conditions, the consequences of which I took care to represent to the Admiral in its proper light, which made him determine to run in and begin the attack as soon as the sea and wind would permit. About 1 P.M. sea wind setting in, the Admiral made a signal for the fleet to weigh and stood into Gheria harbour. At 2 o'clock the enemy fired; the "Revenge" returned it about 7 minutes after. At 10 minutes past 2 made the signal to engage, loosed our top gallant sails, and made the "Tyger's" signal to set the same sail the Admiral had, which was obeyed. At 15 minutes past 2 took in top gallant sails; about 16 minutes the "Tyger" furled top gallant sails, sent a message to Captain Latham to haul up more and make more sail. Hauled down the yellow flag.

At 20 minutes past 2 the "Revenge" anchored, and the "Tyger" began to fire.

At 21 minutes past 2 the "Tyger" hoisted her jib and maintop mast, stay sail, and at 22 minutes having loosened top gallant sails we began to fire.

At 24 minutes past 2 made the signal for the "Tyger's" closer engaging.

At 25 minutes past 2 braced our yards one way, and the other, the other, to keep astern of the "Tyger".

At 44 minutes past 2 by the "Tyger's" coming to an anchor, our ship having little way, and the tide taking her quarter, we fell with our stern on board her, and carried away her bowsprit end, but she veering soon cleared each other.

At 46 minutes past 2 made the singal for anchoring, and at 55 minutes sent orders to the "Guardian" to slip and get out of our way.

At 3 o'clock we swung and brought our larboard side to bear.

At ¼ past 3 sent orders to the "Guardian" to leave off firing, being too far off.

At 31 minutes past 3 sent a message to Captain Latham to direct his whole fire at the N.-E. angle of the fort.

At 46 minutes past 3 made the signal for all pinnaces and barges manned and armed.

At 24 minutes past 4 o'clock made the signal for the squadron to cease firing.

At 25 minutes past 4 one of the grabs was set on fire and blew up, and they all took fire by her falling on board them.

At 29 minutes past 4 having laid a warp in shore, began to heave, and at ½ past 4 anchored under the "Cumberland's" stern.

At 35 minutes past 4 made the signal and began to engage again.

At ½ past 5 o'clock the fort was on fire.

At 35 minutes past 5 made a signal to cease firing.

At 50 minutes past 5 sent the "Bridgewater's" ten-oared boat to a sloop up the harbour, who made a signal.

At ½ past 7 o'clock the Colonel, with the troops, disembarked.

At 50 minutes past 8 o'clock Colonel Clive having landed above the fort about half a mile, burnt two blue lights (a signal agreed on) as a confirmation that all were friends that had appeared upon the hill in the afternoon.

Friday, 13th.—At ¾ past 7 A.M. made the signal for all Lieutenants to order the line of battle ships and "Protector" to warp in, and only to fire their lower tier to batter in breach.

At 10 A.M. sent a flag of truce to the Commandant of the fort, who returned at ½ past 12.

At ½ past 12 P.M. sent the frigates, barges and pinnaces, manned and armed, in pursuit of some vessels up the harbour employed in warping close in.

At 45 minutes past 3 made the signal to engage, which the "Kent", "Cumberland", "Tyger", "Salisbury", "Protector" and bomb vessels immediately obeyed.

At 55 minutes past 3 the little magazine in the fort blew up.

At 4 minutes past 4 made the signal to cease firing, the fort having flung out a flag of truce, sent an officer on shore to treat with the Commandant.

At 55 minutes past 4 the officer returned without the enemy's surrendering.

At 5 o'clock made the signal and began to engage again.

At 20 minutes past 5 made the signal and ceased firing on an officer's coming from the fort, with proposals, which were agreed to, and an officer sent on shore to take possession of the fort.

At 23 minutes past 6 P.M. the flag in the fort was struck, and an officer with 60 men marched into the fort and took possession.

At 36 minutes past 6 English colours were hoisted at the fort.

Saturday, 14th.—This morning Colonel Clive with all the land forces marched into the fort, despatched away an express boat with advices to the Hon'ble Richard Bourchier, Esq., President and Governor of Bombay, of our having taken Gheria and burnt all Angria's fleet, which consisted of the "Restoration", eight ketch grabs, and two large three-mast grabs on the stocks ready for launching, besides a great number of small craft.

Sunday, 15th.—To-day despatched a boat to Tellicherry, advising the Chief and Factors there of our success, and desired them if the "Pelham" had not left the coast to acquaint the Court of Directors with the purport of my letter. Rámájipant came aboard the Admiral and desired Maratha colours might be hoisted on the fort as well as ours, and that he might send some of his people into the fort. The former request was agreed to, but the latter I rejected, as they had not fired a gun or given us the least assistance towards the taking it, but had acted a quite different part than was agreed on by the treaty. Having made use of all the methods he could

think of for the place to be delivered up to him without any regard to us, and when he found he could not obtain his ends, he even tempted our own officers (who were lodged with a party of men within a hundred and fifty yards of the fort) by offering them a lákh of rupees to let his people pass our sentinels in order to get into the fort before us, which they rejected in a proper manner, and told him they would immediately fire upon him and his people if they did not retire, which they thought proper to do upon our people being ordered to present their firelocks. He after that found means to convey a letter to the Governor of the fort, requesting him not to give up the fort or suffer English colours to be hoisted on any consideration whatever. This the Governor affirms to be truth, and says he is ready to declare it upon oath in the most solemn manner. It seems that Tuláji went out of his fort to treat with Kondáji Mánkar (the Marátha General), when they seized his person and wanted to oblige him to deliver up the fort to them, which certainly would have been the consequence, had not the attack been made when it was, and our troops landed, which cut off all manner of communication between them and the fort. Upon Rámájipant's desiring to have the fort delivered to him I demanded that Tuláji A'ngria might be first delivered us in order to his being sent to Bombay, which he said he could not comply with, as Kondáji Mánkar (the Marátha General) had given his oath, he could not deliver him into our hands. However I look upon this as a pretence only, for the Governor of the fort and all Tuláji's family requested, as a very particular favour, that they might not be delivered up to the Maráthás, for which reason I desired the whole might be referred to the Hon'ble Richard Bourchier, Esq., President, and Members of the Select Committee of Bombay. Since our taking possession of the fort large sums of money and great quantities of all sorts of goods have been found, and it is reported Tuláji has secreted a great deal of treasure in the fort, and made away with those poor wretches who had assisted in burying of it.

Monday, 16th.—Every day hitherto has been productive of some new discoveries of treasure, plates and jewels, &c.

Tuesday, 17th.—It being agreed that I should proceed to Bombay in order to state the whole proceedings to the Hon'ble the President and Members of the Select Committee, that they might better judge of the same and issue their orders in such a manner as they might think most proper for the interest of our hon'ble employers, the Grab "Bombay" is ordered to hold herself in readiness to sail.

Wednesday, 18th.—Captain Keble having received the Admiral's orders to receive me on board and make the best of his way for Bombay, I accordingly left the "Kent" and embarked on board the grab.

Thursday, 19th.—The land wind coming off we weighed and put to sea bound for Bombay.

Thursday, 26th.—After a tedious passage of eight days we arrived here and made a report of our transactions (as above set forth) to the Hon'ble the President and Select Committee.

SAMUEL HOUGH,
Superintendent.

Translate of a Letter from NA'NA, dated 21st July, and received the 30th of the same month, 176

After compliments.

I have received your friendly letter, the purport of which is, that the fort of Gh[illegible] shall be delivered as soon as our agreement is complied with, and that at present you ca[illegible] bring

your people up on account of the season; that after the cocoanuts[1] are hove in the sea you shall send your ships for them. That on my arrival at Poona you would send your gentlemen to me to settle every thing. That as Gheria has a good harbour for large ships (which Bánkot has not), you proposed to change Bánkot for Gheria and be barrier between us and the Portuguese; but if this was not liked, you are ready to deliver up Gheria as soon as our agreement is complied with, and as soon as your ships are able to go. Bájipant and Jiváji Nánji have likewise fully written me, but the war which I made with Angria was to get Gheria, so consider how it would look if I was to deliver that place to you, and which is far from our agreement. As for the Portuguese, I am sure if we both join together we can demolish any power of theirs, for which reasons there was no need to have had so many embarrassments about them. Now you say it is an improper time, but there is ill from its being an improper time. Your Honor and I are hearty friends, so what disadvantage would there be to you should you deliver the fort and order your people to live in the town. I could send those people by land, giving them what is necessary. On considering the above, let an order be issued out to deliver the fort, as also send the gentlemen to me at Poona, where I arrived the 20th instant, that the ill which has arisen in our friendship may at once be taken off.

Translate of a Paper enclosed in the above Letter.

By our long friendship several great businesses of confidence have been finished and the friendship settled between the King of England and us was duly cultivated, because of all Europeans the English are people of their honor and word. What they speak the same they do, an instance of which is that the Governor of Durmápatam and Mahomet Ally Khán of Trichinapoly had an agreement and an alliance settled between them which was fully complied with, in so much that the English by expending their money, ammunition, people, &c., made Mahomet Ally Khán victorious. I reckon your Honor an Englishman as well as him, and I keep my eye to what capitulations are made with the King of England. Gheria is a place belonging to this kingdom; I therefore to get that place and demolish your enemy did open a war and ruin him. Nevertheless it is to my great surprise I see such a thing from your friendship. What had you in the world by keeping Gheria five or six months? Your Honor don't consider it well. Your Honor says that you have some trifling things to be settled, and though you had delivered the fort I would have seen them settled from the regard I have to you. The English are men of their word; it therefore was not just for them to act in this manner. However I hope now that you will by considering well the actions of the King of England, and of the other great gentlemen, comply with our agreement, by sending an order to deliver the fort to the Sarkár's people, and send the gentlemen to me, in doing which you will look well in the world, and should this not come into your heart, it shall be done as God pleases.

Translate of another Paper enclosed in the said Letter.

This is to give you good news that the Sunda Rája gave to the Sarkár one of his forts called Malingar, which the Viceroy took ill, and though my people wrote him to remain in friendship, yet he himself with 3,000 Portuguese and 3,000 sepoys, guns, mortars, &c., came there and began to fire guns, bomb-shells, &c., upon the said fort, by which one of the bulwarks took fire and blew up. They came to break the fort gate, but my people in the fort taking a strong resolution killed the Viceroy and about 200 Portuguese, and made the remainder run away. We got all their guns, &c., and the Viceroy's body.

[1] On the 13th of Shravan (September) Hindus throw cocoanuts into the sea to propitiate it. This day is called Narali Purnima or the Cocoanut Day. It is believed that the stormy weather of the monsoon ceases from that day.

To NA'NA, with all his titles.

After compliments.

I have received your friendly letter and congratulate your safe arrival at Poona, where I have long wished you to be.

I have not the least doubt of your friendship to me, and am sure that you would not desire me to do any thing for which my masters may blame me. As I have all along assured you, so I do now, that I never had any intention of keeping Gheria any longer than till our articles were complied with, which, though they may seem trifles to you, they are not so to us, and in particular the Dutch trade being stopped, which you assured me should not only be abolished but that they should not have any intercourse with your country. And though your people may have told you that they have put an entire stop to it, I say they have not, and to this very hour large quantities of the Dutch goods are daily carried into your country. Chaukis may be set, but till some of them are punished for disobeying your orders they will not do their duty. Your people had informed you that they have delivered us Bánkot and the villages; but to convince you that they have only delivered us the fort, a little time ago Bájipant showed me the sanads for the villages, but told me, that he had orders not to deliver them unless I would previously give him an order for the delivery of Gheria. I was greatly surprised, that they should be guilty of such a blunder as to detain the sanads, which would convince you that what they had written you of having complied on their part in every respect was a downright falsity, as you would now see by their having the sanads in their possession; but as they had kept them so long, they might now keep them till I could have the pleasure of sending some of my own people to you, who are the only men in your dominions whose word and honor I can rely upon.

That I made a proposal of exchanging Bánkot for Gheria is true, but I never insisted on it, unless it had been agreeable to you; and I do assure you that it shall be delivered to you as soon as the weather will permit of my people's returning here by sea. But I hope you will excuse my being at the expense of their marching overland, which would not only be vastly inconvenient but very troublesome, and would destroy a great many of my men this rainy weather. You mistake me greatly if you imagine I have any intentions but what are honorable. No misunderstanding shall happen between you and I, as I rely entirely on your friendship and wish I could do the same on all your officers; but some of them have used both you and me very ill in misrepresenting affairs to you, which our gentlemen will convince you of when they arrive at Poona, and they will set out as soon as they can be properly prepared for this dirty rainy weather.

I know very well what has been done in the Province of Arcot by the Governors of Jevnápatam and Chimpatam on behalf of Anna Verdy Caun (Anwar-ud-din), and am sorry you should think me less an Englishman than those gentlemen, or that I have not the honor of my king and country as much at heart, which you shall always find I have, so there was no need of your writing my king about my not delivering up Gheria, when your own officers would not maintain your honor in complying with your engagements, and any, either king or private man, would have deemed me a fool to have delivered up Gheria before your engagements were fully complied with by your officers, which I dare say would have been done long ago had you not been at such a distance.

Give me leave to congratulate you on your success at Maingar, where I hear that the Viceroy lost his life by the cowardice of his soldiers running away. I believe you are misinformed as to the number of Portuguese that attacked that fort, as they have hardly that number in Goa.

I am, &c.,
R. BOURCHIER.

Bombay Castle, August 1st, 1756.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1756.

Mr. John Spencer delivered in a report of his proceedings at Poona, as entered hereafter:—

"HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—Your commands of the 2nd and 10th September having invested me with the powers to act separately with Nána in such affairs as are more immediately under the direction of the Committee, I shall in this address acquaint your Honor and Council how far the situation I found things in at Poona has enabled me to put them in execution.

On my arrival at Poona not meeting with any advices from the Select Committee at Madras or from any one employed by them, I waved as long, as I conveniently could, any discourse with Nána on the subject of my commission in hope of hearing from them, or procuring some more certain intelligence of their engagements with Salábatjang by some other channel than your Honor and Council from their advices to you were enabled to give me at my departure, but unfortunately during my whole stay at Poona I did not receive a line from them, so that like yourself I was entirely in the dark as to the particulars of their engagements. On making the necessary enquiry at Poona I found that the advice we had received at Bombay, previous to my departure, of the French having been dismissed by Salábatjang, at the instigation of Nána, was true, as was that of their having afterwards seized on Hyderabad. This intelligence I procured from Amrutráv, one of Nána's principal officers and ministers, who had the management of discarding the French from Salábatjang committed to him by Nána. From him I also learnt that though Nána's pretended motives for it was to oblige Salábatjang, to whom M. Bussy was become troublesome from the undue influence he had acquired in Salábatjang's camp, yet the real motive was the desire Nána had to remove so powerful a confederate from the Moors, the inconveniency of whose junction with them he had more than once felt to his cost in his dispute with them a few years since. For although Salábatjang relieved Nána the last season from the embarrassments he was in the southward, yet the terms of the assistance then afforded were so heavy, that I find it is thought at Poona, if Salábatjang insists on the full performance of them, it will create disturbances between them. Amrutráv also informed me, that on the news of the quarrel between the French and Salábatjang reaching the Coromandel Coast a party was sent from Pondicherry to Hyderabad under Monsr. Law, consisting of near 1,000 men, military and sepoys, of the latter about 5 or 6 hundred; that they had a skirmish on the way with the Moors, but nevertheless joined Bussy, whom Monsr. Law reconciled to the Nabob, assuring him that Bussy had been wrong, and had acted against the orders from Pondicherry, and desiring what was past might be forgotten. The French were once more in Salábatjang's pay; but that since then Salábatjang was by degrees stripping them of their influence, and in order thereto had separated from them the body of country troops that Bussy used to receive a jagair, for the maintenance of which the Nabab now pays himself, as he does the French and their own proper Pondicherry sepoys. The number of Bussy's own proper

party was, according to the best accounts I could get, about 5 or 6 hundred Europeans and military, and a few hundred sepoys, but this account I can't certainly rely on. This is the substance of what I gathered from Amrutráv and my own observation previous to my meeting with Nána on account of this business, which I delayed, as long as I possibly could, for the reason above mentioned.

At the conference I had with Nána on this occasion, were present only his own brother Rághoba, his cousin Sadoba, and Amrutráv, the officer above mentioned. I opened the conference with assuring him of the desire your Honor and Council had that the good correspondence which had so long subsisted between his family and the Hon'ble Company should be continued. And as a mark of your sincere friendship to Nána had directed me to advise him of the application that had been made to our gentlemen at Madras by Salábatjang for men, on the French having acted so treacherously by him, which I properly aggravated to Nána. I then proceeded to acquaint him that your Honour and Council were ignorant of the particulars of the treaty, but that as our gentlemen at Madras knew the friendly terms we were on with Nána's family you were fully persuaded they would not enter into any terms that might be hurtful to him and that on the first notice of this treaty you had written those gentlemen very particularly on this head, and empowered me also to explain to him what you yet knew of this affair; I then desired he would inform me clearly of his situation regarding the Moors that we might know how far his interest might be ill or well affected by such engagements of ours, which he must know were occasioned only by the perfidy of the French, who taking advantage of the discontent of particular officers about Salábatjang had acquired an influence hurtful to their benefactor. And this I urged was ever the practice of the French to make use of such opportunities as offered for their own particular advantage without regarding any engagements they might have repugnant thereto, but that such was not the custom of the English, might be seen by their faithful adherence to Mahomet Alli Khán in the worst of times. And much more I added in the conference to this purpose. Both Nána and Sadoba in reply to this related to me what had passed between the French and Salábatjang much to the same purport as I had heard from Amrutráv and others as mentioned in the foregoing part of this letter. He added that he at present was on good terms with Salábatjang; yet if the treaty I mentioned was not actually entered into, he wished it could be declined, and that such engagements for the future could be avoided by us. That he was duly sensible of the part the French had acted, but that measures were taken to prevent their influence in future. And after much discourse on this head he concluded with assuring me that he looked on the communication of the above as a sincere mark of the English friendship to his family, and that when the affair of Gheria was settled on the footing proposed, he was certain nothing could happen to interrupt our friendship. He had some knowledge of the application that had been made to Madras, but did not more than myself know whether any men would be sent from Salábatjang, but he said that he concluded Salábatjang's reconcilement to the French had rendered it useless.

We then entered upon the affairs of the Coromandel Coast introduced by Nána's asking me if the peace made there for eighteen months had been confirmed at home or not? My reply to this was a candid account of the situation of our affairs at home and abroad with regard to the French, showing also that, from the same restless disposition, the French as in India so in Europe and America they broke their faith and treaties which had obliged us to seize above 500 of their ships of trade with some of their men-of-war, and which we continued to do till we should receive satisfaction from them. But I also told him that when the last advices came away, actual war was not declared on either side. At this meeting I had not received the advice from Bombay of war being actually declared with France, and when I did, I thought it most prudent to keep it to myself till we had finished the treaty Mr. Byfeld and myself were

settling with him. I then apprised him of the nature of our dispute on the Coromandel Coast from its first rise till the conclusion of the treaty he mentioned, showing that the French spurning at the Mogal's authority had treacherously procured Navázjang to be murdered, set up pretenders in the Provinces, and by fictitious grants were assuming the right of the whole country on the Coromandel Coast to themselves. These proceedings of theirs, and a desire of supporting the Mogal's authority in the person of the Nabob of Arcot and our own privileges in trade likewise, drew us into the dispute, and that we had succeeded so far as to re-establish the Nabob, and defeat the usurper so unjustly set up by the French, but that we were so desirous of restoring peace to the country, that when most successful we still never refused to settle affairs on equitable terms, and at length concluded the treaty he mentioned. To the whole of this they were very attentive and greatly applauded the conduct of the English, and added that it was a mark of your Honor and Council's regard for him to explain this affair so clearly to him, which he said corresponded with the accounts he had received of it from time to time from the Moors and his own people.

Nána then changed the discourse to the treaty we had come to settle with him, and added that as it would be settled to our mutual satisfaction by our being at Poona, he hoped he should find the English continue as good friends to him at Bombay as the gentlemen at Madras had been to Mahomet Alli Khán. He then told me how glad he should be to have a body of our troops and artillery with him in the same manner as Mahomet Khán had. But as agreeably to your command of the 10th September I could not give him the least hopes of this, I waved it as easily as I could by assuring him that on all occasions he would find the English his firm friends, yet from the uncertain State affairs were in Europe regarding the French and as it would not be prudent to lessen our garrison, nor could your Honor and Council answer it to the Hon'ble Company, but at all times in every thing we conveniently could do, he would find the English his sincere friends. I took this opportunity of letting him know that as things between us and the French might bring on a war, in such case if they should endeavour to hurt Bassein on account of the capture of their vessels, we should afford him what assistance we could, and did not doubt of his doing the same in case of their endeavouring to prejudice us. But as we had made it a condition of the treaty that he was to send a person of distinction to Bombay to proceed to Gheria, I waved a further discussion of these points and told him your Honor and Council would fully convince Nána through that person of your friendship to his house, and thus the thing dropped.

Nána then acquainted me with his intentions of proceeding this year to the southward against Morárji, and so on to the Karnátak Provinces, and said he should be very glad that the gentlemen at Madras were apprised of it, and that in case the necessity of his affairs required his making an application to them, he might be considered as a friend to the English, and meet with assistance from them or any of our Settlements that he might be nearest to. In discoursing with him on this head I perceived he chiefly meant artillery and stores, and people to direct them. I promised him that your Honor and Council would mention this his request to Madras, but could not give him absolute assurances of men and stores, not being sufficiently apprised of their present situation on that coast. But that this he might be assured of, that the English either at Bombay, Madras or elsewhere would always show him all the friendship they consistently could, and I concluded this by letting him know I would represent it fully to your Honor and Council, and that he might be assured of your writing to Madras in a proper manner about him.

The brother Rághoba said little hitherto in the conference, but when we had finished the above, he much pressed Nána to ask your Honor and Council through me for men and artillery to assist him in his expedition against the people about Delhi. Nána accordingly applied to

me, but this I evaded as gently as I could, by representing our situation which would not admit of our parting with people especially so far. But though they there dropt the subject I thought it not impossible but they might renew their application through Govind Shivrám, the person appointed to go to Gheria. But Rágholba's request is a thing, even if we could spare men, that should be avoided, as he only wants the countenance of Europeans to assist him in plundering the Mogal's provinces, which will involve the Hon'ble Company in many difficulties, which your Honor and Council must be fully sensible of.

The foreging is the substance of what passed between Nána, Sadoba and myself; only it may be necessary to remark that during the whole I gave them not the least hopes of men or stores in the manner they requested, but the reverse from our situation regarding affairs in Europe. However on our taking leave Nána desired me to remember his requests, and added that he had also instructed Govind Shivrám, sent with us to talk with your Honor and Council about it.

It also will be necessary, if the gentlemen at Madras on Nána's going that way have occasion to apply to him, that your Honor and Council apprise them that though every thing goes in the name of Nána (or Bájiráv as they call him), yet the affairs of the government pass wholly through the hands of his cousin Sadoba, who acts as Diván, and is a man of great capacity in business, but, as you observed to us, hasty and avaricious. They should be also advised that we have secured one Amrutráv, now a general officer and counsellor of Nána's Court, a friend to the Hon'ble Company. He is always employed in what relates to affairs with Salábatjung, Moráráv, &c., to the southward, and well understands the affairs of the Coromandel Coast. They may talk very freely with him about any business they have with Nána, and he really is a man of weight there, and has an influence both with Nána and Sadoba, being always consulted by them, having been formerly secretary, but resigned it to his nephew Govind Shivrám; and he might be of use to them, being one always about the person of Nána, as an intimate friend and companion, and has been so well treated here as will dispose him to be of service to the English, but the chief thing will be to manage Sadoba properly, with whom, as I said before, the whole business of the government rests.

Thus have I given your Honor and Council a full, though perhaps tedious, narrative of the proceedings at Poona as far as they related to my separate commission which I was the rather induced to as it might be of use in future applications to the Marátha Government. What now remains is to return your Honor and Council the cipher delivered me and the papers relative to it and the Hon'ble Company's plan of operations in case their scheme had taken effect. I also return the order to Mr. De la Garde for the delivery of Gheria; finding that our making use of it would be attended with inconveniences we chose to avoid and therefore brought Govind Shivrám here for that purpose. On the whole I hope my proceedings will meet with the approval of your Honor and Council.

I am,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Bombay, 31st October 1756.

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN SPENCER.

ENGLISH EMBASSY

TO THE

MARÁTHÁS IN 1759.

ENGLISH EMBASSY TO THE MARA'THA'S IN 1759.

President and Council's Instructions to William Andrew Price.

Sir,—Nána having frequently desired the President to send a person to Poona with whom he might converse with freedom and confidence regarding our interests, and there being at this critical juncture many important affairs which require being set in a clear and just light, we (except Mr. Brabazon Ellis) have judged it necessary to appoint you to proceed thither on this service, not only as you are master of the Moors' language, understand the Maráthas pretty well, and are acquainted with many of Nána's ministers and principal officers, but likewise because the Hon'ble Secret Committee, under the 4th May 1757, ordered you to be employed in case there should be occasion to send any member of the Board inland. We shall therefore give you the following instructions:—

We expect that you will find Nána's court in great confusion and very much divided, as a difference has subsisted for some time between Nána and Sadoba, which has thrown them into parties, from which we imagine you will find many people who will profess a great friendship for the Hon'ble Company and our nation in general; but you must be very cautious who you place any confidence in. Shankroji Pant, who is disgusted by his late disgrace, and who has fallen into Sadoba's party, we believe may give you some useful intelligence; but he is a crafty old courtier, and we fear pretends to be much a friend to the English only because he has expectations of recovering some money from Surat through our interest. However we flatter ourselves he may on that account be made use of, and is certainly a very sensible man.

It is necessary to acquaint you that Nána is, or pretends to be, greatly disgusted at our not affording him any assistance to reduce Janjira and Underi, which we have great reason to believe has been much inflamed by Rámáji Pant, as he has informed him we have supplied the Siddis with ammunition and provisions from hence, and that had we not supported them, he could have taken Janjira long ago; but we would have you inform Nána that the President knew nothing of Rámáji's intentions of making war against the Siddis till he was actually set out upon that expedition, when he sent Gangádhar Pant to the President, desiring that he would order troops and vessels to assist him in reducing Janjira, which the President told him was not in his power to do for these reasons: first because the Siddis have been friends and allies to the Hon'ble Company for a long series of years, and without orders from our Hon'ble Masters he dare not break with them; and in the next place because they had in our last war with France assisted us with men and every thing in their power: and the President further assured Gangádhar Pant that had Rámáji asked his opinion before he had precipitated himself into a war with the Siddis he would have advised him to have desisted, it having been his opinion that Rámáji could not take Janjira from them. However since that time the President has had many applications to send forces to join the Maráthas and to shut this port against the Siddis, that they might be debarred provisions and ammunition from hence, but you are sensible that trade and not war is our profession, and that we never enter the latter, without it is to defend our property or to resent insulting or injurious treatment; and you are to urge that it would have been an unheard-of piece of cruelty in us to have denied the Siddis the liberty of our bázár, which is open to everybody but our enemies; and as to ammunition, it is well known that the

sale of it is absolutely forbidden and a penalty inflicted on every one who shall be detected in selling any to be carried off the island. As to the Maráthas, they have always had free access to our markets and been amply supplied from thence; even at times that not only pattamars have been stopped with letters coming to this place, but people also living under our protection actually detained with boats of firewood within Rámáji Pant's jurisdiction; and through which common artificers and labourers coming to reside here have not been permitted to pass unmolested; and even at this very time many of our inhabitants are frequently obliged to wait at Bandora till permission is obtained from Thána for their passing over Máhím River, although the royalty thereof was assigned over to our Hon'ble Masters by the last treaty concluded with Messrs. Byfeld and Spencer; and within these few days past the commanding officer of our fleet was required to appear at a *chauki* there under the command of an inferior servant to be examined by him, though that gentleman was furnished with credentials from Nána's principal officers to prevent any insults being offered through his country. We cannot imagine that Nána is acquainted with these impediments we labour under, and you are to demand that positive and effectual orders be issued to his officers to remove them for the future.

It being publicly reported that Nána has been treating with the French, and that he has offered to assist them in taking this place if they will assist him in taking Janjira and Underi, you are to try all proper means to find if there is any foundation for it; and should it prove that he has been treating with the French, you are to represent to him in the strongest and most lively terms the base ingratitude of such a proceeding so soon after the Hon'ble Company have conquered and put him in possession of all Tuláji Angria's country, except Fort Victoria, which does not prove worth our keeping at so great a distance from this place. He will doubtless disown his connections with the French, but to convince him that we are not entirely ignorant of his conduct and have some grounds to suspect his sincerity, you are to insist on his informing you why express orders are sent to all his sea ports to get all his marine fit for the sea and his grabs put in the water at this unusual time of the year, if it is not to have them ready to join any French ships which may come into these seas to attack this place, or annoy our trade?

We are also very credibly informed that he has given orders to Dámáji to prepare for going against Surat when the rains are over; but we are now become a very material part of that Government by a grant from the Mogal, and though the Nána is at this time pleased to make light of those grants to the Hon'ble Company, we would have you remark that he has often assured the President that he acts by the Mogal's authority on many occasions, and that he may rest satisfied we shall do our utmost to protect and maintain all our Hon'ble Masters' privileges and immunities granted by the Mogal against all invaders whatever; and it must be further observed to Nána, that it was at his particular request we turned the Siddis out of the castle at Surat as well as at the desire of the inhabitants in general, and to obtain satisfaction for innumerable injuries done the Hon'ble Company, we cannot therefore but be desirous of knowing under what pretence he intends sending his forces against that place, more especially as we now hold the castle by virtue of the Mogal's royal grant and authority, than which it must be acknowledged he or no one else can show a better title; but should the Nabáb of Surat not pay Nána every year what is justly his due, you may declare to him we shall always be ready to exert our interest and influence in obtaining him redress,

and cannot doubt that Pharas Khán will co-operate with us, as he was fixed there at Nána's instigation; and you are to intimate that in case any army, to whomsoever it may belong, sets before a place where our Hon'ble Masters have a garrison, they may be assured that our troops will do their duty, and they must thank themselves for the consequences, however fatal.

As some overtures were made you when at Fort Victoria in regard to an exchange of that place for some other nearer to Bombay, you are to attend to such proposals as the Nána may make on that head, but would not have you agree to any thing decisive without our permission.

We think it may not be amiss to insinuate as a thought of your own what bad policy it would be in the Maráthas to oblige us to take part with the Siddi, or with Salabat Jang and his brothers, whose arms are always open to receive us, as is evinced by the treaty the latter has lately concluded with Colonel Forde on the Coromandel Coast; but this affair must be very tenderly mentioned to avoid giving any just cause for disgust, and it is a step that nothing but ill-treatment will ever induce us to take.

Momin Khán will very probably arrive at Poona before you return, with whose affairs you are well acquainted, and of all that has passed between him and Nána, also between Nána and the President regarding him, we would have you use all the good offices in your power to expedite his business and return to Cambay, but at the same time to be very cautious that his affairs may not in any shape embarrass our Hon'ble Masters, and you are throughout your conduct to use your utmost address to conciliate all matters between Nána and our Hon'ble Masters, acting likewise with such suitable and becoming spirit as to let him and his Ministers see that though it is our real wish to continue on the best terms with them, yet that they may be convinced we shall always resent any insult or injury they may do us.

Mr. Thomas Mostyn is appointed to your assistance and is to be left at Poona if you judge it necessary, in which case it will be proper for you to procure a very intelligent and trusty linguist for him, and one who will have interest or resolution enough to get occasionally to Nána, Sadoba, or any other of the leading men.

Many of our Europeans having at times deserted to Poona, you are to take a proper method of informing them that they shall be pardoned if they will return hither in a reasonable time, and to convince them hereof the President will furnish you with a letter for that purpose, together with your credentials to Nána, and a letter of credit to advance you any money you may have occasion for.

Herewith we deliver you sundry articles to be presented to Nána, his relations and principal officers, as usual, and hope your endeavours for promoting the Hon'ble Company's interest at his Court will be attended with success.

We are,

Your loving friends,

RICHARD BOURCHIER.
CHARLES CROMMELIN.
THOMAS BYFELD.
BRABAZON ELLIS.
WILLIAM HORNBY.
WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.
CHARLES WATERS.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

Bombay Castle,
19th August 1759.

P.S.—As we expect you will meet Dámáji at Poona, we would have you take an opportunity of intimating that we are willing to enter into an agreement with him that his vessels may no longer continue to annoy our trade, and if he makes any reasonable proposals, acquaint us therewith, but should he decline it, you are to declare to him that we shall take satisfaction for the depredations he has committed.

RICHARD BOURCHIER.
CHARLES CROMMELIN.
BRABAZON ELLIS.
WILLIAM HORNBY.
WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.
CHARLES WATERS.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

Diary of the Proceedings of WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE *on his Embassy to Poona, commencing the 24th of August 1759.*

Friday, 24th August.—The Hon'ble the President and Council having been pleased to appoint me to proceed to Poona, at half-past eight this morning embarked on board the barge for Thána and at 1 P.M. arrived at Thána.

Saturday, 25th.—This morning waited upon Bálaji Pant, to whom I delivered the President's letter and desired he would assist me with some *bigdris* (labourers) for transporting my baggage and three or four horses for my Parvoes and servants; I also desired he would dispatch a letter to the Governor of Gallian (Kalyán) to afford me what assistance I might want there, which he promised me, and I then took my leave.

Sunday, 26th.—Having waited here two days without being able to procure any *bigdris* (horses I have got two, and very uncertain when I may), at about 1 P.M. set out for Gallian in hopes of meeting with better success and arrived there at 5 P.M. But to my great mortification find the Governor gone to a distant part of the country to protect it from the Siddi's soldiers, who have, it seems, lately carried off a Brahman wife and greatly alarmed the country.

Monday, 27th.—Sent my Parvoe with a present of a shawl to the acting person here to desire his assistance in procuring me some labourers.

Wednesday, 29th.—For these five days past such prodigious quantity of rain has fallen in these parts that it has entirely spoiled the roads, and the natives inform me it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to pass the ghâts or mountains; however as I have procured a few labourers, I determine to set out. Accordingly at noon proceeded on our journey and at 4 arrived at Kolgaon, where we lodged this night.

Thursday, 30th.—At ½ past 7 in the morning set out from Kolgaon and at 4 P.M. arrived at Neral through very bad roads, which greatly fatigued our people, and some of our coolies were quite overcome. I compute Kolgaon to be distant from Gallian twelve miles and Neral from Kolgaon eighteen.

Friday, 31st.—At 8 this morning continued our journey and at 5 in the evening reached Kampoli, a small village about twenty-fire miles from Neral and close to the foot of Bor Ghát.

September.

Saturday, 1st.—At 10 in the morning set out from Kampoli and ascended the ghâts, the top of which we reached about two. Here is a village called Khandála, where I met a sepoy

going to Bombay, to whom I delivered a letter for the President, advising of my being thus far on my journey. In the evening arrived at Kassgaon, where we lodged.

Sunday, 2nd.—At 8 this morning continued our journey, and about five in the evening arrived at Sarruti, where we were lodged in a very convenient house, formerly belonging to one Dabhara, a Marátha officer who was betrayed and murdered by Bájiráv, Nána's father.

Monday, 3rd.—At ½ past 7 this morning set out and at 4 arrived at Chintzwur (Chinchvad), where we lodged.

Tuesday, 4th.—At 7 this morning prosecuted our journey and at 11 arrived at Sumgon. This village is situated on the banks of the river Mular on one side as Poona is on the other. The river is fordable.

Despatched an officer with a guard to Nána with my compliments and to notify my arrival.

In the afternoon Bábáji Chitnis, Rámáji Pant's Secretary, waited upon me from Sadoba, with compliments and congratulation upon my arrival. One of Nána's relations being dead, he has not appeared in public these five days, and according to the Gentoo custom it seems he will not come abroad until a further elapse of that time.

Wednesday, 5th.—Hari Pant, a relation of Rámáji Pant, waited upon me and acquainted me that the Master of the Ordnance was coming to the opposite shore to receive and conduct me to my lodging, but it being late in the evening and on that account inconvenient to remove my baggage, &c., desired the officer would excuse my waiting upon him until to-morrow.

Thursday, 6th.—Hari Pant acquainting me that the Master of the Ordnance's brother was waiting for me on the other side of the river, passed over about five in the evening and was conducted to my lodging, a good commodious house in Somwar belonging to a Vanjára.

Friday, 7th.—This evening Govind Shivrám, one of Nána's principal ministers, paid me a visit, by whose advice I adjusted the presents to be made to Nána and his relations. The broad cloth I brought from Bombay is I find not at all acceptable, and having some plates and other things by me, it is thought proper to substitute them in its place. This present stands as follows:—

For Nána.

1 turban, 1 shawl Jummawar, 1 patca, 1 fine shawl, 1 kincob, 1 set of silver tea canisters in shagreen case, 1 silver tea kettle and lamp, 1 silver coffee pot, 1 large silver salver, 2 pieces velvet, 2 standing mirrors, and 1 organ.

For Sadoba.

1 turban, 1 shawl Jummawar, 1 patca, 1 fine shawl, 1 kincob, 1 gold chain, 1 musical clock, 1 fowling piece, and 1 pair of pistols.

For Rághoba.

1 turban, 1 shawl Jummawar, 1 patca, 1 fine shawl, 1 kincob, 1 gold chain, 1 fowling piece, and 1 pair of pistols.

For Nána's eldest son Vishváseráv.

1 turban, 1 Jummawar, 1 patca, 1 shawl, 1 kincob, and 1 gold chain.

For Nána's second son Mádhavráv.

1 turban, 1 Jummawar, 1 patca, 1 shawl, 1 kincob, and 1 gold chain.

Besides which Govind Shivrám tells me it will be proper to make some small presents among Nána's ministers and officers, but as it will not be necessary at my first visit, he will adjust with me hereafter. After giving me assurances of his friendship and readiness and inclination to serve me in any thing within the compass of his power, he took his leave.

Monday, 10th.—Nána appearing in public this day, I sent my compliments and condolence on his late loss, and desiring waiting upon him when it suited his convenience. This person returned with Nána's compliments, letting me know that he should be glad to see me to-morrow or next day, of which he would give me timely notice.

Wednesday, 12th.—At four P.M. I was waited upon by the officer who brought me to my lodging. He acquainted me that Nána was desirious of seeing me at his place and had sent him to conduct me thither. As I find this person is but in an inferior station, I demurred going with him, and insisted upon Govind Shivrám's waiting upon me, for which purpose I despatched a massenger to the Darbár. It growing late in the evening and Govind Shivrám not appearing and judging Nána might take amiss my objecting to the person he had deputed, I set out for his palace with an intent to acquaint him I did not esteem myself well treated. At the entrance I was met by Govind Shivrám and Rámáji Pant, the former acquainted me he was mounting his horse in order to wait upon me. I told him I was obliged for his courtesy, but it was rather too late to afford me any satisfaction; however as I find he was ordered to attend me, I think it needless to take any further notice of it. These two officers conducted me to the place of audience, where after waiting a few minutes, Nána, Sadoba, Rághoba and Nána's eldest son came from an inner apartment. After embracing them in the usual manner Nána seated me on his right hand. I then delivered the President's letter and the presents noticed in the preceding part of the diary. After some little time spent in the reception of his ministers and officers, Nána acquainted me that he had many affairs of importance to discourse with me on, but as it was my first visit and late, he would defer it to another opportunity. I told him I should be ready to wait upon him whenever it suited his convenience, and then took my leave. Nána, I observed, immediately retired to his apartments and left Sadoba to transact the current business.

Monday, 17th.—The Bráhmans having for some days been engaged in certain funeral rites on account of their deceased relations, I have not had an opportunity of seeing Nána; but those ceremonies being now over, I sent to signify my desire of waiting upon him. He let me know he should be glad to see me in the evening at Parvati. Waited upon Nána and after some discourse on indifferent matters he returned to his palace without entering upon any business.

Having had an opportunity of enquiring into the situation of affairs here with respect to our nation, I find the Bráhmans are greatly chagrined at their disappointment at Janjira and incensed against us for the assistance Bombay affords the Siddi, Rámáji Pant and the other Maratha officers employed on that expedition having, in order to justify their own conduct and screen themselves from Nána's resentment, informed him that had not the Siddi been supplied with necessaries from Bombay, they could have reduced him long ago. The success our troops met with in reducing the castle of Surat is I find another very mortifying stroke, as they pretend it was an unjustifiable proceeding in us to attack a place besieged by them, and that had we not interfered therein, the castle must have fallen into their hands. I have some reason likewise to think they have made overtures to the French of joining them against Bombay, provided they will assist them in taking Janjira from the Siddi. I think it proper to remark here that Muzafar Jang has been extremely polite in sending me presents of fruit, green *pulau*, &c., and made some advances towards an acquaintance, which I have readily accepted, for as he has lately had a misunderstanding with Nána, is withal a Musalmán, and has a corespondence with Pondicherry, he may be very serviceable in our affairs by furnishing me with intelligence.

Wednesday, 19th.—This evening I returned Govind Shivrám his visit and took an opportunity of pressing him to hasten my being despatched from this place, for as my coming here was at Nána's particular request, I was desirous to know what proposals he had to make to me, that

I might report them to the Hon'ble the President and Council. Govind Shivrám told me that Nána expected we should relinquish Surat castle and assist him against Rájápur. I fully set forth to him the absurdity of Nána's demands, as the expedition against Surat castle, to which he had not any right or pretensions, was undertaken for the repeated injuries we had received from the Siddi without being able to obtain any satisfaction, and at the pressing entreaty of the inhabitants, as well as Nána himself. That God had been pleased to crown our endeavours with success and that we were now fully authorized to keep possession by a proper grant from the Mogal. Govind Shivrám made light of these grants and said they were fictitious. I told him they were such as under whose sanction they frequently pretended to act themselves, and as providence had put the means in our hands for securing this acquisition, we were determined to make use of them against any person that might invade our just rights and privileges. That with respect to the Siddi, he had for a series of years been a friend and ally to the Hon'ble Company, and on many occasions showed his readiness to serve them to the utmost of his power, particularly in the last French War when he assisted them with men and everything else he was capable of; therefore it appeared to me a very doubtful point whether the Governor and Council would be prevailed upon to enter into hostile measures against him. That nevertheless I was ready to hearken to any proposals Nána had to make, and on my arrival at Bombay should make a faithful report of them. Govind Shivrám replied that unless we complied with the above demands they must come to a rupture with us. I signified to him our desire to live in perfect harmony and that our friendship might daily increase, and that the chief design of the Governor and Council in sending me hither was to cultivate and promote it; but that if they waged a war with us unjustly, they would find it the most unfortunate undertaking they ever embarked in, for reasons he could not be unacquainted with. This mollified him a little, and at length he relapsed into good humour, telling me to write to Rámáji Pant to procure me an audience. I then took my leave.

Thursday, 20th.—Agreeably to Govind Shivrám's advice sent a letter to Rámáji Pant as follows:—

"To Ra'ma'ji Pant.

After compliments.

From the first visit I paid Nána I have been in expectation that he would have sent for me to converse on such affairs as he might think proper; but since then eight days are elapsed without my hearing any further on the subject. I have received letters from the Governor of Bombay, wherein he writes me that he hopes I have near finished my business. I will be soon there, as he is in want of me. Therefore I desire you will think of opening the conferences that I may not lose my time here to no purpose."

Friday, 21st.—Rámáji Pant sent me word that he should wait upon Nána and procure me an audience.

Sunday, 23rd.—Hearing nothing further from Rámáji Pant of my visiting Nána, sent to him to desire the reason of its being so long deferred. He pretended to be as much surprised at Nána's behaviour as I could be, but begged I would have patience until to-morrow.

Monday, 24th.—This afternoon I was sent for to the Darbár, where Nána received me, and after entertaining me some time with a sight of his horses and discoursing on indifferent matters, he referred me to Govind Shivrám and Rámáji Pant, who had his orders to converse with me on all points. Accordingly Govind Shivrám opened the conference by setting forth the long friendship which had subsisted between the Hon'ble Company and the Maráthás, which they had manifested upon many occasions, particularly when it was expected the French would have attacked Bombay, they (the Maráthás) had offered a secure asylum to our merchants and sub-

jects. That in conformity to the agreement settled with Messrs. Byfeld and Spencer they had, in order to expel the Dutch from Rájápur, involved themselves in a war with the Siddi in expectation of our assistance, as he pretended that those gentlemen had verbally agreed that the friends and enemies of each Government were reciprocal and mutually bound to assist each other. That it was not to be doubted but Nána would reduce the Siddi, though it might require some time. Therefore he was desirous of and expected our assistance, and Govind Shivrám hoped I would seriously reflect what great advantages would result to the Hon'ble Company from a continuance of Nána's friendship, and how much their affairs might suffer if the behaviour of the Governor and Council on this occasion obliged him to a reverse conduct. I told Govind Shivrám that the desire of the Governor and Council for the preservation and increase of Nána's friendship was the principal motive for sending me hither to assure or convince him of it; that there was nothing we had so much at heart; but that with respect to assisting them against the Siddi it was an application so unexpected, that I would not make any reply thereto, not being furnished with orders to conclude anything on this subject; but that upon my arrival at Bombay I should represent it to the Governor and Council, and if Nána thought proper, he might send a person in my company to know their ultimate resolution. Govind Shivrám could not for a long time be persuaded that I was not authorized to enter into a negotiation upon this subject; but upon my convincing him that I was not, he went to make a report to Nána of our conference. After some time Govind Shivrám returned and acquainted me that as I was not authorized to conclude anything with respect to the Siddi, Nána would pitch upon some lucky day and despatch me. Govind Shivrám remarked to me how much it was in their power to distress our settlements upon the other coast and prevent our collecting the revenues there. I replied in the country phrase that we must submit to the will of fortune, observing to him, that it would not be for their interest to oblige us to enter into alliances with their declared enemies whose arms were open to receive us. The discourse on this subject being ended, I told him I had some affairs to mention to Nána, particularly in regard to his Pandit's obstructing the Hon'ble Company's people from collecting the revenues annexed to Surat castle at Bhávnagar and other outposts. He replied that they would hearken to nothing about Surat castle much less the revenues, and, in short, if I would not engage to assist to them against the Siddi, they would not enter upon any other business. I was then conducted to Nána and took my leave of him.

Wednesday, 26th.—Muzafar Jang sending me word that he had received some interesting advices from Goa, I desired he would favour me with a sight of any letters he might have from thence. He accordingly sent me one, as translated hereafter, and although the contents are not much to be relied on, yet as they carry an air of some probability, resolved to despatch it by an express to the Secret Committee;—

"To

THE HON'BLE RICHARD BOURCHIER, ESQUIRE,
PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR, AND
MEMBERS OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—The reason of my troubling you with this address is to enclose copy and translate of a letter delivered into my hands, which came from Goa, and although the contents are not entirely to be relied on, yet as they carry an air of some probability, I thought it my duty to forward them to you, and am very respectfully,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.

Poona, 26th September 1759."

Translate of a letter from Goa, dated the 27th August 1759.

A conspiracy has lately been discovered in Portugal. The Queen, who is daughter to the King of Spain, having no male issue but only a daughter intended to marry her to her nephew, a Prince of Spain, whom she accordingly brought privately into Portugal, having secured many of the Ministers and others to her party. On the other hand the King of Portugal designed to marry his daughter to his brother's son in order to secure the kingdom in the family, because it seems if the daughter married a foreigner the crown would revert to him. The King got intelligence of the Queen's nephew being in Portugal, upon which he secured many of the conspirators of the Queen's faction and executed them. Upon this the nephew fled and the Queen found means to get the King assassinated. After which she and her daughter embarked for Spain, where the intended marriage was solemnized, Goa and its dependencies being given for the daughter's dowry. Upon this the King of Spain entered into an alliance with the French and both are coming to Goa with eighty ships and forty thousand soldiers, besides mariners. This is what I heard at the Secretary's house when there were about twenty or twenty-two days of the monsoon remaining. The Viceroy upon this intelligence fortified the Agoad and Murmagoa with two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon and reinforced them with soldiers. He also sent for Captain Thomas Joseph, who had been employed at Poona, to go again and ask succour of Nána, to which he replied that as the Viceroy had not answered the proposals Nána made by him, he begged to be excused from going. Upon which another person ordered to proceed accompanied by ten horsemen and other attendants and with presents for Nána to a considerable amount.

Friday, 28th.—At a meeting I had this day with Govind Shivrám he pretended to lament the improbability of our continuing on friendly terms with Nána if the Governor and Council persisted in their resolution of not assisting him against the Siddi, whom Nána, he said, was anxious for reducing not so much on account of the fortress of Janjira or the revenues annexed to it, as its being their ancient country, the family for a great number of years having the Deshmukhi or collecting the tenths in their hands. Therefore he expected our assistance, which would lay him under an eternal obligation. And Govind Shivrám desired I would again reflect on the advantages or detriment that would accrue to the Hon'ble Company from Nána's friendship or enmity, concluding withal that surely some expedient might be thought on to induce us to assist them on the present occasion, desiring my sentiments thereon. I told him that the Siddi had for a number of years been our firm friend and ally, and, therefore, I concluded the Governor and Council would not act in a hostile manner against him without express orders from the Hon'ble Company or some very considerable advantages being made over to us by Nána. Govind Shivrám then desired to know what the Governor and Council would expect. I replied that as they were unacquainted with the proposals Nána might make, they had not authorized me to enter into any negotiation of this nature, nor could I well judge of their sentiments, but believed Nána's delivering over to the Hon'ble Company all the islands around Bombay, delivering up Gheria and relinquishing his share of the revenues of Surat might induce us to assist them on the present occasion. He seemed astonished at my proposal, more especially with respect to Sálsette, which, he said, they would never part with upon any consideration, as it was taken by Sadoba's father, Chimnáji Appa, at a great expense of blood and treasure. That nevertheless he would make a report of our conference to Nána, but as he and the Gentoos in general were engaged in preparations for the Dasara feast, nothing could be determined until that was over. I then hinted to Govind Shivrám that the Governor and Council were ready to relinquish fort Victoria on a proper equivalent being granted. He asked me what I judged would satisfy them. I replied the island of Karanja and its dependencies (which I

find yields an annual revenue of about Rs. 40,000), or the Maráthás delivering to us at Bombay, at their own expense, two thousand muráhs of batty every year. This he likewise promised to mention to Nána, and then I took my leave.

Sunday, 30th.—Nána sent me an invitation to a tent pitched without the town, where he entertained me with the combats of elephants, which lasted about three hours, and although I had much discourse with him on the affairs of Europe in general, yet he never once mentioned his reasons for inviting me to Poona. Indeed I have observed he refers all business to his first cousin Sadoba, who makes a report to him of his proceedings, which he generally confirms.

October.

Monday, 1st.—This being the feast of Dasara and by the Gentoos esteemed fortunate for taking the field, Nána sent us a present of a dress and an elephant to attend me, which I mounted and accompanied him about a mile without the town, where after making some religious ceremony he returned to his palace.

Wednesday, 3rd.—The feast of Dasara being over, sent my compliments to Nána to desire he would be pleased to signify his commands to me, or anything he had to propose. He referred me to Sadoba and Govind Shivrám who, he said, had his orders on this subject.

Thursday, 4th.—Sent to Govind Shivrám to signify Nána's having referred me to Sadoba and him for the despatch of such matters as he (Nána) had to propose, and as my stay here had greatly exceeded my expectation desired he would bring affairs to a conclusion as soon as possible. Govind Shivrám returned me an answer that he would do all in his power, but that the whole family being engaged in preparing an army to accompany Rághoba, Nána's brother, to Delhi, he imagined it would be some days before my business would come upon the carpet.

Sunday, 7th.—In a letter received this day from the President he enclosed one from Mr. Erskine to me, setting forth the difficulties the Chief and Factors at Surat meet with in collecting the revenues annexed to the castle which lay in the Parganás or Districts under the command of Nána and Dámáji, desiring I would use my endeavours to get them removed, and such orders issued as may prevent our meeting with any impediments in collecting our just dues in future.

Parganás or Districts which pay a Revenue to the Castle of Surat and for supporting the Fleet.

To the Castle.

	Rs.
Anklesar Pargana, under the command of Nána, the yearly income about.	12,000
Teemba do. under the command of Dámáji, the yearly income about	8,000
Verriow Kasba do. do. ...	8,000
Vissow and Couchud villages do. do. ...	2,000
	30,000
For supporting the fleet, Bullyseer Pargana, under the command of Dámáji, the yearly income about	24,000
	54,000

Mr. Erskine likewise informs me that when we took possession of the castle there was due from Anklesar Pargana the sum of Rs. 5,400 which was collected by Nána's officer Rágho Pandit, who alleged he paid one thousand thereof to some sepoys. The remaining

balance of Rs. 4,400 Mr. Spencer had demanded of him, but that he evaded payment under pretence that as the government of the castle was changed, he could not do it without Nána's orders. However he at length promised to comply upon an order being sent himfrom the Maráthás' Vakíl at Surat, which was accordingly done. But still he put it off under various and trifling pretences, at first demanding a half for himself and an acquittal for the whole on paying the other half. That at last he agreed to make good the arrears upon a present being given him of Rs. 1,500, alleging the Siddi had made him the same acknowledgment. That this demand being so exorbitant, Mr. Spencer would by no means consent to it, but out of regard to our friendship with the Maráthás and to prevent the pargana falling under distress was willing to give him a *sirpáv* to the value of Rs. 200 to 250. But he declined accepting it and persisting in his demand of Rs. 1,500. Mr. Spencer had dropt all further application to him until he heard from me, and hoped I should be able to procure Nána's orders for these arrears being paid to the Hon'ble Company and all impediments removed to our collecting the revenue of this pargana annexed to the castle in future.

Monday, 8th.—Sent to acquaint Dámáji that if he was at leisure I would do myself the pleasure of waiting upon him. He acquainted me he should be glad to see me to-morrow.

Tuesday, 9th.—Waited upon Dámáji, who received me in a very friendly manner. After some discourse I represented to him the depredations the officers of his fleet had made upon our trade at different times, which I was willing to believe was without his orders, and therefore hoped he would issue directions to prevent the like happening in future. I likewise observed to him, that as the Hon'ble Company had taken possession of Surat castle, there were some revenues annexed to it and for maintaining the fleet, which lay in the country under his command, concerning which I desired he would issue orders for our people collecting them as heretofore without obstruction; and as we were now become neighbours and interested in the welfare of the country about Surat, we hoped he would concur in such methods as would tend to our mutual advantage and that our friendship might daily increase. He desired I would send him a list of the parganás and he would give an answer thereto and also in regard to the fleet. I then took my leave.

Wednesday, 10th.—Sent Dámáji a list of the parganás near Surat under his command which pay an annual revenue to the castle and for supporting the fleet.

Thursday, 11th.—Govind Shivrám paying me a visit, I set forth to him the whole circumstance of Anklesar pargana, desiring he would procure Nána's order for the arrears due from thence to the castle of Surat being made good to us, and that we might not meet with any impediment in collecting this revenue in future. He told me that Nána was so much incensed at the English taking possession of that fortress, which he hoped to reduce himself, that he would hearken to nothing in regard to it, nor for the Hon'ble Company collecting the revenue annexed to it in the country under his command. I desired he would consider the reasonableness of our demand, we having the same right to collect it as the Siddi, and that if the Maráthás drove us to extremities we should send troops and distress the pargana, which would thereby be ruined, and both they and we become sufferers. To this he replied we might act as we thought proper. Before Govind Shivrám took his leave I asked him if Nána had come to any resolution with regard to exchanging fort Victoria or the other points I had mentioned to him. He told me he had not, and as the family were still engaged in preparing for Rághoba's departure, he imagined nothing would be concluded on here, but that Nána would send a person with me to Bombay to settle matters with the Governor. The people, whom I have employed to procure Dámáji's orders to his officers for collecting the revenues from the several parganás above mentioned under his command and for his fleet not molesting our trade, tell me

they have hopes of success. The greatest difficulty they meet with is with respect to the last article. It being uncertain, when I may have a conference with Nána or Sadoba, and also necessary to know their resolves in regard to Anklesar pargana and some other points recommended to me by the President, drew out the following articles, and after translating them into the Marátha language, sent them to Govind Shivrám in order for his delivering them to Nána or Sadoba:—

When the English took possession of Surat castle there was due to it from Anklesar pargana the sum of Rs. 5,400. This money was collected by Rágho Pandit, who says he paid out of it one thousand rupees to some sepoys. The remaining balance of Rs. 4,400 the English Chief of Surat sent to demand of him, but he evaded paying by alleging that as the government of the castle was changed he could not do it without Nána's orders. However he at length promised to comply upon an order being sent from his Vakil at Surat, which was accordingly done, but still he put it off under various and trifling pretences, at first demanding a half for himself and an acquittal for the whole on paying the other half; but at length he agreed to make good the arrears upon a present being made him of Rs. 1,500, alleging the Siddi had made him the like acknowledgment on the first year of his Government. This demand being so exorbitant Mr. Spencer did not think proper to consent to it. However out of regard to the friendship subsisting between Nána and the Hon'ble Company, and to prevent the subjects of that pargana falling under distress, Mr. Spencer was willing to present him with a *sirpáv* to the amount of about Rs. 200 or Rs. 250, but still he refused to comply with our just and reasonable demand. As the General of Bombay is sensible that this procedure is without Nána's knowledge, calculated only to satisfy the avaricious temper of the Pandit and obstruct our friendship, he hopes and expects that Nána will issue orders for our arrears being made good and to prevent all impediments in future.

A shibar belonging to Mahomed Saffee went to Jambusar with sundry merchandize to the amount of Rs. 4,937-1-0, and happening to ground, which is very common on those rivers, some people belonging to Nána Ruttan came and plundered her. Another shibar, belonging to the same merchant, was by stress of weather driven on shore at Suvarndurg, and the officer there took out of her 5,500 dollars and 26 venetians. The Governor requests that Nána will be pleased to issue orders for restoring the goods above mentioned or their value, together with the dollars and venetians.

A shibar belonging to a Bombay merchant coming with wood from Tigur was carried by the Siddi to Cousah (?), where he wanted to unload the wood and pay the owner for it, which he did not choose to consent to. In the interim the Marátha gallivats made an attack on that fort, seizing this shibar at the same time. Rámáji Pant at first ordered the *caranny* to be killed on suspicion of his landing at the Marátha batteries in the night time, but upon his proving that he did not go on shore until day light, he released him. Nevertheless Rámáji Pant delivered the shibar for the benefit of some wounded officers and sepoys. As Rámáji Pant had not any right to give away our property for the gratification of his people, the Governor desires Nána will be pleased to issue orders for the shibar being restored, or if that is now impracticable, that the owner may be satisfied in money.

Ever since the Maráthás took possession of the Portuguese country near Bombay the English had free liberty to export milkbush until lately it was stopped under pretence of its being wanted for the Marátha Sarkar; but as that country abounds with milkbush

sufficient for supplying the whole Hindustán Empire, the Governor desires Náua will give orders for our exporting it as usual.

The person whom I sent with the above articles acquaints me that at first Govind Shivrám absolutely refused to interfere therein, but after some expostulation promised to deliver them to Sadoba.

Friday, 12th.—I was sent for the Darbár, where I had a private conference with Sadoba, who opened it by setting forth the long friendship which had subsisted between their Government and the Hon'ble Company, and which it was their desire might daily increase, but that of late there was reason to doubt our sincerity therein, as the assistance Bombay afforded the Siddi and his people having free access thither, had hitherto prevented the Marátha forces from reducing Janjira; that our vessels had driven away their fleet from before Underi; that ever since they had possessed themselves of the Portuguese country in the neighbourhood of Bombay our trade had daily increased to the great emolument of the Company; that when the French were expected to have attacked our island they offered a secure retreat to our subjects and had a body of troops ready to join us if necessary; that in order to expel the Dutch from Rájápur and prevent their trade from passing into the Marátha dominions, conformable to the agreement settled with us, they had involved themselves in a war with the Siddi; therefore they hoped for our assistance which would lay them under an eternal obligation and be of infinite service to our affairs wherever they (the Maráthás) had any power or influence. Sadoba having finished his discourse, I replied, that the intent of the Governor and Council in sending me hitherto was partly at their request, and to obviate any malicious reports which we found had been spread to our prejudice. That with respect to the Siddi he had for a series of years been a friend and ally to the Hon'ble Company, and therefore it would have been cruel and unjust in us to have denied them access to our island, which was open to all who continued in amity with us. But that out of a tender regard to the Marátha friendship we had studiously avoided rendering him any other assistance; for had we been inclined to a reverse conduct, we could have executed it in so private and yet effectual manner as would have put it entirely out of their power ever to reduce Janjira. That it was not to be doubted but his officers not meeting with the success they assured him of, had, in order to exculpate themselves, endeavoured to lay the blame upon us, as was apparent from the circumstance of their fleet retiring from before Underi, which I assured him was occasioned by two cruizers being driven by the tide near their vessels, which weighed their anchors and fled without knowing from whence our cruisers came and to whom they belonged. I told him that we were sensible of the favour they offered us of a retreat for our subjects in case the French had attacked Bombay, and was going to reply to his proposal for joining them against the Siddi, but it being late, he said he would defer hearing what I had to say on that subject until next meeting. As Sadoba did not pretend to be displeased at our taking Surat Castle, I thought it a good opportunity to introduce the affairs of Anklesar pargana, which I mentioned accordingly; but he evaded entering upon this subject until he had my answer with respect to the Siddi. I then took my leave.

Saturday, 13th.—This morning about four o'clock Sadoba unexpectedly took the field, pitching his tent a little without the town. His sudden departure, it is thought, is occasioned by some advices received of the Mogals. Report says that Salábat Jang and Nizám Ali are likely to accommodate matters, and that the latter has a very powerful army.

Monday, 15th.—Dámáji sent me the orders I requested of him for the parganás or districts under his command paying the usual revenue to Surat Castle and for supporting the fleet; likewise an order to the commanding officer of his own fleet not to molest any vessels trading under the Hon'ble Company's protection.

Govind Shivrám tells me he has not yet been able to procure the several orders I requested, but that he has hopes of succeeding.

Tuesday, 16th.—This evening I was honoured with a visit from Nána; he stayed a little time and then desired I would accompany him to Parvati, a favourite pagoda of his, situated just without the town, upon an hill, which commands a very extensive prospect. After discoursing very familiarly with me on various subjects and remaining until dark, he returned to his palace.

Wednesday, 17th.—About two this afternoon Nána sent for me to his palace, where he entertained me with music of various kinds and different sets of dancing women, which lasted until dark, when I took my leave.

Sunday, 21st.—This afternoon I was sent for to Sadoba's tent, where Nána was present. He stayed but a little time and went to visit his brother Rághoba. Sadoba then entered into a long discourse with me, the bent of which was to induce the Governor and Council to assist them against the Siddi, which he said Nána hoped for from our friendship, but that if the island of Underi was of any service to us it should, when taken, be delivered up. As I found these offers so trifling, I acquainted Sadoba I was not authorized to conclude any thing on this subject. He pressed me to come to a determination, but finding I could not, he told me he would send one of his officers to Bombay to make some proposals to the President. I applied to Sadoba on the several articles noticed under the 11th instant, desiring he would issue orders accordingly. He replied that with respect to Anklesar pargana he was not sufficiently apprised by his officer at Surat of the nature of our demand, that he would make the proper enquiry, and if our claim appeared just, order the money to be paid. He gave the same answer in regard to the shibar plundered at Jambusar. That the money taken out of that wrecked at Sudvarndurg should be restored according to agreement, and that Rámáji Pant had orders for our exporting milk-bush as usual without impediment. I then took my leave.

Monday, 22nd.—This afternoon I was sent for to Nána's palace, where Nána was waiting to receive me. After some little time passed he acquainted me that having received many reports from his officers of the prejudice the English had been to his affairs, in particular with respect to Janjira besieged by his forces, by our assisting the Siddi and giving protection to his subjects, which otherwise they (his officers) alleged they could have reduced long ago, he had desired the President to send up a gentleman to clear up this matter, and that he was thoroughly convinced from the information of his officers of the conferences they had with me that the several reports which had been industriously raised to disturb our friendship were without foundation; that it was his desire to continue on the same friendly terms as before, of which he directed me to acquaint the President; that he should send one of his Ministers to him, whom he requested might be treated with kindness and civility. He then presented me with a horse and *sirpáv*. Before I took my leave I mentioned to Nána the several articles noticed under the 11th instant. He promised me that he would issue orders to Sadoba for everything being adjusted to our satisfaction. I likewise recommended the Naváb's affairs to his consideration and that he might be speedily despatched. He told me they should be soon terminated to his satisfaction, and Sadoba gave me the same assurances.

Tuesday, 23rd.—Set out from Poona at 12 this day and arrived at Bombay on Friday the 26th, at 8 P.M.

W. A. PRICE.

ENGLISH EMBASSY

TO THE

MARÁTHÁS IN 1767.

ENGLISH EMBASSY TO THE MARA'THA'S IN 1767.

PRESIDENT and COUNCIL's instructions to THOMAS MOSTYN.

SIR,—It being judged expedient that a gentleman should proceed to Poona to converse with Mádhavráv on several points relative to our Hon'ble Masters' interest, we have thought proper to appoint you for this service, and shall now proceed to give you such instructions as may appear to us most suitable for enabling you to fulfil our wishes and expectations upon this occasion.

We have sundry claims upon the Marátha Government for depredations made by their subjects and the unwarrantable detention of our merchants' property in some of their ports. The late President frequently set forth to Madhavráv the necessity of his making good these losses, and actually received from him an order to that effect addressed to Visáji Pant, who, however, has never paid any regard thereto, which you are therefore to represent to Mádhavráv in the strongest terms, and demand immediate payment thereof, urging (what we would then believe) that this is the chief motive for your now waiting on him, though, as you will perceive in the sequel, we have more interesting objects in view, which we flatter ourselves you will be able to carry into execution during your stay with him. In reply to the above demand Mádhavráv will probably urge the detention of Angria's sons as a plea for his order not having been complied with; but this we think you may easily answer by remarking their being kept under restraint was first owing to us, and the end seems better answered by their being here than with the Maráthás; that we have no views of interest by their residing with us, but on the contrary should be glad to ease our Hon'ble Masters of the expense they sustain on their account could we do it consistent with their honours; but as they have thrown themselves upon us, we cannot possibly give them up.

The growing power of the Maráthás is a subject much to be lamented, and has not failed to attract our attention, as well as that of the Presidencies of Madras and Bengal, inasmuch that nothing either in their power nor ours would be omitted to check the same as much as possible; but most unfortunately the treacherous and deceitful conduct of Nizám Alli, the Subha of Deccan, in joining his forces with those of Hyder Alli, with a view of invading the Karnátak, renders it highly advantageous to pursue a different plan by endeavouring all in our power to cultivate an alliance with them, at least for the present, and exerting ourselves to prevail on them to take part with us should we find it expedient to attack Hyder Alli's possessions upon this coast. We would therefore have you take the earliest opportunity of sounding Mádhavráv's inclinations in this respect, which the news of the late victory obtained by our army over the combined forces of Nizám and Hyder Alli will afford you a good opportunity of introducing. Should you find him favourably inclined towards us, you are then to speak more plain, and ask him what terms he has to propose in case our forces were to unite against those of Hyder Alli upon this coast. We imagine the possession of the kingdom of Bednur and Sounda would be an alluring bait and might induce him to give up many points he would not otherwise agree to. These, therefore, we should have no objections to relinquish to him, provided he in return would assign over to us Bassein and Sálsette with its dependencies, the Marátha share of the revenues of Surat, permit of our keeping possession of Purhill fort with its districts and dependencies, and houses and warehouses any where else we may think proper in that and the Sounda country, and grant us likewise an exclusive right to the pepper, sandalwood

and cardamoms produced there, also liberty to export annually from Mangalore to Tellicherry or Bombay, three hundred corges of rice free from the duty called *adlamy*, in the same manner as we now enjoy from Hyder Alli. The possession of Sálsette is the first and grand object we have in view, and therefore unless he will consent to this we shall not agree to relinquish Bednur and Sounda to the Maráthás, but on the contrary put some one else in possession of them, subject, however, to pay an annual *chauth* to the Maráthás, if they cannot otherwise be induced to take part with us in subduing them; but in this latter case care must be taken to stipulate that whatever expenses our Hon'ble Masters may sustain on the occasion shall be fully defrayed, or an equivalent given them for the same.

For the reason set forth in the beginning of the preceding paragraph it is with very great reluctance we find ourselves obliged to aim at forming an alliance with the Maráthás, or contributing in any shape to increase their growing power; but as they cannot possibly be idle spectators of the disputes subsisting between us and the Subha and Hyder Alli, who will naturally court their assistance, the fear of their listening to any proposals which may be made from them seems to render the same absolutely unavoidable, for they would obtain such a formidable addition to their strength by the junction of the Maráthás as would threaten very dangerous consequences to our Hon'ble Masters' affairs, especially on the other coast. The necessity therefore of forming an alliance with the Maráthás in the present situation of our affairs being thus pointed out, it behoves you, the moment you arrive at Poona, to obtain the best information you can as to the situation of their affairs, the disposition they may be in as to the disputes we are engaged in upon the other coast, and the operations Mádhavráv may have in view for the present season. The disputes which he has lately had with his uncle Rághoba, and which we have reason to believe are not perfectly accommodated, may possibly prevent his going upon any distant expedition, or possibly he may have some objects to keep him employed in the Bálághát country, or on the side of Berár or the Narbada, in either of which cases we shall be the less anxious about entering into an alliance with him, which nothing but necessity could lead us to think of, for it is principally the fear of his uniting with the Subha and Hyder Alli which renders us so desirous of it, although indeed the want of cavalry upon the other coast seems reason why it should be attempted. If therefore it should appear to you from the enquiries you may make on your arrival that an alliance will probably take place between us, you are, as a preliminary article, to demand what body of cavalry he can assist us with on immediate application, should Madras Presidency have occasion for any, and from the answer he gives to this, we shall be able to judge how far he is sincere in his intentions of assisting us.

You frequently advise us of your proceedings, and likewise despatch messengers to the President and Council at Madras as soon as you are at a certainty what part the Maráthás will act, and give them any other intelligence you may judge it material for them to be informed of.

Both Mádhavráv and Rághoba have lately sent persons to the President with a present and assurances of friendship and regard. We know not whether either of them has any particular point in view, but are inclined to think they have, particularly Rághoba. You will therefore encourage any advances which may be made to you by him, so as if possible to draw from him some proposals, in which, should you succeed, evade any direct answer by telling him you shall communicate the same to us, and wait our directions on the subject. It is said the difference mentioned above, to have subsisted between him and his nephew, has been accommodated; but there is reason to think their reconciliation is far from a cordial one, of which, however, we should be glad to be certainly informed, and also whether there is any other family difference of consequence sufficient to affect their military operations. Of this and every thing else

which can in the least tend to give us any insight into the connections or designs of the leading men among the Maráthás you are to exert your utmost address to obtain the best information in your power and give us the earliest intelligence of it.

Should Mádhavráv contrary to our wishes and expectation have listened to any application which may have been made him from the Subha or Hyder Alli previous to your arrival, and in consequence supplied them with men to act against us, you are to set forth in the strongest terms the bad consequences which may ensue to his affairs in this neighbourhood by such a conduct, as he cannot but be sensible it is in our power to deprive him at any time of a very considerable revenue, and in other respects greatly injure him by this and such other means as may occur to you upon the spot. We hope even should a force be set out that it will be in your power to induce him to recall it, which will be of the utmost importance to our affairs upon the Koromandel Coast.

It is possible Mádhavráv may on this occasion mention our sending Mr. Fletcher with the "Success" ketch and "Fox" gallivat to Janjira. In such case you will acquaint him with our motives for it, and signify at the same time that we cannot, consistent with the orders we have from Europe, suffer any one but Siddi Yacoob to possess that fort.

A list of sundry articles intended for presents is herewith delivered you; that intended for Rághoba, we would have you send to him at Násik (where we understand he now is) by Mr. Charles Brome, who is ordered to accompany you as your Assistant, and instruct him very particularly to attend to any representations Rághoba may make to him, and indeed in all your negotiations as well with him as with Mádhavráv you are to endeavour to let any proposals come from them if possible.

A copy of the small cipher is herewith delivered you lest you should judge it necessary at any time to make use of it; in your correspondence with the President and Council at Madras it will be highly proper.

Rámji Parvoe is ordered to attend you as a linguist, and the necessary number of sepoys also accompany you.

You are to keep a diary of your proceedings to be delivered to us on your return, and we shall expect frequently to hear from you, during your absence; we would not have you do any thing conclusive without our previous sanction.

We enclose copies of different treaties with the Maráthás, and of our late correspondence with gentlemen at Madras, that you may have recourse thereto occasionally, and as you are fully acquainted with our sentiments, we have only sincerely to wish you success, and are,

Your loving friends,

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1767.

THOMAS HODGES.
PETER ELVIN WRENCH.
JOHN GWIN.
DANIEL DRAPER,
JAMES RYLEY.
RAWSON HART BODDAM.
BENJAMIN JERVIS.
THOMAS MOSTYN.
NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE.
S. MATCHAM.

Diary of the Proceedings of Thomas Mostyn on his Embassy to Poona, commencing the 19th of November 1767.

Thursday, 19th.—The Hon'ble the President and Council having been pleased to appoint me to proceed to Poona at once, this afternoon embarked on board the Bandar Boat for Panvel. At ½ past 5 passed Belápur Fort, situated at the entrance of Panvel river, when the Commanding Officer saluted me with two guns and trumpets. A gallivat meeting me some distance from the entrance of the river, conducted the boat a great part of the way up.

At 10 P.M. arrived at Panvel, where I was received with great politeness by Dádu Pant, the Second in Command, the Havildár Lakshman Pant being indisposed, and conducted by him to a lodging provided for my reception.

Friday, 20th.—This morning a letter arriving here from Mádhavráv for the President, immediately despatched a country boat with it. The Havildár paying me a visit this morning I requested he would as soon as possible assist me with *bigáris* for transporting my baggage and three or four horses for my Parvoes and servants. The former he told me he would collect together by to-morrow morning, but could not procure horses, as the greatest part of what belonged to that place were gone to a fair at Pandharpur, but would instead thereof provide me with bullocks.

Saturday, 21st.—At 10 this morning set out from Panvel, and not being able to get *bigáris* sufficient, I was under the necessity of hiring eleven bullocks, with which I agreed to proceed to Poona, and about 5 in the evening arrived at a chowki called Chowk, close to Tupegaon, where we lodged this night. The distance from Panvel to Tupegaon I compute to be six kos long.

This evening I despatched the following letter to Mádhavráv, as I am informed after getting to the top of the ghâts I shall find it difficult to procure *bigáris* to carry my baggage:—

"To

MA'DHAVRA'V.

After compliments.

Agreeably to what the Governor of Bombay wrote you some days ago I think it proper to acquaint you thus far on my way to Poona, and although I have not yet experienced the want of *bigáris* to carry my necessaries, yet to obviate my meeting with any delays after my arrival upon the ghâts induces me to trouble you with the address and to request you will send the necessary orders for my being supplied with as many as I may have occasion for, that I may the sooner pay my personal respects to you. I hope God will keep you many years.

Chowki, 21st November 1767."

Sunday, 22nd.—At 8 this morning continued our journey, leaving the Subhedár to bring up such part of our baggage which for want of *bigáris* I could not take with me, and at 4 P.M. reached Kámpoli, a small village about six kos from Tupegaon and situated at the Bor Ghát.

Monday, 23rd.—At 10 this morning the Subhedár with that part of my baggage left behind at Tupegaon having joined me set out from Kampoli and ascended the ghâts, the top of which we reached at ¾ past one. Meeting a pattamar[1] upon the ghâts going to Bombay, delivered him a letter for the President advising of my being thus far on my journey.

At half-past two halted at Khandála and at 5 in the evening arrived at Dongargaon, where we lodged this night. The distance from Kampoli to Dongargaon is six very long kos, *viz.*, three to the top of the ghâts and three from thence to this place.

Tuesday, 24th.—At 2 P.M. continued our journey, waiting till this time before our baggage came up; and for want of *bigáris* are obliged, Mádhavráv's orders, as they tell me, not being arrived, to leave part of my baggage again at this place, and did not arrive at Sewney, the next

[1] All through the old records the word pattamar is used for a messenger as well as for a boat.

stage, until 7 this evening, where we were very indifferently lodged in a house belonging to the Government.

Wednesday, 25th.—At 10 this morning set out from Sewney, being determined to proceed to Wankra village within three kos from Poona, and there to stay until the whole of my people and baggage should come up; at which place I arrived about 4 this afternoon; the distance from Sewney to Wankra about 7 or 7½ kos.

Thursday, 26th.—This morning a harkára arrived here from Poona with orders from Mádhavráv to the different villages to provide me with *bigáris*, &c.; immediately despatched him to Sewney, at which place the greatest part of our baggage remains.

At noon Rámji Parvoe sent me word he had been some days at Poona waiting my arrival and desired to know when he might expect me; returned the sepoy to tell him that as soon as my baggage, the greatest part of which was at Sewney, came up, I should continue my journey, but not until then, and gave him orders to acquaint the Darbár with my intentions.

Friday, 27th.—No appearance of our people. This morning sent back the fifty hamáls to bring up our baggage.

Saturday, 28th.—At 3 P.M. the Subhedár with the whole of our baggage arrived, but being of opinion it was too late for me to set out for Poona, despatched the *bigáris*, &c., with our baggage, also Bábu Parvoe with the Subhedár to acquaint the Darbár of my having been at this place. Three days waiting for my necessaries, which being now come up, I shall set out early to-morrow, and expect a person of consequence to meet me at a convenient distance from Poona to conduct me to whatever place might be provided for my reception.

Sunday, 29th.—At 8 this morning set out from Wankra; at 11 halted at a pagoda called Ganesh Khind within one kos of Poona. After waiting here about half an hour Rámáji, Mádhavráv's Head Chitnis, arrived properly attended with his master's compliments, and told me he was sent to attend me to my lodgings. Set out for Poona, and at half past 12 arrived at Govind Shivrám's garden, which had been provided for me. Rámáji Chitnis then took his leave, ordering one of his men to wait here to obey any commands I might have.

Monday, 30th.—This morning Govind Shivrám having before sent his man to apprise me of his coming paid me a visit and after the usual compliments had passed made a tender of his services, which I readily accepted of, he having obligingly adjusted the presents necessary to be made at my first audience (which I requested might be as soon as possible) as hereafter entered, and repeating his desire of serving me he took his leave, assuring me it should be as soon as possible.:—

For Mádhavráv.

1 horse, 1 clock, 1 gold attardáni, 1 smelling bottle, 2 shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of zurbuff, 1 fowling piece, 1 pair of pistols, 1 dress complete, 4 yards of green velvet, 6 yards of rose colour velvet, 2 horse whips, 8 bottles of rose attar, and 4 yards of gold lace.

For Nárurav.

1 gold chain, 1 dress complete, 1 silver cow, 2 shawls, 2 pieces of kincob, and 1 horse whip.

December, Tuesday, 1st.—This morning sent to Govind Shivrám to know if I was this day to have the honour of having an audience. He returned for answer that to-day being an unlucky one *Veiti pot (Vyati pát)*[1] he thought it would be better to defer it to a better day. Also sent my compliments to the Darbár with the same message, and received from Mádhavráv an answer to the same effect, adding that as the English were his friends he wishes our first meeting be on a lucky day and requested I would defer it till Thursday, Wednesday being also not a good one.

[1] *Vyati pát* is a day on which a certain conjunction of the constellations called *Vyati pát* is supposed to portend evil and is therefore considered a bad day for transacting important business.

The young Rája of Bednur, whom Mádhavráv last year made a state prisoner to Poona, sent his chopdár to me with his compliments, acquainting me he was at this time about sending his Agent to Bombay, but hearing of my arrival here should defer it and wished to see me, having several points of importance to converse with me on. Returned his man with my compliments, telling him that as my receiving his visits before having paid my compliments at the Darbár might prejudice his interest, I requested he would defer until then.

Thursday, 3rd.—Agreeably to what Mádhavráv sent me word on Tuesday. this afternoon at 4 o'clock he sent to acquaint me he was ready to see me and had sent Khanderáv (son of Davlatráv) to attend me to the Darbár. At the entrance of the second court I was met by Rámáji Chitnis and conducted to the place of audience, where after waiting a few minutes Mádhavráv appeared, and the usual compliments being passed, I presented him the President's letter and the presents agreeably to what I had settled with Govind Shivrám. After sitting a convenient time and the customary compliments over, I took my leave, at the same time requested he would appoint an early day to acquaint me with his motives for desiring a gentleman might come to Poona.

Saturday, 5th.—This morning returned Govind Shivrám's visit, when I again requested of him that he would procure me a second audience from Mádhavráv, that I might be acquainted with what business he had requested of the Governor that a gentleman from Bombay might be sent to him for, and that I might acquaint him with our demands, when he informed me I must have patience until the 7th, there being a number of weddings in town to-day and to-morrow, and particularly one at his own house, which prevented his attending till then to any thing else.

Sunday, 6th.—In the evening despatched two sepoys to Bombay with the following address to my superiors :—

"To

THE HON'BLE THOMAS HODGES, ESQUIRE,
President and Governor and Council at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—On the 21st ultimo having procured *bigáris* and bullocks for transporting my necessaries and people, set out from Panvel, and being informed I should in all probability find it very difficult to get labourers after my ascending the ghâts, without Mádavráv's orders, the same evening wrote him, requesting he would send the necessary ones to prevent my meeting with any delays on the road, notwithstanding which, though he had complied with my request, it was the 29th at noon before I reached Poona. The next morning Govind Shivrám paid me a visit, and making me a tender of his services, I desired his assistance in adjusting the presents necessary to be given at my first audience, the which I particularly desired might be as soon as possible and which he promised the first. I also sent my compliments to the Darbár with the same message, when Mádhavráv returned for answer that esteeming the English his friends he should be glad to see me on a lucky day, but this and the 2nd being both unlucky ones desired my visit might be deferred until the 3rd. Agreeably to which in the afternoon he sent me word he should be glad to see me, and had sent Khanderáv to conduct me to him. I accordingly went, and after the usual salutation presented him the President's letter and presents, with which he seemed pleased. After discoursing some time on indifferent matters, I requested he would appoint an early day for my waiting on him on business, when he replied that this being my first visit he would defer entering on any at present, but it should not be long. This morning having returned Govind Shivrám's visit, again repeated the same request. He told me, there being a number of weddings amongst the principal people and particularly one at his own house, no business could be entered upon, until they were over, which would take two or three days.

Ever since my arrival I have used my utmost endeavours to obtain the best information I can as to the situation, disposition and intentions of the Marátha Court, and I flatter myself they have been attended with some success.

Mádhavráv incensed to it by his mother Gopikábái had certainly intentions of seizing his uncle Rághoba and keeping him a prisoner in his last visit to him, but Rághoba getting notice of it, refused having an interview with him and acquainted him, he should be upon his defence unless he met him alone. Sakhárám Bápu, Mádhavráv's Diván and Rághoba's secret friend, then interfered and brought about a reconciliation at least for the present, and Rághoba, on condition he does not ever again interfere in the affairs of Government, is permitted to hold possession of the forts and countries of Trimbak, Dulup, Cowni, Cuning Kerndah and Puta with seven others of little note, but all situated in the district of Trimbak, the yearly revenue of which is computed at thirteen lákhs. Mádhavráv also gave Rághoba security for the payment of twenty-five lákhs in three months to discharge the arrears due to his army. This reconciliation is by many judged will last no longer than until Rághoba is again in want of cash or Mádhavráv's affairs take a different turn, for they now seem in a flourishing condition. However, Mádhavráv is for this year at least secure from any disturbance from this quarter.

Tukoji Holkar, Náru Shankar, the son of Vitthal Shivdev by name Shiváji Vitthal, and Mahádji Sindia, commander of about fifty thousand horse, are the officers appointed for the part of Hindustán. The three first are at present here, nor are their forces yet joined; but it is said they will set out in a very few days, as by advices arrived two days past the Marátha forces there under Mahádji Sindia have met with a small defeat by the Jats.

A few days before my arrival here Gopálráv Anandráv Rástia, Bápuji Náik, Visáji Pant Binni, and Náruráv Ghorpade with ten pieces of cannon and fifty horse set out for Miraj with orders there to collect their force, which together will consist of twenty-four thousand horse, and then proceed to the forts of Seray, Mudgurry, &c., which Mádhavráv took last year from Hyder Alli, to put them in a proper posture of defence, where they are to wait for further directions. The Marátha Court is, from all I can learn, undetermined what part they shall act, and are laying by to see what turn affairs in the Karnátak will take before they come to any resolution. For by letters arrived yesterday evening from Nizám Alli's camp at Turpatur Allambury, six kos from Devgad, in twenty-four days, it is mentioned that several messages and letters have passed between him and Mahomed Alli Khán, but their purport has not transpired; that the Nizám is in large arrears to his army and has applied to Hyder Alli for money to pay them, for which purpose the latter has despatched people to Mysore, not having sufficient with him; that visits have been exchanged and the Nizám presented Hyder Alli with his colors a *sirpáv* and *koolgur* and received in return fifty thousand rupees, two elephants with some diamonds and pearl, the whole amounting to a lákh; that they have agreed to collect all the force in their power and make another grand effort in the Karnátak, in which, if they fail, then to endeavour to make peace on the best terms they can procure. But the pattamars who brought the advices and with whom I have talked, inform me that Mahomed Alli has offered the Nizám any money he may want to send away Hyder Alli; but he (Hyder Alli) does not choose to go until, as they say, he has had satisfaction of Mahomed Alli; that Nizám Alli's camp was when they came away eighty thousand strong horse and foot and Hyder Alli's thirty thousand: they also inform me that they have both sent agents, who are on the road with large presents to Mádhavráv and Rághoba (this news was current in town before the pattamars arrived), and would reach Poona in about twelve days. I likewise heard from the shroffs in town two days ago that Mahomed Alli had offered the Nizám fifty lákhs of rupees and ten thousand horse to assist him against Hyder Alli, and Hyder Alli has offered him a crore,

provided he (the Nizám) would put him in possession of the Karnátak. How true the pattamars' and shroffs' intelligence may be I cannot at present say, but on all hands it is agreed they are treating on a peace; however your Honour and Council may rest assured my best efforts shall be exerted to gain the most perfect intelligence with respect to Mádhavráv's intentions and views towards the Karnátak, and of the force gone that way under the command of Gopálráv.

It is confidently reported here that Mádhavráv himself intends visiting his forts on the sea coast from Surat to Gheria, and the Bráhmans have fixed upon the five days of their next month on the 25th instant for his taking the field; but I am very apprehensive his principal motive is Janjira, for I have heard he is much chagrined at the disappointments he has met there, and imagine it will be the first point he talks on at our next meeting. However his march into the Konkan will greatly depend on the situation of affairs in the Karnátak, regarding which I shall make it my business to send him the first favourable opportunity.

Trimbakráv Mama, uncle to Sádoba, who went two years ago on pilgrimage to Benares and Prayág (Allahabad), is arrived at Malwa on his way back to Poona, and has written Mádharáv, that he had an interview with the English at both places, and has proposed to enter into alliance with them to join their force with the Maráthas' and Suja Davla's to expel the Jats, Rohillas and other petty Rájas to the Northward. This letter was received here about twenty days ago. When Trimbak arrives I shall make particular enquiry and advise your Honour and Council fully concerning it.

It is with concern I hear it publicly reported here that our troops have been repulsed at Rájápur and that an officer with near one hundred and fifty men killed and wounded.

As soon as I have entered on business with the Darbár and can find which way they seem inclined I propose complying with your Honour and Council's orders in sending Mr. Brome with the present to Rághoba.

I also intend despatching a pattamar to Madras to-morrow advising them of such occurrences as may be worthy their notice.

Poona, the 5th December 1767.

I remain, very respectfully,
Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
THOMAS MOSTYN."

Monday 7th.—A sepoy by name Mahomed Khán having been of great service to me in my journey from Panvel in procuring *bigáris*, &c., on his returning home this day made him a present for his services of three yards of coarse cloth, a turban and four rupees; also three yards of coarse cloth to a sepoy that attended him.

In the afternoon paid Nána Fadanavis a visit, when I took an opportunity of mentioning to him my having been here nine days, and four had elapsed since I had my first audience without being acquainted with what business the Rávi had with me. I therefore requested he would procure me a second audience, and that soon, that we might go, which he promising to do, I took my leave.

Tuesday, 8th.—Finding that Rámáji Chitnavis from what I can learn from Govind Shivrám is the person who can procure me an audience, sent to him this morning to desire he would use his endeavours to get me one as soon as possible: he sent me word that this day being a fast, Mádhavráv was obliged to go to a pagoda at Theur; I therefore must defer visit until to-morrow.

Wednesday, 9th.— This morning received a letter from Rámáji Chitnavis that Mádhavráv being engaged in despatching Tukoji Holkar to Hindustán it would be impossible for me to have an audience this day as his whole time would be taken upon that business.

Thursday, 10th.—This being the day appointed for my having an audience and waiting some time in expectaion of being sent for, Mádhavráv sent for Rámáji acquainting him that as Govind Shivrám who, he was desirous, should be present at our meeting, was engaged in giving a dinner to the Bráhmans on account of his wedding, he must defer seeing me until to-morrow.

Friday, 11th.—Agreeably to what Rámáji Chitnavis sent me word yesterday Mádhavráv this evening sent word by a Chopdár that he should be glad to see me. Accordingly I went and found Sakhárám Bápu, Govind Shivrám, Moroba Fadanavis, and Rámáji Chitnis present at the Darbár. After the usual compliments I again set forth that at his request by Náru Pant, and considering the ancient friendship subsisting between us, the Governor and Council have complied with his request for a gentleman being sent to him, and that I was ready and desirous to know what he had to say, and that I would afterwards lay before him my demands on behalf of the Company and our merchants, which my superiors would by this time expect I had finished. He replied that on account of their long friendship with us and no English gentleman having been here for some years was one reason why he was desirous of it, as a proof of the former good harmony still continuing; and then to avoid giving me an answer to my question asked me the news of the Karnátak which I acquainted him with, when he confirmed what I had told him, and added that he had four days ago received letters from Madras and Mahomed Alli Khán requesting his assistance, and that they had sent an agent by name Nágojiráv (who the pattamar left on the road) to confer with him regarding it; they also say they had written to Bombay to send a gentleman here concerning the same business. I replied I was ready to hear any proposals he had to make, the which I would faithfully report to my superiors. Instead of giving me an answer he asked if the orders of one Presidency would be obeyed by the other. I told him they were distinct Governments, but all serving the same masters and mutually bound to assist each other in every thing regarding their common interest. His reason for asking was, he said, as although he was upon the most amicable footing with the English at Bombay and bound thereto by treaty, yet no regard is paid thereto by the English at the other two Presidencies, that until Nágojiráv arrived he would defer saying anything regarding the affairs in the Karnátak. Then told him as he had thought proper himself to open the subject, I thought it my duty to enquire as they would determine on nothing, for what so large a force had lately been despatched under the command of Gopálráv towards the Karnátak. He assured me they were only sent as usual to collect the revenues, which could not be done without a force.

Saturday, 12th.—This morning I paid Govind Shivrám a visit purposely to find out if possible the views of the Darbár. After some discourse, I told him it would be saving much time, if they would let me know what proposals they had to make with regard to what passed yesterday, that I might have proper directions from Bombay by the time Nágojiráv arrived. He very openly told me they should come to no resolution until not only Nágojiráv arrived but also the agents from the Nizám and Hyder Alli, and those proposals that appeared most for their interest they should without hesitation accept of. I told him I was firmly persuaded that interest was their prevailing system of politics in spite of all ties, and asked him what great things could they hope for from the proposals or even friendship of either the Nizám or Hyder Alli, who had both given too many and late proofs that no treaties were binding longer than until they were in a capacity to break them, which they must be convinced by experience was not the case with the English, who paid the strictest attention to carry out what they had ever entered into. He replied he could not say what part they should act until they had heard what the different

agents had to say. There were three ways for them to pursue, and that which appeared most advantageous they should embrace: 1st, to join Nizám and Hyder Alli against Mahomed Alli and the English; 2nd, to join Mahomed Alli and the English against the Nizám and Hyder Alli; 3rd, to persuade the Nizám to remain neutral and join the English and Mahomed Alli Khán against Hyder Alli. The first, he confessed, required consideration; for though the Nizám was in friendship with them, yet he had in part broken it by supporting their professed enemy Hyder Alli. From the whole of our conversation and by what I can learn they will gladly accept of our terms, but as they will determine on nothing until Nágojiráv arrives, I judged it prudent not to open myself.

Sunday, 13th.—Finding Sakhárám Bápu, Mádhavráv's Diván, to be a person of great weight and influence, and that he takes his advice upon all occasions, judged it necessary to send my compliments to him, and if he was unengaged I would wait on him. He sent me word that the three ensuing days he should be engaged in some ceremonies relating to his pagoda, after which he should be very glad to see me.

Monday, 14th.—This morning I was informed that by letters from Gambáji Náik, of Márgashirsha Shuddha Pádva, received four days ago, there is intelligence that the Nizám is quartered at Kaveripattan, and has had an engagement with Mahomed Alli Khán at Ganjikot, in which being worsted had made peace with Mahomed Allí, and that Hyder Alli had given to the Nizám the forts of Matta Cootar, Devnagar and Chaddytoor in the jurisdiction of Sarra, and Mahomed Alli Khán twenty-four lákhs of rupees, besides fixing his annual tribute at fourteen lákhs, and the three were now united. The foregoing intelligence is certainly written in a letter, copy of which I have procured; but it does not appear reasonable to me that the gentlemen at Madras, considering their success, will now come to terms of accommodation with Hyder Alli. The Nizám and Hyder Alli's friendship seems to be upon a slippery footing, and there is a probability, from what I can learn, that Mahomed Alli will be able to draw off the Nizám. In such case our alliance with the Maráthás will be the less necessary.

Wednesday, 16th.—This day letters from Delhi, in 27 days, advise that the Mogal Alli Gouwar, whois at Elleabaz (Allahabad?), has written to Calcutta for some forces to join him against Agra fort. They also say that Joarsing, Rája of the Jats, and Bijaysing the Márwár Rája are joined and will be able to bring into the field sixty or seventy thousand horse. They are endeavouring to prevail on Bundikot and Mádhavsing of Junagar to enter into alliance with them with an intent to come this way. This news I imagine is the reason why Tukoji Holkar, Náru Shankar and Bápuji Shivdew, who some days ago had their audience of leave and were despatched for Hindustán, have not yet left Poona, but are requesting a larger force, as they think the twenty thousand horse they are empowered to take, besides sixteen thousand now there, will not be sufficient to withstand their united forces.

Thursday, 17th.—Received my superiors' commands of the 11th instant with sundry papers as follows:—

"To

THOMAS MOSTYN, Esquire.

Sir,—We have received your letter of the 5th instant, and observe with much satisfaction the friendly reception given you by Mádhavráv, from which we are led to draw favourable conclusions as to the success of your negotiation.

We now enclose you extract from a letter received the 10th instant from the President and Council at Fort St. George, also of the memorandum therein mentioned to be given by them to

Nágojiráv, the person deputed by the Naváb of Arcot to wait on Mádhavráv. The memorandum shows what the gentlemen at Madras are desirous of in respect to the Maráthás, and you will therefore exert yourself to promote their views by endeavouring to prevail on Mádhavráv at least to remain neutral, if you cannot persuade him to take part with us, in the present disputes in the Karnátak. The Naváb's Agent will of course wait on you and attend to any particulars you may judge it necessary from time to time to point out to him, as well for his master's as our interest.

We also now enclose you copy of a letter from Mr. John Stracey for your notice, and shall communicate any other intelligence we may receive that we think can be of use for you to know.

We are sorry to acquaint you there was some foundation for the report you mention of our force at Janjira being repulsed, as Captain Hopkins with the men under his command were obliged, in attempting to land, to retreat again on board ship, but with the loss only of one man killed and a very few wounded. The bad success of this attempt obliged us to send down a further reinforcement, under the command of Major Gavin, who, we have the pleasure to acquaint you, made good his landing, and obliged the enemy to fly with great precipitation on the 3rd instant. We have directed them to pursue their advantage, and take possession of Mutgur Fort, which, from what Major Gavin represents, we cannot doubt they will very shortly accomplish.

We are,
Your loving friends,
THOMAS HODGES.
PETER ELWIN WRENCH.
DANIEL DRAPER.
JAMES RYLEY.
RAWSON HART BODDAM.
BENJAMIN JERVIS."

Bombay Castle,
11th December 1767.

Exatrct of a letter from the Hon'ble the PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL *at Fort St. George, dated the 13th October 1767.*

As we conclude Hyder Alli and the Nizám would have used every means of gaining Mádhavráv to their assistance, we have judged it expedient that a person should be sent to him from the Naváb, who is also furnished with some memorandum from us. His Vakil was very desirous that a member of the Board from hence should proceed to his master, but the great distance to Poona and the troubles in the country prevented our complying with his proposals; but we at the same time informed him that as Poona was situated near Bombay, we were convinced your Honor and Council would have no objection to deputing a proper person to Mádhavráv to settle the terms of friendship with him.

We enclose you herewith a copy of the memorandum given to Nágojiráv, which may serve as heads to the instructions to the person you may think proper to send to Mádhavráv.

(A True Copy)
ANDREW RAMSAY,
Secretary.

Memorandum for NAGOJIRA'V.

He is to represent to Mádhavráv, in very strong and proper terms, the value of the English friendship, the fidelity they have shown and the service they have rendered to the king, to the Navváb Wala Jah, to Shuja-ud-Dowla, and all those who have sought after their friendship. He is also to represent their power, force and resolution in war, which was lately shown against Nizam Alli and Hyder Alli, whose united force had unjustly entered the Karnátak, and though very numerous, and strongly posted, was beaten in an instant with the loss of their cannon, &c., and the whole must have been taken had they not escaped in the night.

That though the English are thus powerful, they desire nothing so much as to live in peace with their neighbours; but Hyder Alli is so ambitious and troublesome that he has not only taken all the country from his neighbours, who had not force to oppose him, but has usurped the Government of the Mysore country and imprisoned his master. It is therefore proper such a disturber should be rooted out, and as Mádhavráv by means of Hari Pandit some time ago and at present by another Vakil has expressed an inclination to the same purpose, the English are ready to exert themselves in so glorious an undertaking, provided Mádhavráv will, at the same time, attack and conquer the country of Bednur jointly with the English from Bombay.

If the King Sháh Allum should send one of his sons, or any of the royal family, to govern the Deccan, the English will be ready to pay him due respect and support his authority, and hope Mádhavráv will do the same.

In case Hyder Alli is rooted out and the Rája's family restored to the Mysore Government, it is but reasonable that the *chauth* should regularly be paid to the Maráthas, and that the English should be reimbursed the expenses they may meet, and the Navváb Wala Jah have the countries of Dindagul and other places formerly belonging to the Karnátak, on which it is hoped the Maráthás will renounce all claim of *chauth*.

In consideration of the assistance the English may give Mádhavráv to conquer the Bednur country and of the friendship they engage to show him on all occasions, it is hoped he may be induced to grant the islands of Sálsette and Bassein to the Company's Agents at Bombay, which will be the means of great benefit hereafter to both parties, and the gentlemen there will doubtless give anything reasonable for that favour.

It may be hinted to Mádhavráv that when once a strict friendship is settled with the English it is not easily broken, and that by the blessing of God the English and Maráthás together may be the means of establishing Sháh Allum at Delhi and driving out the Jats and Abdallis.

In case Mádhavráv makes difficulties and listens to the proposals of Hyder Alli Khán and the Nizám, he may be given to understand that the Rája of Berár has been soliciting the friendship of the English at Bengal and of this court, and that they will doubtless give him their friendship if Mádhavráv does not engage it.

Nágojiráv will use any other arguments that may occur for engaging Mádhavráv to be a friend to the Navváb and the English. It is not so much his assistance they want as that he should not assist Hyder Alli or the Subha. They will be glad of his friendship only, and had not Ruccon-ud-Dowla and the Nizám deceived them and misrepresented the situation of affairs, a friendly explanation would have taken place when the English Sardar went to Mádhavráv's camp, and Mr. Bourchier would have also gone thither.

(A True Copy)
ANDREW RAMSEY,
Secretary.

Thursday, 17th.—Sakhárám Bápu acquainting me he should be glad to see me this evening about 7 o'clock, went there and presented him with what by Govind Shivrám was thought necessary, and after talking very freely on different subjects some time, I requested he would procure me an audience that I might be acquainted with what they had to say to me, and likewise set forth my demands. He told me that they had been talking about it, and that I should be sent for to the Darbár either to-morrow or the next day. I then took my leave.

Saturday, 19th.—Having procured the passports for Mr. Brome delivered him instructions and he set out for Násik this morning :—

"To

MR. CHARLES BROME.

SIR,—The Hon'ble the President and Council having thought proper to direct that you proceed to Rághoba, who is now at Násik, with the presents intended for him, enclosed is a list of them, including some, I learn, it will be proper to make his ministers. You will therewith likewise receive a letter to him from the Governor, a letter of credit, in case you may want any money there, and an order from the Sarkár here for your being supplied on the road with such *bigárs* and necessaries you may have occasion for.

My superiors imagine, from Rághobá's having lately sent a person with a present and assurances of friendship to the President, that he may have some particular point in view, more especially as the late accommodation betwixt him and Mádhavráv they have reason to think is not a cordial one, and which from the best enquiry I have been able to make since my arrival here is confirmed. You will therefore encourage any advances he may make you, so as, if possible, to draw from him some proposals, in which, should you succeed, evade any direct answer by telling him you will communicate the same to your surperiors and wait their answer. But notwithstanding the late accommodation is by most thought not to be a permanent one, yet Rághoba from all I can learn is not in a capacity, at least for some time, to effect any thing against his nephew; therefore his views must be distant ones. You are well acquainted with the President and Council's views in respect to Rághoba. You will therefore, after waiting a suitable time to hear anything he may have to say, return to Poona as fast as you can. I wish you success and am,

Sir,

Poona, 18th December 1767. Your most humble servant,

THOMAS MOSTYN."

Agreeably to what Sakhárám Bápu told me I was this evening sent for to the Darbár. After sitting some little time came in Nána Fadanavis, Sakhárám Bápu and Govind Shivrám, and Rámáji Chitnis who conducted me in was also present, when Mádhavráv asked me what demands I had to make. As at the former meeting I had mentioned, I replied that I had not much to say, but as I found they were unwilling to acquaint me with the reasons for requesting a gentleman might come here, I should, without hesitation, inform them of the particulars, and then set forth the four following articles, desiring they might be immediately complied with :—

1*st.*—That about a year and a half ago the ketch "Lively" was obliged by bad weather to take shelter in Chaul harbour and ever since there detained at the utter destruction of the owners, and though he had given orders for the release of her and cargo, no obedience was paid thereto by his officers.

2*nd*.—That notwithstanding the losses our merchants had suffered from the depredations committed by the officers of his fleets had been settled at the trifling sum of rupees thirty thousand nine hundred and fifteen three-quarters and fifty reas, three years ago, and his orders then passed for the payments, yet this also had never been done; nor the batela belonging to Nasarvánji Modi returned, or the batela of two hundred khandis ordered to be given to Byrámji Hormasji in lieu of his grab, been yet complied with.

3*rd*.—That though Orpár affair had been so long settled, yet the owners of the boats that were there seized could not attend their business for fear of being laid hold on, which his officer there had threatened, in case they appeared out of Surat town in order to reimburse themselves.

4*th*.—That several slaves belonging to gentlemen at Bombay had been seen at Thána and other places and Governor Crommelin three years ago procured an order for their delivery, yet when it was produced, they were secreted and could not be found.

In answer to the above Mádhavráv told me that with regard to the "Lively" an order should be given for her release. That the amount settled to be paid for the losses our merchants had sustained and the batelas to be returned was on condition that fourteen articles which he had sent to Governor Crommelin should be first settled. I replied that those fourteen articles Governor Crommelin had answered. He said it was true he had answered them, but they never were adjusted, and he (Mádhavráv) in reply to these answers wrote a second letter by Ránoji Khidmatgár, to which no answer has ever been given. I told him it was extraordinary he should have written a letter and received no reply, but as I was ignorant of the transaction, if he would give me the date of the letter I should advise my superiors regarding it. Just at this time cassids arrived with some letters, which I afterwards learnt were from the Nizám's camp, on opening of which Mádhavráv hastily despatched me.

From the whole tenor of the Darbár behaviour and their not opening themselves, but endeavouring to draw from me every thing, I have great reason to think they have something in reserve to say either with respect to Hyder Alli or Janjira. If possible it should first come from me, and I have agreeably to my superiors' instructions, as opportunities offered, industriously endeavoured to draw it from them, which I hope of effecting (but will take time, according to the method of these people's doing business), more especially as there does not appear to me that necessity of opening the subject immediately from there being no appearance at present of their taking part with the Nizám and Hyder Alli. The latter is, they are well convinced, their declared enemy, and will, whenever in his power, disturb them; therefore they will not, in point of policy, support him. The Jats too with the Márwár Rája and others joining in Hindustán will oblige them to be on their guard and not trust too large a part of their force at so great a distance. Rághoba is also as ever a check upon them notwithstanding their late reconciliations, and they are under some perplexity at his present behaviour, as he is of their intentions.

Sunday, 20th.—This morning the pair of cassids that arrived last night in twenty days came to me. From them I learnt that the Nizám is encamped within a kos of Amboorgar, the siege of which place they raised 23 days ago; that our forces are at Ellur, 12 kos from Amboorgar, on their march again to attack the Nizám and Hyder Alli.

Monday, 21st.—This evening returned Rámáji Chitnis' visit, and made him a present. I requested of him that he would speedily procure me the order for releasing the "Lively" ketch and also give me the date of the letter they say they wrote to Governor Crommelin and have not received an answer, that I may write to Bombay about it, both which he promised to do.

Tuesday, 22nd.—Sent Rámáji Parvoe to Rámáji Chitnis for the date of the letter, but which they have not been able to find though employed these three days in looking for it, but would send it to me as soon as they possibly could.

Thursday, 24th.—Being now at some certainty with respect to the intentions of the Maráthás regarding the present disputes in the Karnátak, and finding no prospect of Nágojiráv's arrival, for which I have some days waited, determined, agreeably to my superiors' directions, to acquaint the President and Council at Madras with the situation of affairs, and accordingly despatched the following address :—

"To

THE HON'BLE CHARLES BOURCHIER, ESQUIRE,

President and Governor and Council at Fort St. George.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—The Hon'ble the President and Council of Bombay having been pleased to order me to Poona with directions to advise you, gentlemen, as soon as I was at a certainty what part the Maráthás were likely to take in the present disputes subsisting in the Karnátak, I shall lay before you, from the best information I have been able to procure, their situation and designs. This I should have done some days ago, but hearing from cassids that arrived here from Madras some days after me that Mahomed Alli Khán had sent his agent Nágojiráv, who was on the road and would reach Poona in a very few days, made me desirous of having an interview with him first, but there being yet no certainty when he will come, has determined me to defer no longer.

With regard to the disputes in the Karnátak at present there is no appearance of their taking part with the Nizám and Hyder Alli, the latter is, they are well convinced, their professed enemy, and will, whenever in his power, notwithstanding any alliance they may make with him now, give them trouble. Therefore they will not, I should imagine, in point of policy, support or strengthen him unless he will make it very materially their interest.

The late accommodation between Mádhavráv and his uncle Rághoba is imagined by most not to be a cordial one, and though Mádhavráv may be under no apprehensions from him for the present, yet it is believed to be a principal reason for his not taking the field this year himself, which from his lately having discharged one thousand and five hundred *bigáris*, four hundred men belonging to his train, and some thousand horse, I judge he will not.

It is likewise confidently reported here that Joarsing the Jat Rája and Bijaysing the Márwár Rája have settled their differences and entered into alliance, and it is thought that Bundi Kot and Mádhavsing of Junágad will accede to it though they have lately had an engagement, which, should it prove true, will be another motive for keeping the attention of the Maráthás employed this way. The Hon'ble the President and Council have transmitted me a copy of your Honor and Council's memorandum to Nágojiráv, and hope you will rest assured of my best abilities being exerted in carrying them into execution; but as they know he is coming on this business, they will not enter on the subject until he arrives, nor have I yet given them the least intimation of its being any part of my errand, as there is no present prospect of their joining the Nizám and Hyder Alli, which seems to be a principal point, and my opening the subject will be only a means of greatly enhancing their terms.

I shall again address your Honor and Council as soon as any thing worthy your notice occurs, and remain, with respect,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Poona, 22nd December 1767. Your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS MOSTYN."

At noon received my superiors' commands of the 20th instant as follows:—

"To

THOMAS MOSTYN, ESQUIRE.

SIR,—Not having received any letters from you since we wrote you the 11th instant, this is purposely to acquaint you that our troops having accomplished the end for which they were sent to Rájápur are returned from thence, and to enclose for your notice copy of a letter received last night from the President and Council of Fort St. George, which shows the necessity of your exerting yourself in obtaining the most perfect knowledge of the designs of the Maráthás in the present situation of affairs.

We are,
Your loving friends,
THOMAS HODGES,
PETER ELVIN WRENCH.
JOHN GWIN.
DANIEL DRAPER.
JAMES RYLEY.
RAWSON HART BODDAM.
BENJAMIN JERVIS.
S. MATCHAM."

Bombay Castle,
20th December 1767.

Friday, 25th.—Wrote the following address to my superiors at Bombay:—

"To

THE HON'BLE THOMAS HODGES, ESQUIRE,

President and Governor and Council at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—Since my respects under the 5th I have been honoured with your commands of the 11th and 20th with the papers enclosed, to which a strict obedience shall be shown.

Notwithstanding my daily application for an audience on business, it was the 11th before I was sent for, and then late in the evening. After a little time I set forth that at his (Mádhavráv's) request I was sent here and desired to know what particular business he had to say to me that I might acquaint my superiors. He began by relating the antient friendship that had subsisted between the Hon'ble Company and him, which made him anxious for a gentleman's coming here as a proof of the same good harmony continuing, and then to avoid giving me an answer to my question enquired the news of the Karnátak, which I fully acquainted him with. This he confirmed, and told me he had four days before received letters from Madras and Mahomed Alli Khán requesting his assistance, and that the latter's agent, Nágojiráv, was on the road coming here to confer with him on this business; also that the gentlemen at Madras had written to Bombay for a person being sent on this account. I told him I was here ready to hear any proposals he had to make on this head, of which I would make full report to Bombay. He replied, as Nagojiráv might be expected in a few days, he would defer talking on this subject until he arrived, by which I might probably receive some orders regarding it from Bombay. I then asked him, as he had thought proper to mention the Karnátak, for what purpose Gopálráv with a considerable force had been lately despatched that way? It was a question my duty obliged me to put, and I requested a sincere answer. He assured me they were only gone to protect their own territories and collect the tribute. This, from the best information I can procure, is true. The next day I had some conversation with Govind Shivrám, and he very openly told me they should

determine on nothing until the different agents from Mahomed Alli Khán and the Nizám arrived. I asked him what great things could they hope for from the proposals or even friendship of either the Nizám or Hyder Alli, who had both given them many proofs that no treaties were binding longer than it served convenience, and added, they must be convinced by experience it was quite the reverse with the English, who had ever paid the strictest attention to every one they entered into. He replied he could not say what part they should act. There were three ways for them to pursue—1st, to join the Nizám and Hyder Alli against Mahomed Alli Khán and us; 2nd, to join Mahomed Alli and English against the Nizám and Hyder Alli; the 3rd, to prevail on the Nizám to remain neutral and join the English and Mahomed Alli against Hyder Ally. The first he confessed required consideration, for though the Nizám was in friendship with them, yet he had in part broken it by supporting their professed enemy, Hyder Alli. I then told him it would be saving of much time if he would let me know what proposals they had to make that I might receive directions from Bombay by the time Nágojiráv arrived. He said they should not enter upon that subject until he was here.

From the whole tenor of the Darbár's behaviour, and their not choosing to open themselves but endeavouring to draw what they can from me, I have great reason to think they have something in reserve to say either with respect to Hyder Alli in Janjira, but chose if possible it should first come from me, and I have agreeably to your Honor and Council's instruction as studiously endeavoured to draw it from them without opening myself or giving them the least intimation of it being any part of my embassy. This, though it will take time, I am in hopes of accomplishing through the means of the young Rája of Bednur whom Mádhavráv brought with him last year. His mother the Ráni died on the road. He has several times sent his man to me, requesting I would interest myself in his behalf, and provided the Honb'le Company would reinstate him in his government, has promised to reimburse them their charges and give them any stronghold on the sea coast with an exclusive right to the pepper and sandalwood trade. But this desirable end I was convinced cannot be accomplished without a strong land force. I therefore said, as the Rája was now in the hands of the Maráthás, it would be impossible for him to enter into any treaty without their consent. He replied that not only Mádhavráv but some of his ministers were willing to assist him, provided their *chauth* could be secured to them without the trouble they now labour under of recovering it by force. I told him, if he was convinced that to be the case, if he would prevail on Mádhavráv to speak to me about it, I would give Mádhavráv an answer, and do all in my power to assist the Rája. He told me he made not the least doubt of doing it in a few days. For the foregoing reasons I have avoided letting the Darbár know the principal part of my erraud, and hope they will be approved of by your Honor and Council, more especially as there is not the least appearance of their joining the Nizám and Hyder Alli, which seems to me a very principal point, for it is positively said Mádhavráv will not take the field this year, and from his discharging a number of his people I dare believe it to be true. The chief motive given for this inactivity at so favourable a juncture for his getting possession of the Bednur country, now quite destitute of any force, is his apprehensions of Rághoba creating some disturbance should he leave his capital for any time, whose late behaviour perplexes them a good deal, for he is marching about with his forces, and various are the reports of his intentions; nay so jealous are they of him, that it was five days after my application before I could procure the passports for Mr. Brome to go to Násik. He set out for that place the 19th, and if your Honor and Council think proper his remaining there some time may be of service by keeping this court alarmed, and prevent their forming any project to our prejudice. It is also confidently reported that Joarsing the Jat Rája and Bijaysing the Márwár Rája have entered into an alliance and are endeavouring to persuade Mádhavsing of Junágad and the Rája of Bundikot to accede to it, which, if they should, will be another motive for keeping the attention of the Maráthás employed in this way.

On the 27th I paid Sakhárám Bápu a visit and requested he would give me an oppertunity of finishing the trifling business I had to do, which he promised, and accordingly on the 19th, in the evening, I was again sent for to the Darbár, when there were present Sakhárám Bápu, Govind Shivrám, Nána Fadanavis and Rámáji Chitnis. Mádhavráv opened the conversation by asking me if I had anything to say. I told him, not much; but as I found he was unwilling to acquaint me with his reasons for desiring a gentleman might come here, I should, without hesitation, inform him of the particulars and set forth the four following:—

1*st*.—That about a year and a half ago the ketch "Lively" was obliged by bad weather to take shelter in Chaul harbour and ever since there detained at the utter destruction of the owners, and though he had given orders for the release of her and cargo, no obedience was paid thereto by his officers.

2*nd*.—That notwithstanding the losses our merchants had suffered from the depredations committed by the officers of his fleets, the loss had been settled at the trifling sum of rupees thirty thousand nine hundred and fifteen three-quarters and fifty reas, three years ago, and his orders then passed for the payment, yet this also had never been done; nor the battela belonging to Nasarvánji Modi returned, or the battela of two hundred khándis ordered to be given Byrámji Homji in lieu of his grab has not yet been complied with.

3*d*.—That though the Orpár affair had been so long settled, yet the owners of the boats that were there seized could not attend their business for fear of being laid hold on, which his officer there had threatened in case they appeared out of Surat town in order to reimburse himself.

4*th*.—That several slaves belonging to gentlemen at Bombay that had been at Thána and other places and Governor Crommelin three years ago procured an order for their delivery, yet when it was produced, they were secreted and could not be found.

In answer to the above Mádhavráv said that with regard to the ketch "Lively" an order should be given for her release, also the 3rd and 4th articles adjusted, but the amount of thirty thousand nine hundred and fifteen three-quarters and fifty reas agreed to be paid for the losses our merchants had sustained was on condition that fourteen articles he had sent to Governor Crommelin should first be settled. I replied that those articles had been answered. He said it was true, but they never were adjusted, and in reply thereto he had written a second letter by Ránoji Khidmatgár, to which no answer was ever given. As I was ignorant of that transaction, I desired he would give me the copy of that letter that I might write regarding it, which he directed Rámáji Chitnis to do, but it was not till last night that I was able to procure it, and then without date. I request your Honor and Council's directions regarding it, and sincerely hope my conduct hitherto will meet with your approval.

Cassids that arrived in 26 days from Nizám Alli's camp mention that his and our forces are encamped within six or eight kos of each other, where they remain quiet; that Hyder Alli had raised the siege of Amburgar twenty-eight days ago after having been fourteen days before it. Letters from Masulipatam also mention that a number of Europeans (how many they do not say) had landed there from Bengal; that part immediately marched for Madras and the rest waited for further orders; likewise that the inhabitants of Hyderabad were in some consternation for fear of our attacking that place.

I remain very respectfully,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Poona, 25th December 1767.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS MOSTYN."

Monday, 23th.—This day at noon arrived three express camels in twelve days from Nizám Alli's camp, one despatched to Surjang and Chanda Sáheb's son, thinking they must ere this be arrived here, and two to Mádhavráv. There is no news on the road what is become of the Nizám's and Hyder Alli's agents, nor can I learn for certain where they are. However immediately sent to procure the best intelligence regarding them and the Karnátak.

In the evening the people I sent to learn the news from the Karnátak by the camels returned and informed me that we and Mahomed Alli Khán are much too powerful for the Nizám and Hyder Alli, who dare not face them, but frequent skirmishes between parties happen, in which they are always worsted. They have therefore sent pressingly to Mádhavráv for assistance. This Rámáji Chitnis likewise confirms, and that Hyder Alli is enlisting all the troops he possibly can. They also say that the Nizám would willingly make peace, but Hyder Alli by every means in his power prevents him, promising to defray all the expenses of the war.

Tuesday, 29th.—Notwithstanding my pressing entreaties every day to procure the order for the release of the ketch "Lively", I have as often with very frivolous excuses been put off; therefore in the evening sent to Govind Shivrám and Rámáji Chitnis to know the meaning of it, and requested their resolution whether they would give me the order or not.

Wednesday, 30th.—This morning Rámáji Parvoe acquaints me that the order for the delivery of the "Lively" is finished and only wants Mádhavráv's sign, which he cannot put this morning owing to his wife's going to condole with her mother at Násik on the loss of her husband, but that in the evening he would do it.

At 12 o'clock the Mirza of the pattamars brought a pair of cassids just arrived from Nizám Alli's camp, who acquaint me that after they were on the road about four days they learnt that there had been an engagement near Amburgar between the Nizám, Hyder Alli and Mahomed Alli Khán, wherein the former were entirely routed and had retired about eight kos on this side the field of battle and a pair of pattamars might be expected every hour with the particulars.

In the afternoon I was informed that the Nizám and Hyder Alli had lost in the engagement thirty thousand foot and one thousand and two hundred horse killed, also four elephants with their colours and nobut and 70 pieces of cannon; that all the Europeans in Hyder Alli's service had deserted to Mahomed Alli.

Late this evening Rámáji Parvoe brought me the order for the ketch "Lively", which I would immediately despatch to Bombay, but wait to hear the particulars of the engagement between the Nizám and Mahomed Alli Khán.

Thursday, 31st.—At noon I am informed that no more particulars of the engagement is brought than what is already set forth.

This evening Mahomed Alli Khán paid me a visit. He has, I find, much the ear of Mádhavráv privately and has in some measure been instrumental in getting the order for the "Lively" and in furthering such other business I have to finish. After talking on the foregoing I asked the purport of the advices brought by the express camels arrived the 28th. He informed me that the Nizám had written Mádhavráv pressingly for assistance; that in case he could not come himself to send even an officer with ten thousand horse which would be of great service at this juncture, and that on the like occasion he in return would assist him, and desired he would send orders to Gopálráv, the Commander of his forces in those parts, not to molest Hyder Alli's country for such part of last year's revenues as might be due; that he (Hyder Alli) had paid that to the shroffs, and for this year's he would be accountable. Mádhavráv asked his opinion (that as he himself is determined not to go any where this year) whether he should comply the Nizám's request

for ten thousand horse? Mahomed Alli replied that if the Nizám and Hyder should be worsted that his business would be done without interfering or giving the English cause of disgust, meaning he would recover his tribute from Hyder Alli without trouble; that as they were in a declining way his assisting them with ten thousand horse would not in all likelihood retrieve their affairs, and should he lend his assistance, and they then not succeed, he would not only lose his credit, but also disoblige the English, whose assistance he may depend upon, provided they were on friendly terms, and who, he might be assured, will not take advantage of his distress, as the Nizám certainly will, he knows by experience, whenever a favourable opportunity offers, and Mahomed Alli assured me for certain, that Mádhavráv will not either go himself or lend Hyder Alli any assistance. The reasons he gave me I have already set forth in my diary, that is, the fear of Rághoba raising some disturbance, besides he is under engagements to pay the whole of the amount stipulated in their late accommodation by the Diváli, the balance of which is twenty lákhs. Until he has done this he does not look upon himself at liberty to undertake any thing. He likewise told me that Mádhavráv read the letter received on 30th to him, wherein it says the Nizám was very desirous of peace, and some overtures had passed between him and Mahomed Alli Khán, which Hyder Alli had taken disgust at, and had seperated from the Nizám with an intent, as he gave out, of returning towards Bednur. I took this opportunity of asking him what Mádhavráv intended doing for the Rájá of Bednur, hinting that if he purposed reinstating him in his government, that a more favourable opportunity could not offer. He replied, Mádhavráv was desirous of serving him, but should not think of it until next year, when he would himself take the field.

January.

Friday, 1st.—This morning Gopál Chakradhar, Rághoba's Vakil, here came to see me. In the course of our conversation I asked him the situation of affairs between Rághoba and Mádhavráv. He very openly told me that notwithstanding the late reconciliation they placed no confidence in each other, and that I might depend upon it Rághoba would not sit down quietly under the disgrace of having all the principal forts taken out of his hands and no share in the Government; that he only waited to see if Mádhavráv failed in any of his agreements with him, which, should he do in the least point, Rághoba would certainly make use of it to foment matters and, at any rate, I should see in six months what a disturbance he would create. He likewise told me in confidence that Rághoba had concerted measures for entering into a strict and lasting friendship with the English and intended sending a person to Madras on this account, but as Mr. Brome was now gone to him he would now defer it, and assured me it was Rághoba's sincere desire to be on the most amicable footing with us.

Arrived a pair of cassids from the Nizám's camp to Mádhavráv in twenty days, confirming what the pattamars reported that arrived the 30th ultimo from Mahomed Alli Khán, also that all the Europeans had deserted Hyder Alli.

Saturday, 2nd.—This morning intelligence is brought me that Surjang and Chanda Sáheb's son, Vakils from the Nizám and Hyder Alli, are arrived at Vánoudi, one and half kos off, and would come into town to-morrow; that they have been two months sixteen days on the road. As the Nizám and Hyder Alli's affairs appear to be in a declining way and they very pressing with Mádhavráv for his assistance, it is most probable these agents will immediately make their proposals with very large offers. I judge it therefore necessary to acquaint my superiors at Bombay of their arrival, requesting their directions whether I shall open myself by explaining my errand to them, as I find they will not speak plain themselves, and the prospect I had of bringing them to do it

through the means of the Bednur Rájá has failed, for Mádhavráv has told him he cannot assist him this year. Agreeably to the foregoing, despatched the following address to Bombay per sepoy express:—

"To

THE HON'BLE THOMAS HODGES, ESQUIRE,

President and Governor and Council at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—My last respect waited on your Honour and Council the 25th ultimo, setting forth my transaction and situation of affairs to that time, and this is despatched purposely to advise you of the arrival of Surjang and Chanda Sáheb's son, Vakils from the Nizám and Hyder Alli, at Vánoudy, about one and a half kos out of town, and will make their entrance to-morrow. They have been two months and sixteen days on the road.

It is with pleasure I can acquaint your Honour and Council for certain that our forces in the Karnátak have, twenty-five days ago, again defeated the Nizám and Hyder Ally about five kos from Amburgar, and obliged them to retreat eight kos further to the northward. The particulars of the killed and wounded the cassids could not tell me, but they believe a great number, as the battle lasted four hours, and particularly many elephants which they posted in the front of their line. By a letter received the 30th ultimo from Mádhavráv's Vakil attending the Nizám's camp and told me by a person who heard it read, the Nizám is heartily tired of the war. Some overtures had passed between him and Mahomed Alli Khán, at which Hyder Alli had taken disgust, separated from him with an intent, as he gave out, of returning towards Bednur.

As the Nizám's and Hyder Alli's agents are arrived, they, I imagine, will immediately make their proposals, and if your Honor and Council still think it necessary to attempt forming a junction with the Maráthás, I request your directions whether I shall speak plainly to them, for I find they will not open themselves, which I was in hopes of, through the means of the Rájá of Bednur, but Mádhavráv told him he cannot assist him this year, but intended going himself to the southward, the next will take him along with him. I do not hear any news of Nágojiráv.

Inclosed your Honor and Council will be pleased to receive the order on Visáji Pant for the release of the "Lively" ketch.

Poona, 2nd January 1768.

I remain, very respectfully,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS MOSTYN."

Monday, 4th.—This morning Mahádji Sindia, the officer who commanded the Marátha forces in Hindustán, is arrived at Sangam, where Mádhavráv went to receive him.

Tuesday, 5th.—This afternoon went to Govind Shivrám to sift out if possible the views of the Darbár with regard to the Nizám and Hyder Alli as their agents are now arrived, and I hear the 8th is fixed for their public audience; but from the conversation that passed I judge they are not yet determined on what part they shall take with respect to them or the Karnátak.

However I find our detention of Angria's sons chagrined them much, and is what I imagine they will make a heavy complaint about, and I fear may be a means for their refusing to deliver up several deserters now here.

In the evening Mádhavráv sent his compliments and desired to see me. I accordingly went, where, waiting a little time, he desired I would stay and sup with him, which I complied with. Before supper during our conversation on indifferent matters with regard to Europe and India, I told him the Rájá of Bednur had several times sent his man to me to request my interest in his behalf, but as he was now in a manner a prisoner of his, I could give him no answer until I know his intentions regarding him, therefore should be glad to know what he purposed doing for him. He replied that his bringing him here was with an intention of serving him, which he should do when a proper opportunity offered.

Wednesday, 6th.—A pair of cassids arrived yesterday evening from Rájás Joarsing and Bijaysing, mentioning that peace is not yet established between them and Mádhavsing, but will now in all likelihood soon as Badarsing, Rájá of Rupnagar, has interfered.

Thursday, 7th.—Mahomed Alli Khán this evening sent me word that he heard some shroff's letter in town says that peace is concluded between the Nizám and Hyder Alli Khán through the means of Mr. Smith promising the Nizám fifteen lákhs of rupees, but in lieu of of money the English have agreed to assist him with a body of Europeans, which are to be paid by Mahomed Alli Khán; that the Nizám had separated from Hyder Alli and is quartered at Dowan Choully, leaving his Diván with a large force with him, who is encamped near Káveripattan.

Friday, 8th.—This morning Surjang and Chanda Sáheb's son had their first audience at the Darbár and presented each to Mádhavráv an elephant, horse and *sirpáv*, with a complete set of jewels, but stayed there but a very little time.

Saturday, 9th.—This morning sent people to enquire amongst the shroffs and mucadams of the pattamars and jassuds to find if possible to whom the letter was written regarding the peace concluded between the Nizám and Mahomed Alli Khán, but without success.

Sunday, 10th.—This morning received my superiors' commands of the 6th, as eftered hereafter, in which they have been pleased to permit of my opening myself to the Maráthás first, when a proper opportunity offers, but with the necessary caution and reserve, which I shall not fail to do, but fear though it be done in the most cautious manner it will raise their expectations to a most intolerable pitch, considering agents are arrived from the Nizám and Hyder Alli on the same errand, and whose offers, I dare say, will far exceed anything I am empowered to make; and as Nágojiráv, Mahomed Alli Khán's agent, may also be expected upon the like business in a very few days, and Mádhavráv and Govind Shivrám have already told me they should not enter upon affairs in the Karnátak until his arrival, and Surjang and Chanda Sáheb's son not yet entered upon any business with the Darbár, I judge it will be most for my honourable employers' interest to wait a few days, but in the interim use my endeavours privately to induce Mádhavráv to open first. This at the same time it may be of service to Hon'ble Company's interest can be of no detriment to the business I am sent upon, because I am well assured it is not in Mádhavráv's power to take the field this year, first on account of his apprehensions and engagements to Rághoba, and secondly the low state of his finances to recruit, while he has sent his people and orders for the whole amount of the revenues of the different countries to be paid into his treasury without any deductions for maintaining a certain number of troops to attend him immediately on summons as usual, nor indeed can any business be done these three days on account of their fast of *Sankránt*:—

"To

THOMAS MOSTYN, ESQUIRE.

SIR,—We have received your letter of the 25th ultimo and entirely approve your conduct in your negotiations till that time, flattering ourselves you will ere now have been able to bring Mádhavráv to declare his intentions as to the parts he proposes taking in the troubles now subsisting in the Karnátak. Though should he contrary to our hopes and expectations still have evaded opening himself on this subject, we would have you lose no favourable opportunity of bringing him to a declaration, as the season advances fast and renders it necessary for us to be at a certainty as to the conduct we are to observe in the present conjuncture.

The unfortunate affair of the "Defiance" which we learn was by some unhappy accident blown up the 15th of November in the gulf of Persia, with an entire company of infantry on board, renders it unavoidable our sending the "Revenge" to replace her, and a sufficient number of men to complete the force at first sent to Persia, by which means we shall not have more than four hundred European infantry, seventy-six artillery and eight hundred sepoys to leave for any service whatever, and this with our Marine force, the Major and Superintendent are of opinion, will be sufficient only for the reduction of Hyder Alli's forts and possessions upon this coast near the sea and the destruction of his fleet, which we notice for your guidance, but not to be made known to the Maráthás.

We approve of your intentions to keep Mr. Brome with Rághoba so long as you may be of opinion it will answer the end proposed; but you must be careful that it gives no disgust to Mádhavráv that may be prejudicial to the points you have in charge to treat on with him more particularly.

Since writing thus far we have received your letter of the 2nd instant, and as we thereby find you have no prospect of bringing the Maráthás to declare themselves, we must acquiesce in your speaking first whenever a suitable opportunity offers; but we shall rely on your doing it with the caution and reserve necessary in all transactions with these people, and on your pursuing every means in your power for inducing them to enter seriously into our views.

Bombay Castle,
6th January 1768.

We are,
Your loving friends,
THOMAS HODGES.
DANIEL DRAPER.
JOHN GWIN.
JAMES RYLEY.
RAWSON H. BODDAM.
BENJAMIN JERVIS.
JOHN WATSON."

Wednesday, 13th.—I have been informed that Siddi Yacoob Khán has written Mádhavráv that hitherto he has been in doubt whether he has assisted Siddi Abdul Rahiman against him; but the mask is now taken off, as Siddi Rahim has again come down and retaken Mudgur through the assistance of Visáji Pant; that if it is with his approbation, he desires Mádhavráv will immediately write him so that he may know which way to act.

Thursday, 14th.—The Darbár is so much engaged with settling their accounts with Mahádji Sindia and returning him again with the command of the troops in Hindustán that I have not yet, and fear shall not for some days, have it in my power to see any of the ministers, who are almost all day at the Darbár, and this has been given me for a reason two or three times by Govind Shivrám when I have sent to him for his not being able to see me. In short, these people will not go out of their accustomed road, and I find nothing but patience and assuring unconcern about matters will effect anything with him.

Friday, 15th.—This morning a pair of pattamars arrived from Hyder Alli's camp to Chanda Sáheb's son. From them I learn that the Nizám is at Bagulur Ghat near Assur fort, and that his brother Bussállat Jang, who was left with Hyder Alli, has likewise left him; Hyder Alli with his force is encamped at Káveripattan near fort Hallakoal, and the English and Mahomed Alli at Dollea, about three kos distance, with eighteen thousand horse and foot.

Sunday, 15th.—This morning Mahomed Alli Khán Hakim sent me word that Moro Pant, Rámchandra Jádhav and Agaji Surja had been to Madras on the part of Nizám Alli and had concluded a peace with Mahomed Alli Khán, but the terms he could not tell; and that the Nizám had ordered his Diván Ruccon-ud-Dowla and Bussállat Jang with their troops to leave Hyder Alli, and that they were, when the pattamars came away, thirty kos distance. This evening Mahádji Sindia received his *sirpáv* and audience of leave to return to Hindustán with the chief command.

Monday, 18th.—Yesterday Govind Shivrám and Mahomed Alli Khán acquainted me they were empowered by Mádhavráv to talk with me regarding the articles I some time ago laid before him. I therefore this morning went to Govind Shivrám's, where Mahomed Alli came. They opened the conversation with setting forth the long and antient friendship that had subsisted between the English and Mádhavráv's family, which he was desirous and willing should be continued inviolable, and that no trifling disputes that might possibly happen between the subjects of the two states should break it. They then opened the Orpár affair with assuring me, the Pandit, who was here, had alleged that we took the money by force, and that the boats were absolutely deserted by the lascars and on shore. I then produced to them the depositions taken on that occasion, as a convincing proof, that the lascars had not deserted them but were forced away by the Pandit's sepoys; nor were the boats wrecked, for in such case what was the necessity for the Pandit's ordering them to be broken, and one of them to be broken and one of them burnt, but to prevent a discovery; but were they even, as the Pandit says, wrecked, they had only a right to half, but which was by no means the case, for the boats were seized by the Pandit's people before the lascars belonging to them had left them. Govind Shivrám with some warmth replied it could not be. I told him we were convinced from the enquiries made it was so; that we could not oblige them to give an order, but he might be assured we should not suffer our merchants to be impeded in their business. He then softened and desired I would hear what the Pandit had to say, which I consented to.

Tuesday, 19th.—I was this morning informed that early yesterday morning the Rája of Bednur was carried prisoner to Chakan fort, about 18 kos distance, but brought back again in the evening.

Wenesday, 20th.—This morning Nágojiráv, who arrived at Parvati two days ago, sent his compliments, acquainting me of his ill state of health, but hoped in a few days to be able to come into town, when he would wait on me, which I desired he would do before he went to the Darbár.

This afternoon Bhukandji Haridat, a principal Shroff, has brought me a letter of twenty-four days' date from his partner Bhukandji Kásidás at Madras, wherein it is mentioned that peace was concluded between the Subha Nizám Alli Khán and Mahomed Alli Khán, the latter paying fifteen lákhs of rupees, for which Bhukandji Kásidás stood security. But the conditions were that the Nizám should immediately quit Hyder Alli and march with his forces over the Ghâts to Kurpa Fort, which he performed and ordered his Diván Ruccon-ud-Dowla, whom he had before left with Hyder Alli, to join him. The letter further adds that our toops were in pursuit of Hyder Alli and had retaken the forts of Kaveripattan and Salam.

Thursday, 21st.—Judging it necessary to acquaint my superiors with the advices received yesterday, accordingly despatched the following address and sepoy express :—

"To

THE HON'BLE THOMAS HODGES, ESQUIRE,
President and Governor and Council at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—On the 10th your Honor and Council's commands of the 6th reached me, and this is purposely to acquaint you that a peace is absolutely concluded between the Nizám and Mahomed Alli Khán, the latter paying 15 lákhs of rupees; what other conditions I do not know, but so far is true if Shroff's letters can be credited, for Bhukandji Haridat, a principal shroff here, brought me a letter of twenty-five days' date from his partner at Madras, Bhukandji Kásidás, who stands Mahomed Alli Khán's security for the payment of the money. It futher says, the Nizám is at Kurpa, sixty kos from Arkot, and has ordered his Diván Ruccon-ud-Dowla, whom he before left with Hyder Alli with a considerable force, to join him; that we have retaken the forts of Kaveripattan and Salam and are still pursuing Hyder Alli.

Nágojiráv arrived at Parvati, though much indisposed; but has acquainted me he hopes to be able to come into town in a day or two. I have desired to see him before he goes to the Darbár, when your Honour and Council may depend I shall use with him every endeavour to induce Mádhavráv to think it his interest to enter into your measures, though I hope there will not now be that necessity of being very urgent with him, for I am convinced from the conversation I have had with him and some of his ministers, since the receipt of your commands of the 6th, my opening first, or letting them know in the least degree we are anxious for their joining us, will raise their terms to a most exorbitant height, and it must be something very material indeed that will prevail on Mádhavráv to take the field at all this year; for I am well assured, and from good authority, that he cannot without great inconvenience do it—first, on account of his apprehensions of, and engagements to, Rághoba, which he will not be able to discharge before Diváli; secondly, the low state of his finances, to recruit which he has sent his own writers with orders for the whole amount of revenues of the different countries to be paid into his treasury without any deductions for maintaining a certain number of troops to attend him as usual. It would therefore take him some time before he could have ready any body of men, which I apprehend would make it too late for us to effect anything material before the monsoon. However I shall not fail to continue my endeavours, which I can the more easily do through Nágojiráv, for, as the Darbár knows he is solely come on this account, he can speak plainer than it might be proper for me to do. For these reasons, and considering the time it would take for their forces to join us, the lateness of the season, and the promising aspect our affairs now wear in the Karnátak, I hope my having deferred opening myself may meet your Honor and Council's approval.

On the 17th Govind Shivrám and Mahomed Alli Khán Hakim acquainted me they were empowered by Mádhavráv to talk with me regarding the articles I some time ago laid before

him. I therefore the next morning went to Govind Shivrám. They began with the Orpár affair. The Pandit who is here I find has alleged that we took the money by force and that the boats were absolutely deserted. I told them was it even so, they had a right only to a half; but so far from it, that I had the evidence of many people, and some belonging to Orpár, to prove that they were never deserted, but the lascars were driven away by their sepoys. Govind Shivrám with some warmth replied it could not be. I told him we are fully satisfied it was so. After much altercation *pro* and *con*, finding he would not be convinced, I told him if they chose to give an order it was very well, I could not oblige them to it, but he might be assured we would not suffer our merchants to be impeded in their business. He then softened and desired I would hear what the Pandit had to say, to which I consented, but have not since heard anything more about it. However I am informed I shall to-morrow be sent for to the Darbár, when I hope to be able to settle the affair.

On the 11th I received a letter from Mr. Brome, at Násik, of the 6th, advising me that Rághoba was at Ujjeni, who had desired he would proceed to him there and that he should set out the next day.

I remain with great respect,

Poona, 21st January 1768.

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS MOSTYN."

Friday, 22nd.—This evening Mr. Brome returned from Násik and presented me the following letter giving an account of his proceeding there:—

"To

THOMAS MOSTYN, ESQUIRE,

At Poona.

SIR,—My last respects were dated the 20th ultimo, from Singwar, and agreeably to what I then wrote you, I set out from thence the same day and arrived at Násik the 3rd instant. As Rághoba was not returned from Trimbak, and Chinto Pant, his Diván, acquainting me it would be some days before he left that place, I thought it advisable that no time might be lost to despatch the Jumbledár with a letter to him, informing him of my arrival, and desired to know whether I should wait on him at that place, or when I might expect the pleasure of seeing him at Násik. In answer to the above Rághoba having requested I would proceed to Indragad (he having the day before removed from Trimbak to that place), I left Násik the 7th, and arrived at his camp the same evening. It was late the next day before I had my first audience, when having presented Rághoba with the Hon'ble the President's letter, your letter and the presents I had brought for him, I intimated that in consequence of his repeated requests in his late letters to the Hon'ble the President that a gentleman might be sent to him, my superiors have thought proper to send me to know his pleasure, and for what purposes he had made these repeated requests, imagining from his being so very pressing he had some business of consequence to impart. He said he had a due sense of my superiors' indulgence in complying with his requests, but as this was our first meeting he would defer entering on that subject until the next day; expressed much satisfaction at the present I had brought, and added he looked on it as a mark of that friendship which he hoped would always subsist between the English and him.

At our next meeting he opened the conversation by informing me of the late disputes between Mádhavráv and him, who, he said, for some time past had behaved very ungratefully notwithstanding the many obligations he laid under to him; that after Nána's death he had not only secured and placed him in quiet possession of his father's titles and country, reserving for himself only the title of guardian, which he, for his country's good, was led to take upon him, as his nephew was very young, but also looked on and esteemed him as his own child; that for some time past he had been treated with disrespect by him, his ministers and officers had been inveigled from him, and a conspiracy has even been set on foot to imprison him. These reasons had induced him to apply to the Hon'ble the President, to whom he had written very pressingly that a gentleman might be sent to him, with whom he would concert measures for revenging his cause, hoping for assistance from the English, but as he had waited in expectation without receiving a favourable answer, he was obliged to accommodate matters in the best manner he could and put up with the affront for the present; that it was with pleasure at last he saw an English gentleman at his court with whom he could talk with freedom, and though the season was too far advanced for him to think of chastising his enemies before the ensuing rains, and consequently stood not in need of immediate assistance, yet he hoped to engage the English on his side, and receive help from them when he might take up arms, which after the rains he was fully resolved on; that his dependence was on them alone, and he earnestly entreated they would assist him with guns and ammunition, and join him with their force, in consideration of which he would come in to any reasonable proposals they might think proper to make here. I thought it a proper opportunity, in hopes of drawing some proposals from him, to ask what my masters were to expect in return should they think proper to give him assistance. He replied he would with pleasure pay ready money for what he might receive from them. I remarked to him that as my masters had neither guns nor ammunition for sale, nor ever made a practice of hiring out of their troops, I presumed they would expect some advantages exclusive of the bare pay of their troops, and the amount cost of such ammunition he might receive from their hands. He hesitated for some time and then asked me what they would be content with? To this question I replied that as he had not acquainted the Governor what business he had to impart to the gentleman he requested might be sent, my superiors had given me no instructions on this head, but as I had before hinted I presumed they would expect something adequate to the assistance he hoped to receive from them, so I took the liberty to recommend to him to draw out such proposals as he was willing to agree to, which on my return I would lay before them and he might depend on their answer. But this he evaded by telling me that when he was assured of assistance from my masters he would either make proposals or sign to such they might think proper to tender him, provided they were reasonable.

The other visits I had the honor to pay Rághoba either passed in repetitions of the above or in discourse tending thereto, when finding I could bring him to make no proposals after having waited on him a suitable time, I pressed him to despatch me, but he requesting I would accompany him to Trimbak for a few days, I complied therewith and employed this time in endeavouring to find out his present strength, and from what I was able to learn, he has at present in his pay only two thousand horse. This account I have reason to think is a true one, as in one of my visits at the Darbár, he himself told me he had, since the late accommodation with Mádhavráv, discharged the greatest part of his troops that it might appear to the world he was sincere, but should, as soon as he was sure of assistance from the English, collect them together again. Having heard of his being in possession of very considerable train of artillery I obtained permission to visit it, being of opinion a certain account thereof might be of some service to my employers. He has at this place one hundred and twenty guns and eight mortars mounted, of

different sizes, the guns from four to twelve pounders, and the mortars from, as near as I could guess, five and half to thirteen inches; but their carriages are in a most ruinous condition. He has other guns at Unandually, the place he usually resides at, but the number I cannot ascertain.

Thus, Sir, having remained with Rághoba as long as I thought I could consistently with my orders, I took my leave at the Darbár this day and purpose setting out for Poona to-morrow.

Accompanying you will be pleased to receive two letters from Rághoba—one for the Hon'ble the President, the other for yourself, also my account of expenses incurred by this journey.

I am, with due respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
CHARLES BROME."

Trimbak, 15th January 1768.

Monday, 25th.—Despatched the following address to my superiors at Bombay:—

" To

THE HON'BLE THOMAS HODGES, ESQUIRE,
President and Governor and Council at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—My last respects waited on your Honor and Council the 21st instant, and since when Mr. Brome having returned from Násik this serves purposely to enclose a copy of his proceedings, by which you may please to observe, from what is therein set forth, the apprehension Mádhavráv is under from that quarter renders it almost impossible for him to undertake anything material this or even the next year.

Since my last conversation with Govind Shivrám, although I have been pressing in my requests to see Mádhavráv, the Darbár have been so much taken up as they say in despatching their officers to Hindustán (who this day set out) that I have yet not been able to accomplish this point.

Nágojiráv continues so much indisposed that I have not yet seen him.

I am, with the greatest respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
THOMAS MOSTYN."

Poona, 25th January 1768.

Wednesday, 27th.—After repeated entreaties Mádhavráv this evening sent for me, and the usual compliments being passed, Mádhavráv desired I would retire with Govind Shivrám and Rámáji Chitnis, who had his orders for settling with me the articles I some time ago presented him. They read over the 14 articles they had presented to Governor Crommelin, to which having seperately answerd, they with some difficulty consented to giving an order for the payment of the amount of losses our merchants had sustained as settled three years ago, but could not help looking on our detention of Angria's sons as an infringement of the treaty concluded the 14th September 1761, and should any of their officers, or even any of their own family fly to us (alluding to Rághoba's disaffection), we would in like manner give them protection. I assured them they might depend upon our abiding by our treaties, but we did not look on

Angria's children as coming under any one of the articles. They were delivered to them by us on condition they should be well treated, but on the contrary were so ill-used as to be obliged to fly from their protection, and lucky it was for them they again fell into our hands; for had they gone to any other power, from their connections and influence in the country, might have given them much trouble, from which they were now secured. They then set forth the loss they suffered by our vessels giving convoy to foreign boats, by which means they evaded taking their pass, also the detriment they suffered by our not permitting their *chowkis* about Surat to remain in the customary places. I told them I would lay their complaints before my superiors, who, they need not doubt, would give them all suitable satisfaction. We then returned to Mádhavráv, when, after sitting a convenient time, I took my leave.

February.

Monday, 1st.—Received letter from Nágojiráv at Parvati acquainting me that he had heard from good authority that by cassids, twenty-two days from Nizám Alli's camp, there is intelligence that as soon as the Nizám's troops had separated from Hyder Alli our forces with Mahomed Alli fell upon the latter and put them to the rout with considerable slaughter.

Saturday, 6th.—Have waited with impatience for the orders, and this morning sent to Govind Shivrám, who replied that, he and Rámáji Chitnis would go to the Darbár and procure Mádhavráv's leave for their being despatched.

Tuesday, 9th.—Nágojiráv still continuing so ill as not to be able to go abroad, and it being necessary I should be acquainted if he has any particular instructions from the President and Council at Madras (besides the memorandum my superiors have already sent me) and concerting measures for our acting jointly for the interest of my hon'ble employers, this morning I went to see him. I found he had received none but the memorandum. I then acquainted him with the advices from Madras by which he might observe the situation of affairs were greatly changed since he left that place; that we had in every engagement had the advantage over the joint forces of the Nizám and Hyder Alli, and since the Nizám had left Hyder Alli there was little to be apprehended from the latter alone, which were entirely the sentiments of the gentlemen at Madras; therefore the forming a junction with the Maráthás appeared the less necessary, more especially as the jealousies and disputes between Mádhavráv and his uncle Rághoba would to all present appearance prevent their joining Hyder Alli or giving us any material assistance, at least before the rains. I therefore advised him to defer entering upon business with the Darbár until we had some fresh advices from Bombay or Madras, for which his ill state of health would be a very good excuse.

In the evening received my superiors' commands of the 5th instant as follows:—

"To

THOMAS MOSTYN, ESQUIRE.

SIR,—We have received your letter of the 25th ultimo, by which we perceive the probability there is of Mádhavráv not being able to undertake anything this or even the next year, which together with the season being far advanced, and the situation of affairs in the Karnátak has induced us to determine on setting on foot an expedition against Hyder Alli's fleet and possessions upon this coast. The necessary preparations for which are now making, and we hope our forces will leave this place in ten or twelve days; but in order to conceal our real design we have given out that it is against fort Augustus to compel the Ráni to make good that part of the ransom money now due. You will therefore make the necessary use of this hint in case any

question should be asked you at the Darbár, and we shall rely on your pursuing any measures which may appear to you proper and do not occur to us for promoting the success of our views, though it is now become improper to open yourself to the Maráthás, as you will have perceived by copy of the letter from Madras, dated the 12th December.

Should the operations upon the other coast and this so far distress Hyder Alli as to deprive him entirely of the Bednur dominions, in such case it would be of very material consequence to our Hon'ble Masters' affairs to have a proper person to set up in his stead, so far dependent on them as might entitle them to such privileges and advantages as may be necessary for their commercial interest in that country. A person of this sort we are much at loss to pitch upon, and wish you could point out any one, which you think could answer our views. The young Rája of Bednur now at Poona is one who might perhaps suit us very well, but then would not the entering into any engagements with him publish our intentions to the Maráthás, which we would by all means avoid. For the present of this we would have you give us your sentiments and the necessary information as to his age, capacity, and connections as soon as possible. After making all the enquiry in your power advise us whether any person occurs to you more proper for answering your views.

Bombay Castle,
5th February 1768.

We are,
Your loving friends,
THOMAS HODGES.
DANIEL DRAPER.
JOHN GWIN.
JAMES RYLEY.
RAWSON H. BODDAM.
BENJAMIN JERVIS.
NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE.
JOHN WATSON."

Thursday, 11th.—This evening Mádhavráv sent for me to the Darbár with an intent, I believe, to despatch me, but as I had not yet received any orders from Bombay, I acquainted Mádhavráv that Nágojiráv had brought a *sirpáv* for him from the Governor and Council at Madras, it was necessary I should assist in giving it, which his ill health had hitherto prevented. He set forth the long and ancient friendship that had subsisted between the Hon'ble Company and his family, and that it was his sincere desire to continue and strengthen it, and therefore expected and hoped the Hon'ble Company would not support or assist any of his enemies even though they were his relations. I assured him the Hon'ble Company were as desirous as himself to continue and be upon this most amicable footing with his Government and he might rest satisfied so long as he remained firm in his friendship with them they would not think of supporting or assisting either his relation or any one else against him. After some general conversation I took my leave.

Sunday, 14th.—Ever since the receipt of my superiors' commands of the 5th I have used my utmost endeavours to procure the best information possible regarding the young Rája of Bednur

and of the most proper person to set up in case of our succeeding in conquering that country, and having got such as I believe may be depended on, determined immediately to advise my superiors therewith, and accordingly despatched the following address:—

"To

THE HON'BLE THOMAS HODGES, ESQUIRE,

President and Governor and Council at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—Since my last address under the 25th ultimo I have been favoured with your Honor and Council's commands of the 28th ultimo and 5th instant with the papers mentioned to be enclosed.

It is with much pleasure I observe by the advices from Madras that it is now become unnecessary to form a junction with the Maráthás for the reasons I have already acquainted your Honor and Council with; and I have the further pleasure to advise you that, by a letter Nágojiráv lately received from an officer in Nizám Alli's camp, our forces have (since those advices) twice beat Hyder Alli, but the particulars he could not inform me with. And two days ago a report prevailed in town that he was surrounded by our troops; but by some letters received yesterday I was last night informed that a peace was concluded with him, though I cannot speak as to the truth of either of these; however a few days will clear it up.

I have agreeably to your Honor and Council's commands made the strictest enquiry possible with regard to the young Rája of Bednur, though I cannot say they have met with that success I could have wished for, owing to the Rája and all his attendants having been for some time past so closely confined under three *chaukis*, that it is impossible to get any intelligence from them. However the following is I believe to be depended upon, having procured it from Nágojiráv, who is well acquainted with them. After the old Rája's death the Ráni adopted this young Rája, a distant relation, and crowned him in prejudice to one Ráma Rája, a near relation to the old Rája and who had a right to succeed, and was endeavouring to assist his pretensions when one of the Ráni's ministers, with whom she had it seems a familiar intimacy, laid a scheme for cutting him off. This he got notice of and feigned himself sick and caused a report to be spread he was dead and was actually carried out to be burnt, which opportunity he took to get away and fled to the Rája of Chitaldurg (the only powerful person near the Bednur country and able to raise twelve thousand gun-men), who gave him protection and promised to assist him in gaining his right. In the meantime Hyder Alli went against the Bednur country and promised the Rája of Chitaldurg if he would deliver up Ráma Rája he would place him in the Rájaship as the proper successor, but after having conquered the whole country in his name he confined him. During this confusion the Ráni and the adopted Rája fled to Currial fort, but were soon after taken and confined also. Two years ago when Mádhavráv went against Hyder Alli and took the forts of Mudgerry, Seray, &c., on making up matters he insisted on the delivery of these two up to him and was bringing them to Poona, but on the road the Ráni died. Ráma Rája was also with Mádhavráv, but apprehending he was only released from one prison to be put into another, found means to escape and took Nizám Alli's protection, with whom he now is. The young Rája is about sixteen or seventeen years old, a sprightly, sensible young man I am informed, and has with him a brother about fifty years of age, under whose tuition he is. These two are the only persons I can point out to your Honor and Council as proper to be set up, and it is most likely they would be most acceptable, and not only would greatly facilitate its reduction, but its internal peace afterwards, and be also least disgustful to the neighbouring powers as being the right-

ful successors. Should your Honor and Council prefer Ráma Rája, Nágojiráv informs me, should we have any thoughts of reducing that country, for I have not let him into the secret, he believes he can, through the means of one Venkáji Pant (a substantial merchant formerly residing in the Bednur country but now living at Gadag), manage the business and even bring the Rája to Bombay. But should you choose the young one that was really crowned after we have possession of part of the country, no objection occurs to me at present, why he should not be openly demanded of the Maráthás, nor do I think they can be disgusted at it, provided we are guaranteed for payment of their *chauth* without trouble; but of this your Honor and Council will be the best judges. I have only, agreeably to your directions, given my sentiments and sincerely wish they may prove satisfactory.

I have finished every thing with the Darbár regarding the articles I delivered them, but have not received the orders, nor shall until I am despatched, which I imagine will be in a very few days, as they have twice hinted their intentions to me, and which I have as often evaded by telling them that as Nágojiráv had brought a present from Madras for Mádhavráv it was necessary I should assist in presenting it which his ill state of health had hitherto prevented; but a frequent repetition of this will, I fear, cause a jealousy and make them believe I have other motives for staying than merely to make the present, and after I am despatched I cannot with propriety stay above a day or two.

I remain, with much respect,

Poona,
14th February 1768.

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
THOMAS MOSTYN."

Friday, 19th.—This afternoon Mádhavráv sent his compliments and desired to see me at the Darbár, where, after sitting a little time, he asked me the reason of the armament preparing at Bombay and whither destined, and if I had any letters regarding it from the Governor and Council of Bombay. I told him I had, and that they were going down to Málvan and Ráiri to demand payment of the ransom money due. I then asked him for the several orders, which he directed should be immediately drawn out and acquainted me he purposed despatching me in a few days.

Saturday, 20th.—Náropant, the person that has attended me and supplied my people with provisions, &c., having leave from the Darbár to return to his family, made him a present of a piece of kincob and three yards of scarlet cloth for his trouble.

Sunday, 21st.—This evening arrived a pair of pattamars with the following letter from my superiors at Bombay:—

"To

THOMAS MOSTYN, ESQUIRE.

SIR—We wrote you last the 5th instant, and agreeably to what we therein advised, such a military and marine force as could be spared left this place yesterday under the command of Messrs. Gwin and Watson for the purpose you have already been apprised of. This, therefore, is chiefly to direct you to signify our intentions in general terms to the Marátha Government; and reports prevail here that they have sent a force to the southward. You at the same time to acquaint them that we expect they will not interfere or in any shape attempt to obstruct us in our operations, and that they give directions to their officers accordingly. If, however, they choose

to act in conjunction with us, Messrs. Gwin, Watson and Sibbald (who are appointed a committee for negotiating affairs on the expedition) will listen to any reasonable proposals they may make them, calculated for the reduction of Hyder Alli.

We are,
Your loving friends,
THOMAS HODGES.
DANIEL DRAPER.
JAMES RYLEY.
BENJAMIN JERVIS.
BRICE FLETCHER."

Bombay Castle,
18th February 1768.

Agreeably to the above commands I sent Rámáji Parvoe to Govind Shivrám to acquaint him with the contents that he might advise Mádhavráv, to whom but very few had admittance owing to his being in mourning of his grandfather.

Monday, 22nd.—About three o'clock this afternoon I was sent for to the Darbár, where I found Mádhavráv, Sakárám Bápu, Nána Fadanavis, Govind Shivrám, Moroba Fadanavis and Mahomed Alli Khán. After the usual compliments of condolence had passed, Mádhavráv asked me what advices I had received from the Governor and Council. I told him they had directed me to acquaint him that the armament they purposed sending to Málvan and Ráiri they had now determined should proceed against Hyder Alli's possessions on this coast, and they expected, as he had a considerable force that way under Gopálráv, he would give such orders as he in no shape interfered or impeded our operations. If, however, they chose to act in conjunction with us, Messrs. Gwin, Watson and Sibbald, who were down there, had directions to listen to any reasonable proposals they had to make them, calculated for the reduction of Hyder Alli. They seemed to be thunderstruck, and expressed their surprise at our attacking Hyder Alli, with whom they imagined we at Bombay were in perfect peace, at least without apprising them first of it; besides they understood this force was going down to Málvan. I replied that at first it was intended against Málvan, but imagined some late advices had caused the Governor and Council to take this sudden resolution, and as soon as we were determined upon it, they out of the friendship and harmony subsisting between us were made acquainted about it. Mádhavráv said, he had no objections to our punishing Hyder Alli; but as he laid claim to the whole of the countries of Bednur and Sounda, not only on account of their being already in possession of part and intentions of taking the whole as opportunites offered, but the Rája of the former being under his protection, therefore he in the most formal manner objected to our taking the forts, or destroying the country; but in case we did take any part of the country, it should be given up to him. With this he desired I would acquaint my superiors. I told him I should not fail of advising the Governor and Council with his formal demand, but believed they were quite unacquainted with any just pretensions he might have to either the Bednur or Sounda countries, nor I imagined would allow of it. But I requested to know, as he had no objections to our punishing Hyder Alli, how we were to do it without taking his forts and country. He replied that we should act jointly. I told him it was what we were desirous of, and therefore had given the officers commanding our forces down there, orders to hear any reasonable proposals and concert the necessary measures for it. He said that would take up a great deal of time. I therefore advised him, as the speediest method, to send a proper person to Bombay, when things might be quickly adjusted. He said they would consider of what I had told them and how they should act, when I took my leave.

Tuesday, 23rd.—This evening I was again sent for to the Darbár, but nothing further was done than a recapitulation of what had passed yesterday.

Wednesday, 24th.—This afternoon received my superiors' command of the 20th, as follows:—

"To

THOMAS MOSTYN, ESQUIRE.

SIR,—The accompanying is a duplicate of our last, and yesterday we received yours of the 14th, in consequence of which you may return hither as soon as you think proper; but as Mr. Brome's staying at Poona, to communicate from time to time what may occur, we are of opinion, will be of use, we would have you leave him there till further orders, which we hope may be done without giving offence to the Marátha Government.

The leopard and lioness you mentioned to the President that would be acceptable to Mádhavráv are now sent you.

We are,

Bombay Castle,
20th February 1768.

Your loving friends,
THOMAS HODGES.
DANIEL DRAPER.
JAMES RYLEY.
BENJAMIN JERVIS."

Thursday, 25th.—This evening Mádhavráv, in order to despatch me again, sent for me, and after setting forth the whole of what passed the 22nd, acquainted me they had fully considered everything and had fixed on Rámáji Chitnis as the person to go to Bombay, and he would set out as soon as their Holi holidays were over. He then told me several complaints had been made to him regarding Angria's sons employing people to plunder the inhabitants of his country, as a proof of which he had some days ago ordered four persons, inhabitants of Bombay, who had been caught, to be delivered up to me, and hoped and expected care would be taken to prevent the like in future, otherwise it would cause a coolness in the friendship at present subsisting between us. I replied, he may rest assured the prisoners he had delivered to me would be punished agreeably to their deserts, for he could not imagine that we would consent to anything of this sort. As they had determined on sending a person to Bombay, I judged my proposing to leave Mr. Brome there agreeably to my superiors' orders might induce them to alter their resolution and prevent their sending any one; however paid them the compliment of his remaining to accompany Rámáji Chitnis to Bombay, but which they politely excused. After sitting some little time and Mádhavráv acquainting me all the orders (excepting the one relating to the Orpár affairs, about which Rámáji Chitnis would have directions) should be sent me and recommending Rámáji might be kindly treated, presented me with a horse and *sirpáv*, on which I took my leave.

Friday, 26th.—This morning wrote my superiors the following address to acquaint them of my proceedings and being despatched:—

"To

THE HON'BLE THOMAS HODGES, ESQUIRE,
President and Governor and Council at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—I have been favoured with your Honor and Council's commands of the 18th and 20th instant. Before the receipt of the former the Darbár had enquired of me

the reason of the armament preparing at Bombay and where destined. I informed them against Málvan and Ráiri to recover the money due to us; but on my acquainting them with your resolution of their proceeding against Hyder Alli's possessions, and that you expected they would give such orders to Gopálrav, their officer commanding in those parts, that he in no shape impedes our operations, but, however, if they chose to act in conjunction with us, Messrs. Gwin, Watson and Sibbald had directions for hearkening to any reasonable proposals they had to make, it threw the whole Darbár into the utmost consternation, and I have almost every day since been sent for there. The substance of our conversation has run entirely on their laying claim to the whole of the Bednur and Sounda countries, both on account of their being in possession of part already and intentions of taking the whole as opportunities offer, and the Rája of the former being under their protection. This they have done in the most formal manner, and desired I would acquaint your Honor and Council with it. I told them I believed you were quite unacquainted with any pretensions they might have to those countries, but advised them (as they talked at this extraordinary rate) if they had any thoughts of acting in conjunction with us, either to send orders to Gopálráv to treat with our officers, or, which I thought the most effectual method, send a proper person to Bombay. The last they have agreed to, and last night when they despatched me, informed me they had appointed Rámáji Chitnis, who would proceed as soon as the Holi was over. On their coming to this resolution I judged my proposing Mr. Brome's staying here might be improper and prevent their sending any one; however paid them the compliment of his remaining to accompany him to Bombay, which they politely excused. Mr. Brome will therefore accompany me, which I hope your Honor and Council will not disapprove.

Having procured all the orders regarding the articles I presented to the Darbár, except the one relating to the Orpár affair, which Rámáji Chitnis will bring instructions about, I purpose, agreeably to your Honor and Council's permission, to leave Poona to-morrow. The lioness and leopard, as soon as they arrive, shall be presented to Mádhavráv.

I remain, very respectfully,
Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
Poona, 26th February 1768. Your most obedient humble Servant,
THOMAS MOSTYN."

Saturday, 27th.—Having received all the orders agreeably to Mádhavráv's promise, this afternoon at 3 o'clock set out from Poona and arrived at Bombay on Wednesday, the 3rd March. On my arrival wrote my superiors the following letter, enclosing the several orders:—

"To

THE HON'BLE THOMAS HODGES, ESQUIRE,
President and Governor and Council at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—My last respects of the 26th ultimo advised your Honor and Council of my having received my despatches from the Darbár, and agreeably to your permission in your commands of the 20th left Poona the 27th.

Mádhavráv some time before my departure delivered to me four prisoners which his sepoy had taken pilfering in the Maratha country, and as they confessed were employed by Angria's sons now in your possession, he hoped and expected that proper care would be taken to prevent the like in future, otherwise it might cause a coolness in the good harmony and friendship now subsisting between the two states.

Enclosed your Honor and Council will please to receive the six following orders relating to the points I laid before the Darbár, the one regarding Orpár, as I before advised you, I was not able to procure, but Rámáji Chitnis will have directions about it, and Mádhavráv assured me our merchants at Surat should meet with no impediments :—

One order on Visáji Pant for the payment of Rupees thirty thousand nine hundred and fifteen three-quarters and fifty reas, being the amount of losses sustained by our merchants as settled three years ago.

One ditto on Visáji Pant for delivering to Nasarvánji Modi his batela taken three years ago.

One ditto on Visáji Pant for delivering to Byrámji Hormasji a boat of 200 khandis in lieu of his grab taken about seven years ago.

One ditto on Rámáji Pant for rendering up some slaves fled to Sálsette belonging to Mr. Richard Nowland.

One ditto on Moroji Sindia of Chaul for two slaves fled thither belonging to the above gentleman.

One ditto on Wásudev Pant, Governor of Karanja, for removing the fishing stakes fixed by their Kolis within the Bombay limits.

I am,

Bombay, 3rd March 1768.

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
THOMAS MOSTYN."

CAPTURE OF SALSETTE.

CAPTURE OF SA'LSETTE.

At a Consultation held on the 12th December 1774, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

W. M. DANIEL DRAPER.	ROBERT GORDON.
THOMAS MOSTYN.	JOHN WATSON.
BRICE FLETCHER.	WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Read and approved our proceedings under the 6th of December 1774, being our last consultation.

Mr. Thomas Mostyn, having returned from Poona the 9th instant, now takes his place in his standing.

The President, with the concurrence of the other members of the Select Committee acquaints the Board with the proceedings relative to the intended design against the island of Sálsette; their motives for which are now explained to the Board, and the papers with their minutes respecting this affair are all read, and the Board are informed that the forces intended for this service are now ready to proceed. The orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 4th of April 1769, constituting the Select Committee and showing the powers they are invested with, are also read together with the forty-second and forty-third paragraphs of the Company's commands of the 31st of March 1769, and the President then requests the concurrence of the other members in this undertaking, which is so much for the interest of the Hon'ble Company and so agreeable to their repeated orders on the subject.

Messrs. Fletcher and Gordon hereupon desire, it may be minuted, that as they are not members of the Select Committee and have not an opportunity of inspecting the country correspondence, they are not sufficiently acquainted with the policy of the Maráttha Government to be enabled properly to judge of the propriety or impropriety of the resolutions that have been taken, though they doubt not but that the Committee have been guided by what appeared to them for the real interest of the Hon'ble Company. As it is a matter, however, of a very important nature, they beg leave to declare they do not esteem themselves in the least responsible for the consequences.

The instructions to Brigadier-General Gordon and to Mr. Watson proceeding on the service against Thána in command of the military and marine forces are now read and approved as entered in the diary of the Select Committee under this date.

W. HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
T. MOSTYN.
B. FLETCHER.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 12th December 1774.

By 10 o'clock this morning that part of the military force intended to proceed by land to Thána marched out of town commanded by Brigadier-General Gordon.

At 7 P.M. the remainder of the military force intended to proceed to Thána embarked on board sundry boats, and proceeded with the following vessels and gallivats to Thána:— Bomb, "Terrible", "Adam", "Sheriff", Prahm "Triumph", "In. Hall", "Spy", Cutter "Samuel", "Hardy", Gallivat "Otter", "Thomas Buncombe", "Greyhound", Gallivat "Lieutenant Bordace", Gallivat "Lively's Prize", "Nathaniel Smith", "Fly", Gallivats "Skinner" and "Wolf", "Brice" and "Hardy".

John Watson, Esq., Superintendent, embarked on one of the above vessels and proceeded as Commander of the Marine Force to Thána with instructions to the Brigadier-General and himself to consult and co-operate with each other for the good of the service.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 16th December 1774.

A letter was delivered from the Commander of the Portuguese ships now lying off the harbour, of which the following is a translate: —

"To Senhor GOVERNOR GENERAL and the GENTLEMEN of COUNCIL in Bombay.

Notwithstanding the most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor Don Jose Pedro da Camara, Governor and Captain General of the State of India, supposing that the British nation will regulate all their operations in Asia according to the good harmony, alliance, and amity that reciprocally subsist between those two nations, yet by the obligations of the employ in which he is and from some events that are diametrically opposite thereto, the said Captain General ordered me that I should on his part and in his name protest to your Honor and Council against whatever proceedings, contract, expedition, and whatever other negotiation and conquest you may intend on the country which is on this coast of Hindustán, situated from Chaul to Daman, uniting to this protest all others which his predecessors have made on the same subject, making an especial mention of each of them, more particularly that which the Viceroy and Captain General Conde da Ega sent to the Council of Bombay. Recollecting this present protest of all the clauses therein contained, charging your Honor and Council with your being responsible for all that you will deliberate against the present protest, and others that are herein mentioned to the Court of London and for all the satisfaction that may be asked on these points by that of Lisbon.

On board the chief ship 'N. Sur Mandre de Des', anchored at Common Channel of Bombay and the island of Karanja, 16th December 1774."

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1774.

The following letter in reply to that from the Commandant of the Portuguese ships being drawn up and approved was signed and delivered to him:—

"To Senhor JOZE SANDIOS de BRITTO, Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese ships now lying at anchor off the Harbour of Bombay.

Sir,—We have received a letter from you, dated the 16th December 1774, which we deem it necessary only to reply that for all our proceedings we are responsible to our hon'ble employers in England, to whom, as customary, we shall transmit an ample detail of our transactions, and as it is our wish and desire to cultivate a good understanding with the subjects of your nation in India, we request you will give the necessary assurances accordingly to the Captain General on your return to Goa.

As to the claims of your nation to the countries situated between Chaul and Daman, we are perfectly unacquainted with them. Though part of those countries did formerly belong

to your nation, yet they were taken from you by the Maráthás about seven and thirty years ago. During all the intervening time we have never understood that you even made any attempt to recover them; but if a protest is now necessary, it will be much more proper against the Maráthás, who took them from you, than against us who assisted your nation at that time to defend your possessions with men, stores, and ammunition. By this a great expense was endured, for which the Hon'ble Company have never been reimbursed. We therefore take this opportunity through you again to demand payment from the Captain General at Goa.

And as a vessel belonging to Dhanjisha of Surat, a servant and subject of the Hon'ble English East India Company, was unjustly taken about three years ago and still more unjustly detained by the late Captain General notwithstanding our representations to the contrary, we also through you demand the release of the said vessel, and that the value of everything taken on board her be made good to the owner.

We are,

Your humble Servants,

W. HORNBY,

Governor, and Council.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1774."

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1774.

As large a detachment as could possibly be spared from this garrison marched off this evening under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating to reduce Versova, a strong fort and outpost on the island of Sálsette on the opposite side of the island from Thána.

Bombay Castle, Sunday, 25th December 1774.

At 2 P.M. arrived Lieutenant McNiel from the detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Keating with the news of the surrender of Versova Fort. The particulars of his proceedings and of the capture of the place are comprised in the following six letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Keating to the President:—

"HON'BLE SIR,—I am sorry to acquaint you that our attempt to escalade Versova last night at 8 o'clock has not been attended with success owing totally to the want of proper ladders and regularity in our troops—the former, as I feared, were scarce long enough to reach the top of the wall, the latter by no means obedient to command. I planned the attack in the following manner: Lieutenant Carpenter with forty-six men did, upon our howitzer field pieces beginning to play on the fort, advance close to the walls upon the left, keeping up a constant firing. By firing in this way he drew off the whole attention of the enemy to that quarter, while Ensigns Prosser, Anderson and Gore, who had their orders, advanced with distinct commands each to the escalade of the only part that our ladders could reach. The first had its desired effect, as the enemy never made the least discovery until our ladders were raising. But this was done so clumsily that those that were raised, the enemy, though still very few in that quarter, easily broke and overset them with large stones, and our troops were obliged to give over the attack with the loss only of two Europeans killed, two or three wounded, and three lascars wounded. Had I fourteen bamboo ladders now, eight of thirty-two and six of forty feet long, I could still carry the place; but as making these, I fear, will take up much time, two 18-pounders or even 12-pounders with

two cohorn mortars, with the stores contained in the accompanying list, will reduce the place soon. The garrison are exceedingly intimidated, and have kept up a constant fire ever since we retired, fearing a second attack. Mr. Pemberton will deliver you this and describe our situation.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS KEATING.

Before Versova, 4 o'clock, 23rd December 1774.

"HON'BLE SIR,—I beg you will order 2 petards to be sent immediately. Whichever choice you make in respect to what was contained in mine of this morning may be sent also, but I hope with the help of petards to get in.

I am, with respect,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

THOMAS KEATING.

Before Versova, 23rd December 1774.

"HON'BLE SIR,—Nothing can be done but by two 18-pounders—12-pounders might do as well,—but for the sake of expedition I this evening made a second attempt to carry the fort by escalade, but met with so very warm a reception, that our people were obliged to retire with the loss of many wounded and killed—how many I cannot exactly say, perhaps thirty. Ensign Anderson is wounded badly. I have pleasure in assuring you that the troops have made ample amends for their want of regularity last night. This night they are perfectly obedient to command. Had it been so last night we should have carried it easily. To-night the enemy were fully prepared. The particulars I shall acquaint you of to-morrow, and write now chiefly to request the guns, stores, &c., mentioned in my letter of this morning, may be sent as soon as possible.

I have the honor to remain,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your very obliged and obedient Servant,

THOMAS KEATING.

Half past 10 o'clock, 23rd December 1774.

"HON'BLE SIR,—Our loss last night was not so considerable as I imagined, and is as follows :—

Killed.—Infantry one, seaman one, hamáls two.

Wounded.—Artillery eight, infantry six, seamen three, lascars two, and hamáls two.

I mentioned in my indent a sling cart, which is not sent. I hope I shall do without it, though the road is extremely rough. The following stores are wanted :—

Grape for 5½" howitzers	...	...	...	50
Shells for do.	...	...	...	154
Fuses for do.	...	...	...	179
6-pounder grape	...	...	...	150

6-Pounder wads	300
6-pounder empty cartridges	150
6-pounder tubes	150

I have the honor to remain, with respect,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your very obliged Servant,

THOMAS KEATING.

Before Versova, 24th December 1774.

"Hon'ble Sir,—I this moment was honored with yours of 10th this morning. When I wrote you last night, many of our wounded were not brought; so I concluded them killed, but was agreeably disappointed on finding them not even very badly wounded. A list I sent you this day at half past 2 o'clock. Most of our stores are landed and brought up. I am at work for the battery, and should I receive a party from Captain Liell to assist in raising it, to whom I have sent for that purpose, being so weak, shall be able to open it to-morrow morning; otherwise not, I fear, before Monday morning. When once open I think we shall soon do our business. Should not have made an attack last night but that I found the men in high spirits, and eager for it together with the confidence I placed in the bravery and coolness of Lieutenant Brickell who commanded the party who were first to mount. He did not deceive me though unsuccessful. Our ladders I increased in length to forty-two feet. The petard I found unnecessary; the gate did not require one. Had we got into the work where it was, a maul would have served, and I got one. I thank God I never was better in health. What men the Surgeon thinks require it I now send to the Sepoy Hospital; a list of them enclosed. Wishing you the compliments of the ensuing season,

I remain, with great respect,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your ever obliged,

THOMAS KEATING.

5 o'clock, 24th December 1774.

"Hon'ble Sir,—Just as the battery was ready to fire at sunrise the enemy sent out a deputation to treat. They had done the same last night, but first wanted five days to consult upon the conditions they wished to have. My answer was, I allowed them one hour and a half, no more. They returned at the time and reduced their demand, first to three days, at last fell to this day at noon. My answer was that I would not allow an hour longer, as it was my business to reduce the fort as soon as possible, theirs to keep it as long as they could. This did not seem to please them. Our battery being finished, and as I suppose not further from the walls than two hundred and twenty yards, has determined them to accept of the terms, a copy of which I now do myself the honor to enclose you, and hope they will prove satisfactory. I despatch this by Lieutenant McNiel, and remain, with the utmost respect,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your ever obedient Servant,

THOMAS KEATING.

Versova, 25th December 1774, 10 o'clock in the morning."

Articles of surrender of Versova Force to the Company's Forces.

I, Thomas Keating, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commanding Officer of a body of the Hon'ble Company's forces now before the fort of Versova, do promise and agree that upon the surrender of the said fort for the use of my Hon'ble Masters that the officers and inhabitants in the said fort shall enjoy whatever private property of their own there is now in the fort or town; that they shall be permitted to stay in the villages adjacent or retire elsewhere, provided they do not molest in any degree any inhabitants under the protection of the Hon'ble Company; also that they shall have ten fishing boats to carry away themselves and their real property; and, lastly, it is faithfully promised that the Killedár and all others shall furnish to Lieutenant-Colonel Keating a just and true account of whatever is belonging to the Marátha Government now under their care or charge, and deliver the same to such persons as he shall appoint for that purpose.—Done before Versova this 25th day of December 1774.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 26th December 1774.

The whole detachment commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Keating returned, except such part as was left to garrison the fort at Versova.

At a Consultation held on the 27th December 1774, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

W. DANIEL DRAPER.	THOMAS MOSTYN.
BRICE FLETCHER.	WILLIAM TAYLOR.

ROBERT GORDON.

Read and approved our proceedings under the 26th December 1774, being our last consultation.

The President lays before the Board all the letters he has received from the Brigadier-General and Mr. Watson containing an account of the proceedings of the forces before Thána, at the same time acquainting the Board that every supply of stores, guns or ammunition desired by the Brigadier-General for the service was immediately sent him, and, further, as the General in his last letter mentions the want of officers, he this morning sent one captain and four subalterns with fifty-five non-commissioned officers and private men, which is approved; and it is ordered that these letters be entered after this consultation.

We observe by the letters written by Mr. Watson to the President previous to his receiving the unhappy blow which at present disables him from service, that he strongly recommended to the Brigadier-General to attack the two small forts situated a little to the northward of Thána, called Himat and Fatte Buruj, and to destroy the gallivats in the river, his reasons for which are so strong and convincing, and by Mr. Watson's account it appears this service might be so easily effected, that we cannot avoid expressing our surprise at the Brigadier-General not concurring in Mr. Watson's proposition. For it is evident that by having those forts in our possession the enemy's receiving any supplies would be effectually prevented, whereas it seems they are at present supplied with what men and stores they stand in need of, which must certainly prolong the siege, if not prevent our success; and we deem it here not foreign to remark that the success which lately attended the party sent against Versova Fort under

Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, as already minuted on the 25th instant, appeared to be strictly owing to that officer having taken effectual means to cut off all supplies from being received into that fort, together with the two spirited assaults he made upon it.

As the reading of the above papers and the conversation on them has taken much time, and it is now late, it is agreed to adjourn, and to meet again this evening, by which time it is hoped we shall receive some further intelligence from Thána.

Adjourned.

GEORGE SKIPP,
Secretary.

W. HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
T. MOSTYN
B. FLETCHER.

Bombay Castle, 27th December 1774.

At three P.M. John Watson, Esq., departed this life, occasioned by the wounds he received before Thána on the 21st instant.

At a Consultation held on the 27th December 1774, at 6 P.M., present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.
W. DANIEL DRAPER. | THOMAS MOSTYN.
BRICE FLETCHER. | WILLIAM TAYLOR.
ROBERT GORDON.

Met to resume the consideration of the present situation of our forces before Thána, when the President lays before us a letter he has just received from the Brigadier-General, dated at half-past 11 o'clock this morning, wherein he says that he is fully sensible of the importance of cutting off all succour from the enemy, but pleads the want of a sufficient force to effect it, though we must observe that there has seldom been a superior force than what is now before Thána at the attack of any of the many places that have been carried by the Company's forces in India, and often not nearly equal to it. However as it is now become absolutely necessary to prevent the enemy from receiving succour any longer, which cannot otherwise be effected than by gaining possession of the two small forts to the northward of Thána, it is therefore taken under consideration in what manner to effect it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, who is at present commanding officer in this garrison, is sent for that we may have his sentiments on the present situation of affairs at Thána, as well as to know what further force can possibly be spared from hence.

The Lieutenant-Colonel having come accordingly, he is made acquainted with every thing proper, and asked his opinion upon the whole, when he declares that the necessity of taking the two small forts in question is so obvious to him; that he thinks a point ought to be strained to effect it; and if the Bhandári Militia is called in to do the garrison duty, we may spare two hundred and fifty infantry, artillery and sepoys, which, with the number sent off this morning to join the forces at Thána, will make full three hundred men, which, he concurs with the late Mr. Watson in opinion, will be sufficient for the purpose; and this force he offers his services to command and to proceed to the attack of the two forts in question. Lieutenant-Colonel Keating then withdrew.

Upon mature consideration of the foregoing it is resolved to detach two hundred and fifty men from hence under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating for the purpose of effecting the reduction of these two forts only, of which the Brigadier-General must be acquainted, and

ordered to put the reinforcement sent him this morning under Colonel Keating's orders, and to afford this officer and his detachment every support and assistance Colonel Keating may request of him.

When this service is effected, Colonel Keating with the whole detachment he carries from hence must return, as nothing but the unavoidable necessity of the measure can justify our sending at present this number of men from the garrison.

The two forts when taken are to be delivered to the General's charge, and Colonel Keating must take a survey of the works before Thána and of the fort, if not then in our possession, that he may be able to give us the requisite information regarding both on his return.

Messrs. Fletcher and Gordon think it proper here to remark that though they acquiesce in sending Colonel Keating with the body of men agreed on as above, yet they do not mean thereby to make themselves in the least responsible for this business; but as the expedition against Sálsette was undertaken by the Select Committee which composed a majority of the Board and it is actually set on foot, they think themselves in duty to the Company bound to render every service in their power towards bringing it to a happy conclusion, and in this light they shall continue to give their advice and opinion in any matters relative to this business that may come before the Board.

The Secretary presents to the Board the foul draft of the letter to the Governor-General and Council at Fort William, which is approved and ordered to be fair transcribed.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
T. MOSTYN.
B. FLETCHER.

Letters from Brigadier-General GORDON *to the* PRESIDENT.

HON'BLE SIR,—After a most fatiguing and long march in the heat of the day through very rugged ground we arrived in the neighbourhood of this place about three o'clock in the afternoon. The troops were very much depressed by the heat, yet I judge it necessary to push on and take possession of the town. The troops proceeded with the utmost alacrity through a hot fire of the enemy, both of great guns and musketry, which they took no manner of notice of, or even returned one shot till they got possession of the town and Darbár. We are now lodged in the Portuguese church. We have also got possession of the principal houses of the town. The distance from Sion to this place has been very much misrepresented, and the difficulties in the course of the march have been inconceivable. Neither Mr. Watson nor any of the troops are as yet arrived. The officers and men being greatly fatigued we have just taken the necessary measures to secure our posts for the night, as nothing essential can be done till our battering cannon and intrenching tools arrive. The Drum Major of the first battalion, a Grenadier, and two sepoys are wounded.

I am,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
ROBERT GORDON.

Thána, 4 o'clock, afternoon, 13th December 1774.

HON'BLE SIR,—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon I despatched a pattamár to you to acquaint you of our proceedings. Since which Mr. Watson and Colonel Egerton with the rest of the troops are arrived, and part of our stores are already in our possession. Upon our approach to the town of Thána we found all the inhabitants had deserted their houses and fled, having been summoned to the fort by the Killedár the day we marched from Bombay. All the Portuguese and some Gentoos, &c., are gone to the mountains. We issued placards in the villages through which we passed, and have sent people with them in quest of those who are fled, that they may be acquainted as soon as possible with the protection that will be afforded them. The enemy kept up a pretty smart fire all last night, but with little success. Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded. By the different posts which we have taken possession of, all communication with the posts to the southward is cut off. The passage to Kalva is now under the fire of our musketry, and as soon as the night sets in, a battery of the enemy's, of which we have taken possession, will, by the addition of an epaulement, have the entire command of this passage. The other avenues of the town are blocked up. The enemy made two sallies opposite to the Darbár last night where Captain Stuart is posted, but they were instantly repulsed by our post which are advanced under cover to the edge of the esplanade. Mr. Watson is returned to the landing place, which is at a considerable distance from the town, to land the rest of our stores. When he left me, that no time might be lost, I gave him a list of ordnance and stores which we want, and I beg they may be sent as soon as possible, as we want them much. I should wish that two 12-pounders with battery carriages and a sufficient quantity of stores should be added, as the enemy seem inclined to be obstinate.

A quantity of pice was found in the mint. I ordered Mr. Robert Taylor to take charge of it. We shall be in want of a considerable sum of money for purchasing many things which we shall be in immediate want of. I request you will send us a proper supply as soon as possible. I have sent to collect labourers, of which we shall want a great number to complete our batteries, and as these people must be paid daily, I have appointed Mr. Robert Taylor to act as paymaster, and I beg leave warmly to recommend him to you as a very proper person to take charge of the money to be sent over. Upon our arrival here I sent a summons of surrender to the Governor of the fort, who took no notice of it, and returned our letters unopened.

I remain, with respect,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT GORDON.

Portuguese Church at Thána,
Wednesday, 14th December 1774.

HON'BLE SIR,—Yesterday evening about 8 o'clock I was favoured with your letter, dated ¾ past 1 o'clock, 14th December.

I am informed that the boat with the battering cannon is arrived at the landing place. Mr. Watson is gone down to get them ashore, and all our bigaris are employed in making the road; but the small number of these people which we have, distresses and retards us much in carrying on the service, as instead of one hundred and fifty we ought to have at least five hundred for the different purposes for which they are required. The country people seem afraid to work for us, lest the Maráthás should burn their houses. The epaulement was finished in the night, and a 12-pounder now effectually commands the passage to Kalva.

I am sorry to tell you that the rice sent for the sepoys is so bad that it cannot be served out. I have directed the Commissary to take the speediest method of getting a supply of this essential article.

I have heard of two hundred Maráṭha horse whose retreat into the fort was cut off by a detachment which got betwixt them and the town. They have been plundering the villages. I have ordered a detachment to be in readiness to march to try to surprise them this evening, and I have promised that any horses taken from them shall be the property of the person who takes them.

As soon as our heavy artillery stores and intrenching tools are got up we shall begin our batteries, and we shall get them completed in as short a time as possible. I hope you have been pleased to order the two 24-pounders and the two 12-pounders with the other stores which were applied for yesterday to be sent as soon as can be done.

The fire from the fort has been more slack last night than it was the night before. It has had very little effect, as one European only is wounded. He has lost his leg. Three sepoys are slightly hurt with musketry.

The two harkárás arrived here this morning.

About four hours ago we heard some firing of cannon, which seemed from the sound to be from the northward.

Several Portuguese páṭíls of villages have applied for protection, which I have given them: they have promised to bring provisions to market, for which I shall take care that they are regularly and fairly paid.

I am,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT GORDON.

Portuguese Church at Thána, Thursday, 2 o'clock, 15th December 1774.

HON'BLE SIR,—Your letter at 11 o'clock A.M. of the 15th I received last night at 11 o'clock, and that dated 7 o'clock P.M. reached me about 2 this morning.

We shall have three 24-pounders and 18-pounders and two howitzers and 8-inches up this day. We shall begin in an hour to fill sand bags and prepare every material for our batteries, in order that having every thing ready, when once we begin to make them they may be completed in the shortest possible time. I hope the other two 24 and 12-pounders will arrive this day.

I have ordered Captain McLellan to reconnoitre a small fort to the northward, and to assault it if he thinks it can be done with a prospect of success. He is also to patrol as far as the village of Marol, and to attack any cavalry that he may meet.

Mr. Martin arrived here last night with the money, but I shall not use any of that till the pice, of which we have found a large quantity here, is expended.

The fears of the country people operate too powerfully on them to permit them to work. I have therefore no reliance on them for assistance in the service.

The enemy's fire, though much the same as yesterday, has done us very little damage.

I am,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ROBERT GORDON.

Portuguese Church at Thána,
Friday, 16th December 1774.

P.S.—I am told that Mirza could procure twenty good horsemen. If so, they might be useful to patrol the country.

HON'BLE SIR,—In my letter of yesterday I informed you that I had ordered Captain McLellan to patrol towards Marol, and to reconnoitre the fort to the northward. He marched on this service with a company of sepoy Grenadiers. About a mile and a half from the town he fell in with about eighty horse and four or five hundred foot, who were immediately attacked, and after a pretty smart brush the enemy were driven from all their posts. Upon quitting the village, into which the horse had thrown themselves, they set fire to it. In executing this service a serjeant and nine sepoys were wounded and two killed. The affair of yesterday has had this good effect, that a patrol has this morning made a circuit all round the town, at the distance of about a mile, without seeing a man of the enemy's. The fort to the northward is so situated that it cannot be attacked without risking the lives of a number of men, as the approach to it is flanked to the right by the whole fire of a tower and courtain, and on the left by some gallivats.

We shall begin our batteries this evening, and I hope by Monday morning to be able to open with our whole fire, as I am determined not to fire a shot till I have every gun and mortar in battery and ready for the attack.

The other guns and stores which you sent after us are arrived.

The enemy fired briskly last night, but they did us no sort of harm, as we have got so near the walls that they find it difficult to bring their guns from their lofty towers to bear on us.

Half a dozen coehorns with a proper proportion of shells, if they can be sent, will add much to the galling fire which must harass the enemy and draw their attention from the point of attack.

I have ordered a Káfri to be sent down in irons. He came in and claimed protection, and afterwards was taken under arms. He deserved to be hanged, but I did not choose by an act of justice to alarm the inhabitants, who, not knowing the cause, would have deemed it an act of severity or perhaps cruelty; but there can be no harm in putting him on the works for life.

Inclosed are indents from the Chief Engineer and Commanding Officer of Artillery for some small stores, which I request you will be pleased to order to be sent up as soon as possible. You will observe in Major Lee's indent that he demands the six coehorns.

I am,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ROBERT GORDON.

Thána, 17th December 1774, 1 o'clock.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have this minute received yours, dated at 10 o'clock, this afternoon. The forts of Himat and Fatte Buruj are upwards of half a mile from the bed of the river; consequently they could not command it. On a post at such a distance from the centre of our troops no less number than one hundred Europeans and one hundred sepoys would have sufficed, and from the judgment I have formed of the importance of such a post I am of opinion these troops may be much better employed elsewhere to complete our batteries, as there must be many hands wanted. The reduction of the fort is our grand object. To effect that our force must be united. Our detachments drive the enemy wherever they meet them; but even in beating them we lose men and harass the survivors. I am therefore resolved to carry on the siege with the utmost vigour and with all my force. The fort once taken the inferior posts will fall, and we may then with propriety make large detachments, but not till then.

The prisoners sent down are either people who were taken under arms against us or suspected persons. Under the latter description are three, who say they came from Bombay to make trade, but who were detected in walking about our advanced posts, though expressly told that they had no business there and that they must not go that way. I wrote to you particularly about a Káfri who is sent down.

Mr. Watson recommended Mirza to me as a man who could get twenty good horsemen. I know nothing about him myself, but was led to mention him from the above recommendation, as I think such a body if they could be got would be useful in effecting the reduction of the island. If Mirza is an improper or incapable person the fault is not mine.

You may rely on my straining every sinew to get the batteries ready as soon as possible. So soon as could be wished is impossible. But I have the satisfaction to find every officer and soldier is zealous in the service as I can wish them, and therefore I can rely on their best endeavours to promote it.

Some Marátha horse appeared last night at Kalva, a few of them were killed by a 12 pounder which commands that village, the others galloped off after setting fire to the village; this I suppose was the fire you saw.

The bigaris are not yet arrived. If they come this evening they will be of great use to us.

I enclose a list of the men who were killed and wounded on the attack with Captain McLellan yesterday morning. I am sorry to inform you that several of the wounded are very dangerously hurt, amongst whom is a very good serjeant.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

ROBERT GORDON.

Thána, 17th December 1774, Saturday, 5 o'clock.

HON'BLE SIR,—At five this afternoon I was favoured with yours at midday of this date.

The Engineer, Captain Nelson, has promised that our batteries shall be ready by to-morrow morning. He has every aid to effect this that he has demanded. A working party of a hundred men are ready to join those now at work if he can employ them. A few hours hence I shall be better able to judge if he can comply with his engagements; if he does not, it shall not be my fault, as I have done whatever depended on me.

The informations you had received respecting the fort, roads, &c., have proved very erroneous. The fort is very strong, and on the conducting of the siege my character is at stake. Whatever therefore can promote this first object shall be pursued with the most unwearied diligence. I have explained myself fully to you respecting detachments—large ones—at present. I cannot make small ones to expose our arms to loss and disgrace.

One of our 24-pounders has driven the gallivats from their station. Our batteries and Grenadiers will, I trust, have the same effect on whatever forces they have in the fort.

The men who are dangerously wounded cannot be removed without risking their lives. The others may soon be fit for service.

A quantity of rice, much more than sufficient for immediate consumption, has been sent up. I beg no more may be sent till demanded, as we find much difficulty in furnishing parties to bring it from the boats which lie at a considerable distance from our magazines.

I am,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
Thána, Sunday, 19th December 1774. ROBERT GORDON.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that at 10 o'clock this morning our batteries opened before Thána. We go on very well and I hope soon to take off their defences wherever they are. We shall begin to batter in breach.

A shot from the fort has just this instant killed two and wounded two Artillerymen.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Battery before Thána, 20th December 1774, ½ past 10 o'clock. ROBERT GORDON.

P.S.—Another man is just killed.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have just been favoured with yours dated 9 o'clock, 20th December, at 5 this morning.

Our batteries go on very well, but the towers are of very hard stone and excellent masonry, and they will take a great deal of battering. Wherever our guns are brought to bear, the enemy are driven from theirs. Many of our fuses are very bad, which renders our bombardment of much less effect than it would otherwise be. This is the second time the service has suffered from such unpardonable neglect; at Broach it was just the same, notwithstanding that there are two officers paid for attending the laboratory.

I am very sorry to inform you that Mr. Watson has just got covered with dust and small stones thrown up by a shot from the enemy. He is wounded in the arm but not dangerously. His eyes are filled with dust; his forehead a little scratched and his leg bruised.

Our loss since my last has been very small. A corporal of Infantry and a lascar are killed and two sepoys wounded. As the pice which is found here will not pass current, if you approve of it I will order it to be sent to Bombay, where it may be re-coined. I sent you a

list of some stores which it is propable we shall want. I beg therefore you will order them with the utmost despatch.

I remain, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
ROBERT GORDON.

Batteries before Thána, 21st December 1774, 10 o'clock A.M.

P.S.—Our battery at first opening consisted of four 24-pounders, to which we have added another 24-pounder, and at some further distance from that we ordered last night a battery for two guns, one of 18 and one 12-pounder. We judge our distance from the fort to be from two hundred and fifty three to three hundred yards. We suspect there is a ditch.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have now the pleasure to inform you that the defences of two of the towers and a courtain are taken off and we have begun to batter in breach with success, as we can already see day-light through the wall of the parapet.

As our accounts differed respecting there being a ditch or not, I ordered that point which was of much importance in the conducting of the siege to be examined into. This was accordingly done by Captain McLellan, who sounded the ditch. It is about fifteen feet deep and twenty wide and in very good repair.

We have suffered very little these last twenty-four hours from the enemy's fire.

Mr. Watson has had a very indifferent night, but he has now got a good sleep and is much easier this morning. It is feared part of the stone is lodged in his arm, but the surgeons apprehend no danger from the wound: his eyes are better than they were.

Lieutenant Arthur Jones' exceeding bad health renders it necessary for him to return to Bombay. He is a young man of much spirit, but he has a wretched constitution. We can ill spare officers, as we feel infinite inconvenience from the want of a proper number of European subalterns for our sepoys. Without one to each company, posts of importance cannot be trusted to them, nor their services depended on.

Our troops are in high spirits, and I doubt not but, that when the breach is ready, they will do every thing that can be expected from them, as I never saw men show more steadiness than they did in entering the town.

Before we can assault, the ditch must be filled up. This necessarily adds to the dangers and difficulties which we have to encounter with, and retards the reduction of the fort.

A Mr. Murray came here to offer his services as a volunteer. His character is so bad for drinking with and debauching the soldiers at Bombay, that I would not receive him and have ordered him back to Bombay.

I remain, respectfully,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
ROBERT GORDON.

Thána, 22nd December 1774.

P.S.—I beg you will be so good as to order the stores indented for yesterday to be sent up as soon as possible as we have already used 76 out of the 90 barrels of gunpowder we brought along with us. Be so good as to order likewise 500 rounds of 24 lb. round shot.

R. G.

HON'BLE SIR,—Your letter of the 22nd at 9 o'clock in the morning reached me at 6 yesterday evening. I am very glad to hear that so much despatch is made in sending off the stores for us, as our powder is almost expended.

Our breaching batteries go on very well, and will, I hope, soon have the full effect that we wish from them.

Your informer, respecting the shells thrown from the left and rear of Captain Stuart's post, has had the misfortune to tell you the exact reverse of truth. Many of these shells were thrown over the fort; but as the officers who had charge of these mortars had positive orders to throw their fire in a particular line, where the fort was very narrow, some shells going over is not at all surprising. They effected the purpose they were intended for, namely, to draw the enemy from our real point of attack, entirely to my satisfaction.

A large body of the enemy, supposed to be about eight hundred, made a brisk attack on our posts this morning, but we were everywhere prepared for them and they were repulsed with a considerable loss. One of their subhedárs is wounded and taken prisoner. We had a subhedár and one sepoy killed and one European and eight sepoys wounded.

I am,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

ROBERT GORDON.

P.S.—Mr. Watson left this place about noon and I suppose will be with you this evening.

HON'BLE SIR,—I am to inform you that as the breach appears practicable for an assault, I last night ordered an attempt to be made to fill up the ditch, but the lascars and bigaris who carried the fascines and sand bags no sooner received a few shots than they threw down their loads. I directed a second attempt to be made, and offered a large reward to the lascars, and they went on again but returned as speedily on being fired on, so that I was obliged to desist for the present.

As on our approach to the walls the enemy fired two guns from the flank of the bastion against which our attack is directed, I find it necessary to order another battery to be constructed to take off. This will be done this night, and it will much facilitate our approach in filling up the ditch, on which service I shall be obliged to employ Europeans.

I send indents for some stores which we shall want, and I beg they may be sent as soon as possible.

Colonel Egerton has been very ill for several days, and it is judged absolutely necessary for his recovery that he should return to Bombay, and as soon as his health will permit he desires to join the army again, which I hope he will soon be able to do.

The enemy have not molested us in the least since the repulse they met with yesterday morning. Many of them have crossed the river at some distance above the fort, but there is still a considerable body on this side.

Every effort shall be made to effect the service as soon as possible.

The powder arrived this morning. When it did, we had not above four or five rounds to each gun remaining.

We have a good number of men on the sick list, exclusive of the wounded. The flux is the principal complaint amongst them, arising from their great fatigue.

In the attempt which was made last night there was only one lascar and two or three bigaris slightly wounded. A company of Grenadiers, which entirely covered and protected them, suffered no loss whatever though advanced close to the counters.

The powder barrels in general run very short of weight. Instead of 100 lbs. they rarely exceed 85, and sometimes not above 80 pounds.

I am, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
ROBERT GORDON.

Thána, 24th December 1774, ½ past 10 A.M.

HON'BLE SIR,—I informed you yesterday morning of the attempt which we had made without success to fill up the ditch, and that I should be under the necessity of employing Europeans on this service. Accordingly a party of two hundred soldiers and thirty seamen, covered by the 2nd Grenadier Company, advanced to the counter scarp, loaded with fascines and sand bags. They persisted in the work for nearly two hours with the utmost steadiness under a most galling and incessant fire from the breach. But our loss in killed and wounded was so great, that I was obliged to order them to retreat before the passage across the ditch could be completed. While the working party were employed, the batteries kept up a constant fire on the enemy's works, but the grape shot could not be directed towards the breach without hurting our own people; consequently the enemy were enabled to keep their ground there.

You will see by the return enclosed how heavily the loss has fallen on the Grenadiers, who did everything that men could do.

To make another attempt of the same kind would be throwing away the lives of many gallant men. Nothing therefore remains but to proceed by sap. This will be tedious, but it must be done unless some part of the great tower which is to be battered down fills up the ditch. I send you the Engineer's sentiments on this head, and lists of the stores wanted by him and the Commanding Officer of Artillery, which I beg may be sent as soon as possible. Our force is not sufficient to occupy all the posts necessary to form a complete blockade, reserving a sufficient number to furnish working parties, guards to protect our batteries and stores, and at the same time to be prepared as well for attacks from within as from without. Could a blockade be formed, all chance of retreat or relief being cut off from the enemy would dispirit them exceedingly.

You can best judge how far it would be possible to furnish me with some more force to effect this. I can only say, that the stronger we are the sooner we shall be able to succeed. Thána once taken our whole strength exerted against the weaker places would enable us more speedily in my opinion to effect the reduction of the whole.

The wounded officers, and such of the men as can be removed, proceed to Bombay in boats.

The loss we suffered last night gives one the greatest uneasiness both on account of the sufferers and the great diminution which it is to our strength. But military operations cannot be conducted without being exposed to such accidents.

Had we been happy enough to have succeeded in filling up the ditch, I had everything prepared for the assault immediately or soon after.

I remain, with respect,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Thana, 25th December 1774. ROBERT GORDON.

P.S.—We are now much distressed for want of officers from the number that are wounded. Mr. Lane delivered me your letters of yesterday about 12 o'clock last night.

R. G.

To

ROBERT GORDON, ESQUIRE,
Brigadier-General and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR,—Agreeably to your orders I have considered our present situation and the extreme hazard with which the filling up the ditch before the breach is attended, the army being far from sufficient to furnish so large working parties as are necessarily wanted in carrying on regular approaches. Therefore should such a resolution take place, our work would go on extremely slow, as the bigaris are not to be depended on where any steadiness is required. What I would therefore advise at present is totally to destroy the south-east tower by battering the same as soon as possible and rendering it unserviceable to the enemy. The rubbish of the same would greatly facilitate the filling up the ditch before the breach, and should it by that means still not be entirely effected, yet by the said tower being rendered incapable of annoying us, an approach may then be made along the side of a loose stone wall which leads to Batterdean (?) across the ditch, and which possibly afterwards may be pierced in order to let the water out of the ditch; but which possibly cannot be effected at present, as the plunging fire from the tower entirely prevents any approach that way; further every part of the parapets of the whole front of the attack ought to be entirely laid smooth with the same plain as the ramparts to prevent the enemy being covered by those defences, and this should absolutely be completed before any further material movement is undertaken.

Lastly another breach may be made in the bastion on the left of the attack, by which means a storm may be afterwards made in two places at once.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

LAWRENCE NILSON,
Chief Engineer.

HON'BLE SIR,—Yesterday morning I received your letter dated ¼ past 11 at night, 25th December 1774.

You will please to observe from the whole tenor of my letters to you that I am fully sensible of the importance of cutting off all succour from the enemy and that nothing but the want of a sufficient force to effect that (having due attention at the same time to the other part of the service), has prevented my occupying every post which could tend to straiten their quarters or to intimidate them. But liable as our posts are to be attacked from without as well as within, they must be strong; consequently fewer can be taken possession of.

Our batteries play with their whole fire on the large tower, and the other objects of our attack, but the masonry is of an excellent kind, and requires more fire to demolish it than any work I ever saw.

Last night our shell blew up a small magazine, and destroyed the Portuguese church within the fort, and just to the left of the breach.

We have sustained no loss these twenty-four hours, nor have the enemy attacked any of our posts though they are hovering all around us.

I am glad to hear Versova is delivered up. The accounts of it which the enemy here must have received seem to have no effect on them.

I have just heard that some of the stores are arrived. I hope the whole will soon arrive, particularly the ammunition, as our expenditure must necessarily be very great.

I am,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ROBERT GORDON.

Thána, 27th December 1774.

P.S.—Inclosed is a return of the killed and wounded and died of their wounds from the 13th to 25th instant for the Military Paymaster.

Letters from JOHN WATSON to the PRESIDENT.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you this place is closely invested on the Sálsette side and this night Kalva will be taken possession of or burnt. There is a terrible fire kept up from the fort. It would seem they have plenty of ammunition thus to throw it away idly. They have all the sport to themselves. We have not fired one great shot. Indeed we had no guns up till this morning. Our loss is two killed and the same number wounded.

The General got into town about 2 o'clock yesterday. If our boats had been even indifferently manned for rowing, we should have invested the place by 8 o'clock in the morning. We have a most excellent landing place up a creek about 4 miles from the town (the only one). I have been with the General this morning. He desired you would be pleased to send the stores as per enclosed indent, and I think there is a likelihood they may be found necessary; also if you will be pleased to send 6 pieces of timber, about 12 inches square and 30 long, for sleepers to land the large guns: these as soon as possible, as I hope the heavy Artillery will be up here this evening.

We also want money to distribute where necessary for encouragement. I have ordered a gallivat to cruise between Trombay and Butcher's Island for the protection of any boats coming.

I have only to add that

I am, with the greatest respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Thána, Landing place, 14th December 1774, at 12 o'clock.

HON'BLE SIR,—We are all well and hard at work. There is not an artificer to be found about Thána. Ten or twelve carpenters and five or six smiths will, I believe, be much wanted. The enemy expend ammunition fast, but to no purpose. We have lost but one man.

The vessels will be ordered to storm the water-fort this morning. They are close up to it, and no shot has been exchanged for some time. Probably they are wounded.

I am, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Thána, Landing place, 15th December 1774, 9 A.M.

HON'BLE SIR,—There are no ship carriages for the battering cannon. I request you will be pleased to despatch them with the greatest expedition, as the travelling carriages cannot be used in the batteries. You will also be pleased to order one hundred rounds more of round shot for each of the battering cannon. I hope we shall have all the battering cannon in camp by the morning.

Five salting boxes are wanted for the mortars.

I am, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Thána, Landing place, 15th December 1774, 9 A.M.

HON'BLE SIR,—I was last night favoured with both yours of the 15th, one by the hands of Mr. Martin, the other by the pattamár. I think it is likely we shall want all the stores. I did propose to the General to take part up Kalva, but he did not choose to seperate his force. I then ordered Sheriff to land in the night of the 14th and set fire to the village, which had so good an effect that the three southern forts were evacuated, as the men in them were apprehensive that their retreat might be cut off. They are now in possession of our people. I shall send away most of the gallivats and boats this day. The cannon was all landed yesterday and the 24-pounder was brought up to the town. I believe the General intends investing the place closely this day and lend his thoughts to the northward of the fort. There is much want of working people as the parapets of the batteries must be carried very high.

I am, with great respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Thána, 16th December 1774.

HON'BLE SIR,—I addressed you this morning and immediately went out with a party to the northward of the town and fell in with an encampment of the enemy of about sixty horse and three or four hundred foot. A reinforcement was sent and they were dispersed. A part of the horse was driven into the tower and some of them crossed the river above Fatte Buruj. I observed eight or ten gallivats, which I suppose were sent from Bassein. This skirmish happened under the fire of the Fort Fatte Buruj and the gallivats, but there was not a man hurt by the

cannon. I believe we had ten or twelve sepoys wounded and a sepoy serjeant. That part of the town is still open to the enemy. The cavalry marched very leisurely from the fort by the river side and crossed above Fatte Buruj this evening, and have set fire to the opposite village.

I proposed to the General to burn or take the gallivats to-morrow morning at day-light and storm Himat or Fatte Buruj, which would cut off all communication, as we are in possession of the southern forts. But he says it will be interfering with the grand objects, though I think cutting off every hope of succour would be an essential point.

We have got three 24-lbs. and one 18-lbs. up to the tower, but I do not expect the batteries will be ready before Sunday. There is a ditch all round the land side, about twenty feet broad and ten deep with six or eight feet water, and the walls are about 36 feet high, as I learned from a Portuguese who was a head artificer at building it.

I am, with great respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Thána, 16th December 1774.

HON'BLE SIR,—I wrote to you late last night. Nothing extraordinary has since happened. I believe the gallivats to the northward of the fort are gone, still there is no attack upon Himat Buruj.

I have enclosed an indent for stores for the small forts to render them of some service to us.

I am, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Thána, 17th December 1774.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have just now received your favor of this morning 10 o'clock, and am heartily glad to hear the Portuguese have protested, as it confirms our conjectures.

I am sorry to say those important places are considered by the General as unworthy his notice, as he says he only attends to the grand object. I offered with 300 men and 2 field pieces to destroy the gallivats and take those forts, but was told it was marshy and muddy ground and unfit to march in, though horse can pass and repass, and I saw the enemy come up directly from the gallivats and Fatte Buruj towards us the morning we were out.

Twenty gallivats are now in sight coming from Bassein River. If there is a possibility of their being furnished with succour to defeat our purposes they have free leave to receive them.

Several boats laden and a number of unarmed men have passed out of the fort this day. I can say no more, but that I am sorry to see the enemy have still a free communication open.

The fire you saw was the village opposite to Kalva fired by the enemy. I know not what that fire may be opposite to or near the tunnel.

I am, with great respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Thána, 17th December 1774.

HON'BLE SIR,—I was favoured with yours of this day at noon about six in the evening. On those gallivats appearing I again represented to the General the great evils that might arise by not possessing ourselves of the forts to the northward, but was answered it was impracticable, and the opinion of the Colonels was taken. I was present, but offered no opinion, but only represented the consequences there were both for and against us. As by having them the enemy would be prevented effectually from receiving any succour, and by not having them the enemy might possibly receive such succour as might baffle our designs and bring disgrace on the whole. Not one of the gentlemen have the least local knowledge of the ground, yet they pronounced the impracticability of an assault from the badness of the ground to approach them, and this only from Captain McLellan's report, who saw it only at a distance the other day when we were out. I have no doubt the men might in some places be mid-leg deep in mud. If that is a sufficient check, adieu to all spirited service. The events of war are uncertain; nothing therefore should be omitted which appears essentially necessary. Except the Surat business I never saw any like this. I shall not be easy till we get into the place. Three hundred horse have appeared to the northward of the fort, and four more gallivats have joined the former. There is a report that they intend with the horse and a large body of foot to beat up our quarters this morning. I can hardly credit it. At 6 o'clock they began to work on the batteries on the south front, but they will not be finished before Tuesday morning, when I hope they will be ready for opening. The enemy have set fire to the houses directly fronting the fort. I can't learn the reason of it. I am glad to hear you have sent a party to keep the enemy in check at Versova and wish I was with them. I have received the stores for the small forts. The firing from them serves just to amuse the enemy and draw off their attention. They are very bad gunners, and have only hit the forts with one or two shots. They throw several small shells and some stone ones, but seemingly with little judgment. They have plenty of ammunition. When we open the batteries a judgment may then be formed of their conduct and courage. I think we ought to have many more coehorns. I have hinted it, but the General declines asking for more, though I believe he would not be displeased to have them. A proportionate number of shells should accompany them.

I am, with great respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Thána, 18th December 1774.

P.S.—How did Forde cross a morass, waddle through the ditch at Masulipatam, mount a breach, and make four hundred Europeans prisoners?[1]

HON'BLE SIR,—Part of the batteries and three platforms were laid last night and the remainder will be perfected this night, and hope by day-light we shall open them like thunder. We have not yet had a man hurt at that work.

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[1] On the 7th April, 1759, the fort of Masulipatam was stormed by 346 Europeans and 1,400 native soldiers under the command of Colonel Forde. There were 500 Europeans in the fort, with 120 pieces of cannon, but the defence was feeble in the extreme.

I see a number of the enemy encamped to the northward, but to what amount I cannot learn. But suppose they belong to the gallivats lying there.

I am, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Thána, 19th December 1774.

Hon'ble Sir,—I received your favour of the 20th at 9 P.M. This morning, about four, our battery of four guns opened about 10 o'clock, and at 12 the enemy left off firing. We have added two more guns to the battery. Last night our guns are pointed to take off the defences. The enemy were very quiet last night. Their gallivats are still in the river. From appearances and our method I do not expect we shall be so soon in the fort as was expected. Whilst those forts are in their possession they receive relief into the tower. As equal numbers are soon to pass in and go out, and as the General will not storm them, I think you ought to run all risks to send in the Grab "Terrible" and some pattamárs full manned for rowing them or assisting them should they get aground. In short, the importance of this service seems every day greater to me. Therefore I would take this liberty of recommending it, and to spare no expense to procure good and sufficient pistols.

They have began their fire this morning, but it will be soon silenced again.

I am, with great respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Thána, 21st December 1774, 7 o'clock.

Letters from Earn Veale Lane to the President.

Hon'ble Sir,—This morning a cannon ball came through an old wall near which Mr. Watson was. It drove the dust into his eyes, and a stone struck him on the arm, which accident prevents him from doing himself the pleasure of writing to you. He therefore has desired me to acquaint your Honor, that the three men now sent down prisoners are the Maratha tax-gatherers of Curke village, and having distressed the inhabitants much since our arrival, they on Monday brought them hither, and in consequence they were confined.

On the opening of our batteries yesterday about 10 o'clock A.M. the enemy fired smartly, by which they killed and wounded five or six of the Artillery, but in about two hours they were pretty well silenced. To-day they have fired two guns. Two of their embrasures are knocked into one, and many of the enemy are leaving the fort with their bundles.

I am, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
EARN VEALE LANE.

Thána, 21st December 1774.

HON'BLE SIR,—Mr. Watson this morning was favoured with your obliging letter of yesterday, and totally agrees with your Honor respecting the grab, &c., and hopes there will now be no occasion, as the great round tower with all the enemy's defences were demolished or laid open last night, and early this morning we began to batter in breach. The engineers are in hopes that a practicable one will be made by to-morrow's dawn, when it is thought we shall get possession without much opposition.

As the bruise in Mr. Watson's arm is very troublesome, the bone being touched (which renders his going out of the house impossible) he has requested me to acquaint you that as soon as our troops have taken the fort he will take the liberty to return to Bombay.

I am, with great respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obliged humble Servant,
EARN VEALE LANE.

Thána, 22nd December 1774, 1 o'clock P.M.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1774.

The body of the late John Watson, Esq., was interred this morning in the burying ground without the town, being attended by the principal inhabitants. Every public honor due on this occasion to his rank and merit was paid to his memory.[1]

The Bhandári Militia was ordered into town and posted at the several gates as guards, together with half of the peons in the service of the Governor, the gentlemen of Council and all others that are paid by the Company. The detachment which it was yesterday resolved to send under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating embarked this evening about 6 o'clock.

At ¼ before 8 P.M. arrived Captain Alexander McLellan, despatched expressly by the Brigadier-General with advice that the fort of Thána was taken this afternoon about 3 o'clock by storm. The above intelligence arrived just as Lieutenant-Colonel Keating with his party was proceeding on the service intended. They were therefore immediately countermanded, the letter to the Brigadier-General was not forwarded, and the President proposed that they should be sent to reduce the island of Karanja, which the Members of Council agreed to.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1774.

Agreeably to the Resolution of yesterday evening the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Keating proceeded to Karanja early this morning.

At a Consultation held on the 29th December 1774, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

WILLIAM DANIEL DRAPER.	BEICE FLETCHER.
THOS. MOSTYN.	WILLIAM TAYLOR.

ROBERT GORDON.

Read and approved our proceedings under the 27th instant, being our last consultation.

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[1] The Bombay Cathedral contains a tablet to the memory of John Watson with the following inscription:—"To the memory of John Watson, Esq., Superintendent of the Marine at the Presidency and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Force employed in the reduction of Sálsette, in the year 1774. An officer who manifested an unremitted zeal for the interest of the East India Company and the honor of his country at the siege of Thána. He was mortally wounded the 21st of December, 1774, and died in this town the 27th following, in the 52nd year of his age. As a testimony of his distinguished merit and eminent services, the United East India Company erected this monument."

The news of the capture of Thána Fort arriving yesterday evening, the orders, which were prepared in consequence of our Resolutions of the 27th for Brigadier-General Gordon and Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, were not sent, and the party under Lieutenant-Colonel Keating was countermanded and sent to reduce the island of Karanja as minuted above.

The President lays before the Board a letter from the Brigadier-General at Thána, as entered hereafter, to which it is agreed to write him, in reply, that as it will be attended with no use to keep in restraint the prisoners, he may therefore release them all, except the principal persons, such as the Subhedár Amrutráv, the Musumdár, Chitnavis, Potnis, Fadanis, and the late Killedár's family, who, we conclude from the stations they held, will be able to furnish us with a necessary insight into the revenue of the island. They must, therefore, be detained for the present and treated with suitable civility.

It being necessary to provide for the proper government of the island of Salsette as well as for the collection of the revenue, it is resolved, after due consideration, that it shall be entrusted to the charge of a President and Factors subordinate to this place, and that the garrison at Thána be put under the direction of the President and Factors in like manner as the garrisons at other subordinate places.

Mr. John Halsey, on the President's nomination, is appointed President at Thána; and Messrs. Gregory, Page, Patrick, Crawford, Bruce and Edmond Veale Lane, Factors, with Mr. George Shee, Writer, are appointed to the assistance of Thána Factory.

As Mr. Halsey is now at Surat, orders must be sent thither for his repairing to the station to which we have appointed him provisional President, and must accordingly proceed to Thána as expeditiously as he may be able.

The Secretary is ordered to draw out the necessary instructions for the President and Factors to be laid before us for our approbation.

The Brigadier-General must be written to, to give us his sentiments as to the force requisite to garrison Thána and the other posts on Sálsette as well as for the protection of the inhabitants, and to return hither as soon as possible with as large a part of the military force as he can spare. He must also be ordered to use his utmost endeavours to take or destroy the enemy's gallivats, in which service the vessels at Thána will assist him.

In consideration of the eminent good services which the late Mr. John Watson rendered to the Hon'ble Company for many years it is unanimously resolved that a handsome monument be ordered to his memory in the church, with a suitable inscription on it, at the Hon'ble Company's expense.

Letter from Brigadier-General GORDON *to the* PRESIDENT.

HON'BLE SIR,—Immediately on getting possession of the fort I despatched Captain McLellan, that you might have the earliest intelligence of it, and to him I refer you for the particulars of the assault commanded by Colonel Cockburn where both officers and men behaved with the utmost spirit. Upon the enemy evacuating the fort, Captain Farrer with his party made an attempt to get possession of the gallivats, but they were almost swamped, and could not get near them. Anandráv and above 200 people are prisoners, and I am quite at a loss what to do with them. I am therefore to request your Honor and the Board's directions on that head. The slaughter was very great from the resentment of the soldiers from their former sufferings. We also got immediate possession of the two forts to the northward where our colours are now flying. You may well suppose the confusion such a scene creates so as

sufficiently to apologize for the incorrectness of this letter. I wish you joy, and am, with respect,

Hon'ble Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
ROBERT GORDON.

Thána Fort, 28th December 1774.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1774.

Signed and despatched per pattamár a letter to the Brigadier-General at Thána. Signified the pleasure we had in hearing of the reduction of Thána. Directed him to reduce Dhárávi and the remaining posts on the island and, if possible, to destroy the enemy's gallivats. He was also to return such part of the force as could be spared and communicate to us his opinion of the garrison necessary to be left for the defence of the Island of Sálsette.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 30th December 1774.

Came to hand per pattamár from Thána a letter from the Brigadier-General, dated this day, in which he replied to our letter of yesterday. Advised that the enemy's gallivats had escaped and proposed to send the prisoners to Bombay instead of releasing them there. He strongly recommended Lieutenant Nugent of the Artillery for a commission as Captain. Acquainted that by the best accounts the enemy's loss must have exceeded six hundred men during the siege and in the assault, and that the inhabitants were returning in great numbers to the town.

Arrived Lieutenant Brickell from Karanja with the news of the surrender of the fort of Karánja and the reduction of that island. The following letter was at the same time received from Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, who commanded that party :—

"*Fort Dornagerah Island*
off Karanja, 30th December 1774.

HON'BLE SIR,—About two hours ago we took possession of this fort. The greatest difficulty we met with was gaining the hill, such a one I never met with. Last night our posts were established within two hundred and fifty yards, and this morning, before they surrendered, within fifty : thus situated and no chance for retreat they gave it up. I permitted them to carry their clothes only. The garrison consisted of one Subhedár, one Haváldár, one Sabnavis and three hundred and six sepoys. The fort is a small square flanked by five towers mounting thirteen guns, small. The wall very low, yet we could not attempt it without ladders, which could not be got up last night, the road being so exceedingly bad. The warehouse contains about one hundred and fifty farahs of bhát and one in the low ground, about thirty khandies. I shall send all the troops to Bombay this afternoon, except about fifty, but shall stay myself until to-morrow to settle matters a little. The country volunteers under Shaik Alli were the first who mounted the heights and behaved very gallantly. We have found about seventeen hundred rupees and some little trifling toys.

I am, with the greatest respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your very obliged Servant,
THOMAS KEATING."

To

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—Conformably to the Board's address of this date, we shall proceed to communicate to your Honor and Council our motives for determining at this juncture to endeavour at acquiring possession of the island of Sálsette by force of arms, from the Maráthás, the late possessors of it, of which we particularly advised the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in our address per "Thames" several days before the receipt of your letter of the 24th October, wherein we were acquainted of your having taken possession of the Government of Fort William in virtue of the late Act of Parliament; and we flatter ourselves our reasons for this undertaking will appear so satisfactory and convincing to them as well as to you that we shall be fully justified in our proceedings.

In the commands of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to this Presidency, dated the 31st March 1769, an attested copy of which we now enclose for your information, they are pleased to direct that we should be ever watchful to obtain the island of Sálsette, with the other places therein pointed out, which they acquaint us must be the constant objects we are always to have in view in all our treaties, negotiations and military operations.

Again, the Hon'ble Company in their letter of the 6th April 1772 expressly direct that Mr. Mostyn, one of our members, should be established at Poona for endeavouring to acquire that island, with the other places mentioned in their former commands, and they point out what they permit us to give up as an exchange.

Mr. Mostyn was accordingly fixed as Resident at the Marátha Darbár in the year 177[illegible] during the lifetime of Mádhavráv, and about a year before that Government fell into the confusion it has been in since the assassination of his successor Náráyanráv; but he found no probability of procuring the place desired by the Company, even though he was instructed to offer Broach with its territories (which we had just then acquired from the Nabob) in addition to the terms pointed out by our hon'ble employers.

Some time afterwards the Marátha State fell into that confusion which at present distracts it, when in fact there is no head in that Empire; still we took no step for attaining by force of arms the possession of Sálsette, notwithstanding the opportunity was very favourable, and that we have reason to conclude Sálsette, with the small adjacent isles, was ceded to the Crown by the marriage contract between King Charles the Second and the King of Portugal.

Previous however to the receipt of your letter to the Board communicating the intelligence of your Honor and Council having taken upon you the Government of Bengal, we received advice from Mr. Robert Henshaw (a gentleman in the service then residing on some business of the Company at Goa) that the Portuguese had this season received with their new Captain General (Don Joze Pedro da Camera) a very considerable reinforcement of men and ships from Europe, and that their undoubted designs were immediately to attempt recovering from the Maráthás the possession of Sálsette and Bassein, and the other countries they formerly possessed so far as Daman, called by them the province of the north. An extract of this letter for your information we also enclose.

We could not entertain a doubt from the distracted situation of the affairs of the Maráthás, that the Portuguese with the force they command would certainly gain possession of Sálsette, which is their favourite object, and most probably of the other parts of their former possessions.

Had this event taken place it would not only effectually have prevented us from ever acquiring Sálsette for the Hon'ble Company, but the Portuguese would then again have had it in their power to obstruct our trade by being in possession of the principal passes to the inland country, and to lay whatever imposition they pleased upon it, which in former times on every occasion they were so prone to do, which of course would have been of infinite prejudice to the trade, revenues and interests of the Company in these parts, insomuch that we should in a great measure have been subject to the caprice of the Portuguese.

What, then, remained for us in this emergency? Had we sat inactive spectators of the event we should in our opinion have betrayed the interests of our hon'ble employers; had we written to you for instructions and advice, your sentiments and recommendations most probably must have arrived much too late to have enabled us to prevent the execution of the designs of the Portuguese; and though we had not any account at this time of your being established in your Government of Fort William, and consequently were not restricted by law from pursuing such measures as we judged best for the interests of our hon'ble employers, yet as the matter was in every point of view of an important nature, and we shortly expected to hear you were arrived, we should have been very glad to have submitted to your judgment the direction of the measures necessary to be pursued; but we were obliged either to act at this very juncture or entirely to give up all thoughts of attempting to avert the evils with which we were threatened. We therefore determined, after the most mature consideration, in order to prevent the mischief which must have ensued to the interests of the Hon'ble Company from the Portuguese being in possession of Sálsette, to attempt at obtaining it for our hon'ble employers, and as some offers had been made to the President some months before by the Killedár of Thána, the principal fort on the island, to deliver it to us for a sum of money, the Resident was empowered to close with him on the most moderate terms; but the Killedár now excused himself from proceeding any further in the business, alleging that the Ministry at Poona having obtained intelligence of the designs of the Portuguese had reinforced his garrison, which put it out of his power to deliver it up in the manner he before wished to do. It therefore only remained for us to send such a force as was judged necessary to reduce it, which was accordingly despatched under the command of Brigadier-General Gordon and Mr. Watson, Superintendent of our Marine, and we have the pleasure to acquaint you that Thána, the principal fort on the island, was taken by storm on the 28th instant, after our army had been thirteen days before the place. Versova, another fort in Sálsette, was also taken by a separate force under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Keatinge, and in consequence the whole island is now in our possession.

The island of Karanja also surrendered yesterday, which completes the conquests we had determined to make near this place.

The very day after our forces set out against Thána, part of the Portuguese fleet appeared off this port, with their trade under their convoy bound to Daman, a settlement they still retain to the northward of this place. The Commander of which, so soon as he gained intelligence of our proceedings, delivered a formal protest, by direction, as he said, of the Captain General of Goa, which shows the necessity of the measure we have pursued, and evidently corroborates Mr. Henshaw's account of their intentions. To this protest we delivered a suitable reply, and thus it rests between us.

The revenues of Sálsette amount to about Rs. 3,30,000 per annum on a moderate calculation, and those of Karanja to about Rs. 40,000. We shall fix suitable civil establishments

at each of these places for their government and the collection of their revenues, with a proper military force for their protection.

Before we entered upon these enterprises we judged it very necessary to recall Mr. Mostyn from Poona; yet it is the furthest from our wishes to occasion a rupture between us and the Maráthás, by the steps we have been under the necessity of pursuing. The President, therefore, agreeably to our Resolution, will explain to the ministerial party at Poona the real motives for our proceedings, and they shall be assured that in case they gain the advantage in the present contest by the overthrow of Rághoba, that we shall resign the islands to them so soon as they are in a condition to defend them from the Portuguese, if they cannot be induced to cede them to us, provided, also, that they will give a suitable equivalent or compensation for them; for, your Honor and Council will observe, that we have been impelled to this proceeding at this juncture and without your concurrence more from our duty to prevent these places from falling into the hands of the Portuguese than to retain them in the Company's possession, though this last is much to be wished, as the Hon'ble Company are so desirous of them, and, therefore, when we accommodate matters with the Maráthás, which shall be done as soon as possible, our utmost endeavours shall be used to reconcile them to our keeping them.

The same assurances as will be given to the ministerial party, will also be given to Rághoba should he again obtain the supreme power over the Maráthás, and we hope he may be easily satisfied. But it is necessary now to advise you of the rise and progress of a negotiation at present pending with him, which we shall accordingly here proceed to do.

Near twelve months ago some overtures were made by an agent from Rághoba to Mr. Mostyn, our Resident at Poona, for the assistance of men and money to re-establish his master's affairs; his demands, however, were so large, especially for money which he then much wanted and it being then our fixed resolution by no means to assist him with any, but on the contrary that we should expect a considerable sum from him if we joined him with our forces, as well as many grants of territory for our employers, that the matter was presently dropped.

About four months ago Rághoba, by means of an agent he has residing at Surat, again made proposals, through the Chief of Surat, for the assistance of a body of forces against his enemies, the ministerial party at Poona. As we were of opinion very material advantages might be obtained for our hon'ble employers by affording him some assistance, we directed the Chief to enter upon the negotiation, and pointed out the terms on which we might be induced to assist him with a body of European artillery, infantry and sepoys to the amount of about 2,500 men, which, in consideration of the advantages the Company was to reap from the alliance, we judged we might be able to spare for some few months on this service.

For this assistance we at first demanded that a deposit should be previously made of fifteen or, if possible, of twenty lákhs of rupees to answer the expense and to ensure the Company from any loss; that the islands adjacent to this place should be ceded to the Hon'ble Company together with the Maratha share of the revenues of those parganás (districts) near to Surat which formerly belonged to the Governor of that town, all of which the Court of Directors have repeatedly enjoined us to embrace every opportunity in our power to endeavour at obtaining; we also demanded the share collected from the territories of Broach.

We further ordered that it should be stipulated, in case of a treaty taking place, that Rághoba should confirm all the former treaties of this Presidency with the Maráthás; that he should engage never to disturb the tranquillity of the Company's possessions in Bengal or the Karnátak, with some other less material points which related to this place alone.

This agent set out from Surat to communicate our demands to his master, but partly owing to his sickness, and to other difficulties, which attended his journey, it was a considerable time before he returned; at length, however, his master's proposals were communicated to us, which, as your Honor and Council may suppose, at first fell far short of our demand, and, in particular, Rághoba absolutely refused to cede the island of Sálsette or Bassein, and declared it was out of his power to deposit so large a sum as was demanded.

Though we wished to obtain the two places in deference to the opinion of our hon'ble employers, yet as more material advantages might be gained by a cession of territory near Surat, we judged it improper to break off the negotiation on this account, and therefore ordered that it should proceed, and from time to time gave the necessary instructions respecting it.

At length Rághoba's agent agreed on the part of his master to cede to the Company certain parganás near to Surat whose annual revenue amounted to eighteen lákhs and twenty-five thousand rupees in consideration of our assisting him with the body of forces we before mentioned; he also agreed to deposit six lákhs of rupees in money, and secure to the Company the payment of the sum of 1½ lákh of rupees per month, for the expenses of the force with which we were to assist him. The other articles, such as his engaging never to disturb the tranquillity of the Company's possessions in Bengal or the Karnátak, he readily consented to, as well as to confirm the treaties with us, and the other less material points we demanded.

Some matters however remained still to be adjusted relative to the time when the Company were to be put in possession of the places to be ceded to them, which we insisted should be so soon as the treaty was executed, as we were determined to proceed on the most secure grounds and to run no hazards whatever without ample security in hand, agreeably to which we instructed the Chief of Surat, that he might adjust the same on a proper footing, which we had no doubt he would speedily have done; but the agent was at this time absent from the city collecting the revenue of certain districts near to Surat for his master, to enable him to pay the advance of six lákhs, and he was also taking possession of the parganás that were to be delivered over to the Company, in which business he was seized by a party of the ministerial force and is at present confined by them.

Rághoba had drawn near Surat with his army, which was very considerable, in order that our forces might easily join him, as he expected the treaty would be speedily finished; but, suspecting some treachery about this time from a part of his troops, he speedily separated from them, with those he could rely on, and for the present is actually retreating towards Delhi. He has however caused the Chief to be assured that he shall speedily return, when he desired this treaty might be concluded.

At the time we first entered in this negotiation we had not heard that the gentlemen who have arrived from England had even left it. We therefore were not at all restricted by law at that time from entering into any engagements we judged beneficial to our hon'ble employers, to whom we have fully explained ourselves on the subject, and whose orders only we were pursuing by the measures we had adopted. Beside if this treaty takes place, we shall obtain such a revenue for the Hon'ble Company as will enable this Presidency to supply itself, and consequently relieve you from the burthen of furnishing us annually with a large sum we shall otherwise indispensbaly require, and therefore doubt not but that it must be approved by the Company and by you gentlemen; for it is most probable should this opportunity escape us that such another will never offer again, and as it would have endangered the

whole had we put a stop to the treaty (after we received intelligence of your arrival) till your concurrence was obtained; we therefore flatter overselves we shall be fully justified in your opinion for continuing the negotiation, as well as for concluding it, which we purpose to take the first opportunity in our power of doing it.

That Rághoba may take no umbrage at the measures we have pursued regarding Sálsette as advised in the preceding part of this letter, our motives for the same will be explained to him, and the same assurances will be given him in case of his success (and with our assistance we can have but little doubt of his succeeding) as will be given to the ministerial party.

As a considerable part of our marine force is employed at Bassora and in the Persian Gulf, we have at present not a sufficient marine force for the protection of our trade on the Coast of Malabár from the Marátha fleet, which, it is most probable, will attempt making some depredations on it; we shall therefore immediately address a letter to the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's squadron in India who, we conclude, is now at Madras, advising him of the situation of affairs, and desiring, if he cannot repair to this coast with his whole squadron, that he will send two of his ships for the protection of the trade on the coast.

And as our military force is insufficient to garrison our new conquests, and for the other services for which it may be at present wanted, we shall apply to the President and Council at Fort St. George, desiring they will furnish us with two companies of European Infantry and one battalion of sepoys till such time as we may be able to return them by our own levies being completed.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1774.

We are, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY.
DANIEL DRAPER.
THOMAS MOSTYN.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE FIRST MARÁTHA WAR.

B 1122—53

THE FIRST MARÁTHA WAR.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 17th March 1775.

Under the 17th ultimo our forces under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, set out from hence for Surat, to proceed from thence to the assistance of Raghunáthráv Peshwa, commonly called Rághoba. Previous to their arrival at Surat, Rághoba with his army had an engagement with the army of his enemies, the Ministerial Party. When finding, in the heat of battle, that a considerable part of his forces, consisting mostly of Arabs, who were posted near his person, neglected to do their duty, he apprehended a general disaffection, and therefore immediately fled from the army towards Cambay, and from thence to Bhávnagar. He there embarked on one of our gallivats, and arrived at Surat the 23rd ultimo, where he was received by the Chief as a friend and ally to the Company. Some time after his arrival he executed the treaty with the Company exactly agreeable to the terms that had been transmitted by us (as a Select Committee) from hence; the Chief, agreeable to the power given him having at the same time executed one to Rághoba in behalf of the Company until the same could be ratified by us. Intelligence of this event having been received from the Chief on the 12th instant, as entered on the Diary of the Select Committee, the treaty ratified by us was this day signed in order to its being transmitted to Surat by the vessels now proceeding for being delivered; or if Rághoba and our forces have left Surat in consequence of the instructions we sent to the Chief and Council in our letter of the 8th instant, that it then be transmitted to him. The treaty with the ratification of it is as follows:—

Seal of the Company.

Articles of agreement between the Hon'ble William Hornby, Esquire, the President and Governor and Council of Bombay and of all its dependencies, on part and behalf of the Hon'ble United East India Company on the one part, and Raghunáthráv Báláji Peshwa on the other part.—Dated the 6th day of March in the year of our Lord 1775, on the third day of the month Moharram and year 1189 (Hijira), Mahomedan style.

ARTICLE I.

The treaty concluded between the Government of Bombay and Bájiráv Pandit Pradhán or first Minister of His Serene Highness the Sháhu Rájá, dated July 1739, or 1140 of the Gentoo style, and that concluded on the part of this Government with Báláji Bájiráv Pradhán, dated 12th October 1756, or of the Mahomedan style 17th of Moharram 1170, are hereby ratified and confirmed in their fullest extent according to the true intent and meaning of them in the same full and ample manner and in the same light in which they have hitherto been ever understood.

ARTICLE II.

All other agreements subsisting between the Government of Bombay and that of the Maráthás are hereby ratified and confirmed, and after the re-establishment of Rághoba in the

Government of the Marátha dominions peace and tranquillity shall subsist between this Government in behalf of the Hon'ble Company and the Marátha Government.

ARTICLE III.

Rághoba on his part and on the part of the Marátha Government engages from this day forward never on any pretence or in any manner to assist the enemies of the Hon'ble Company in any part whatever of their dominions in India, and the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay do in the like manner engage never to assist the enemies of Rághoba.

ARTICLE IV.

The Hon'ble the President and Council of Bombay in behalf of the Hon'ble Company and in consideration of the undermentioned grants and cessions made by Rághoba to the Company do hereby engage and agree, so soon as possible after these articles of agreement and treaty are fully ratified, executed and confirmed on the part of Rághoba, to assist him with a strong body of forces with proper guns and warlike stores as a field train of artillery which are to join his army and act in conjunction with his forces against his enemies, the Ministerial Party. In the said body of forces shall be included no less than seven hundred (700) Europeans and the whole shall not be less in number than two thousand five hundred men: but at present only five hundred (500) Europeans and one thousand (1,000) sepoys and lascars, with a proper and effectual number of guns, will be sent, and the rest, if wanted, afterwards.

ARTICLE V.

In consideration of such effectual assistance on the part of the Hon'ble Company, Rághoba, as Peshwa and as Supreme Governor in the whole Marátha Empire, doth hereby engage on his part to cede and make over to the Hon'ble Company, for ever, the undermentioned places and territories; and he doth accordingly by these presents make over the same to them in the most full, ample and effectual manner: and he doth with these presents deliver the necessary sanads granting in the fullest manner all the present and future full right and title of the Marátha Government to them; and, in case of loss at any time of the sanads now delivered, these presents are at all times to be considered as such and of full equal validity with any sanad whatever.

Bassein and the whole of its dependencies in its fullest extent, and all rents and revenues thereunto belonging, together with the forts or fort and everything belonging to the Poona Government in them.

Sálsette, the whole and entire island, with all the revenues of the different places annexed to it as collected by Anantráv and Rámáji Pant.

Jambusar and Olpád with the whole of their dependencies in their full extent, together with everything belonging to the Poona Government in those parganás.

The four following islands adjacent to Bombay, with everything belonging to the Poona Government therein, *viz.*, Karanja, Kaneri, Elephanta and Hog Island.

ARTICLE VI.

Rághoba also engages immediately to procure from the Gáikawárs a grant to the Company for ever, with all the necessary sanads, of their share in the revenues collected by the Gáikawárs in the town and parganas of Broach.

ARTICLE VII.

The Hon'ble Company are to be considered as the sole lords and proprietors, from the day of the signing of this treaty, of all and every of the places ceded by the two last articles.

in the like manner as the Poona Government or the Gáikawár Government were before considered; and are accordingly from this day forward to exercise every right and authority in those places, and to receive every revenue which the Poona Government or the Gáikawár Government before exercised or received.

ARTICLE VIII.

Rághoba also engages faithfully to make good to the Company for ever the sum of seventy-five thousand (75,000) rupees annually from his share of the revenues of Occlaseer (Anklesvar), which sum is to be paid by his Pandit in two different payments at stated periods.

ARTICLE IX.

Rághoba engages to pay in full for the charges and expenses of the body of forces with which he is to be assisted, consisting of two thousand five hundred men, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees monthly, and every month which the Hon'ble the Governor and Council agree to accept without further account, and is to commence the day the forces leave Bombay; but as the whole number of forces will not at first proceed, he is only to pay a proportionable monthly sum till the whole force, if necessary, may be sent to join him. He engages to pay this stipend monthly and security for the same till his affairs will enable him to furnish money which he promises to do as soon as possible; he assigns by these presents the revenues of the following places, *viz*:

Occlaseer (Anklesvar) his remaining share after deducting what is before by these presents ceded to the Hon'ble Company.

Ahmood and all its districts.

Hansoot and all its districts.

Versaul and all its districts.

But it is hereby declared that the revenues of these places belong to the Hon'ble Company no longer than till the amount of the monthly stipend that may be due for the expenses of the Company's forces is fully discharged, when all further demands on these four places are to be relinquished; and in this light the Hon'ble the Governor and Council declare they accept those four parganás.

ARTICLE X.

As it has been mutually agreed, during the course of this negotiation, that the sum of six lákhs of rupees should be deposited by Rághoba with the Agents of the Hon'ble Company, to be accounted for at the expiration of the service intended to be performed against his enemies, the Ministerial Party, and Rághoba finding it at this time totally impossible for him to raise the sum to be deposited, though still equally willing to do it, was it in his power, the contracting parties have mutually agreed to settle this point as follows:—That Rághoba shall immediately deposit with the Company's Agents at Surat the full value of six lákhs of rupees in jewels to remain in the Hon'ble Company's possession till redeemed, which must be done as soon as Rághoba's affairs will possibly admit. All this Rághoba faithfully and firmly engages to perform and the Hon'ble Company to accept.

ARTICLE XI.

In case of opposition from any person or persons whatever to the Company's taking possession of all or any of the places hereby firmly and effectually ceded to them, Rághoba doth engage to pay the expense that will be incurred by their gaining possession; to use

effectual means to put them in possession; as well as to secure for them for ever the quiet possession of all the revenues and places now ceded to the Hon'ble Company.

ARTICLE XII.

Should Rághoba make peace with his enemies, the Ministers, he firmly and faithfully engages that the English East India Company shall be included in it to their satisfaction.

ARTICLE XIII.

Rághoba doth also engage never to molest the dominions of the Hon'ble Company in Bengal. He further engages not to make war or commit any depredations in the Karnátak so long as the last treaty subsisting between the two Governments is adhered to by the Nabob.

ARTICLE XIV.

In case it should happen (which God forbid) that any of the Company's ships or vessels, or the ships, vessels, or boats of any persons trading under their protection, should be shipwrecked on any part of the Marátha coast, every assistance shall be given by the Government and inhabitants to save as much as possible; and the whole that may be saved shall be returned, all reasonable expenses being paid by the owners.

ARTICLE XV.

All the places ceded for ever to the Company by this treaty are to be considered as their sole right and property from the day this treaty is signed; and this treaty from that day is to be considered in full force, just as if the expected services were fully accomplished, whether Rághoba shall make peace with his enemies or not.

ARTICLE XVI.

Immediately after the ratification of the aforegoing articles, and after the jewels to the full amount of six lákhs of rupees are deposited, and the security above mentioned given for the payment of the monthly expenses of the forces so long as they continue with Rághoba and till they return, all in the manner above mentioned, the Governor and the Council engage that the Company's forces, agreeable to what is mentioned in the body of this treaty, shall proceed from Bombay to join the army of Rághoba, and they trust by the blessing of the Almighty that they will quickly overcome his enemies, the Ministerial Party, and establish him at Poona in the Government of the Marátha Empire.

The foregoing articles having been agreed to by the Hon'ble the President and Council of Bombay, who have empowered me to accept the same in their behalf, I do, in confirmation thereof, affix the seal of the said Hon'ble Company and sign my own proper name thereto, in Surat, the day and year above written, and I do engage to procure a ratification of this treaty under the seals of the Hon'ble Company, and under the hands and seals of the Hon'ble the President and Council of Bombay, within thirty days after this date.

(Signed) ROBERT GAMBIER.

We, the President and Council of Bombay aforesaid, having empowered Mr. Robert Gambier to execute a treaty with Raghunáthrav Báláji Peshwa in our behalf, on account of the Hon'ble Company, of the foregoing tenor, which he has accordingly done of the date above mentioned, and the same having been signed to, ratified, and confirmed by Raghunáthráv Báláji Peshwa; and whereas by the last article it is covenanted and agreed that a ratification of the said Treaty shall be transmitted by us under the seal of the Hon'ble Company and under our proper hands and seals within one month from the above date; these, therefore, are to

certify that we hereby ratify and confirm the foregoing treaty in all and every part. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the aforesaid Hon'ble Company to be hereunto affixed, and do now sign the same with our hands, and affix our proper seals thereunto, this 16th day of March in the year of our Lord 1775.

(Signed) WILLIAM HORNBY, (L.S.)
„ DANIEL DRAPER, (L.S.)
„ THOMAS MOSTYN, (L.S.)
„ BRICE FLETCHER, (L.S.)
„ WILLIAM TAYLOR, (L.S.)

By order of the Hon'ble William Hornby, Esquire, President and Governor of Her Majesty's Castle and Island of Bombay, and of all forts, factories, territories, forces, and affairs of the Hon'ble English East India Company on the west side of India and on the coast of Persia and Arabia.

(Signed) GEORGE SKIPP (L.S.),
Secretary.

Instructions to Colonel KEATING on his proceeding to join RÁGHOBA.

SIR,—Having appointed you to the command of a body of the Hon'ble Company's forces intended to proceed to the assistance of Rághoba for re-establishing him in the supreme Government of the Marátha Empire, which his enemies—the Ministerial Party—are and have been for some time past attempting to deprive him of; we direct you to take upon you the command and that you proceed to Surat on the ship "Calcutta," with such part of the force which is to compose this detachment as is sent from hence, the returns of which have already been delivered.

The force intended for this service is to consist of 80 Artillery, 350 European Infantry, 800 sepoys and 160 lascars, which with their officers and non-commissioned officers will amount to upwards of 1,500 men, which is the number with which we have at present agreed to assist him. Whatever the force now sent from hence is deficient in point of numbers will be made up from the garrisons of Surat and Broach.

Though the treaty with Rághoba is not absolutely concluded by any advices we have received from Surat, yet we have every reason to suppose from the directions we have lately sent to the Chief, that it must be executed before you arrive at the bar. Of this Mr. Gambier will advise you. In case it is not finished you are to proceed no further than Surat, but should it be executed as we must believe it will, you are to proceed to such port or place as the Chief may direct you to do, in consequence of what may have been agreed upon between him and the Agent of Rághoba for most easily effecting a junction with Rághoba and with his army; taking under your command such part of the force now at Surat as the Chief and Factors may order, and pursuing the most eligible means with the advice of the Chief for joining the detachment that will be sent from the garrison of Broach.

A proper field train and the necessary stores are sent from hence, the accounts of which the Commissary is furnished with.

Uncertain as we at present are, not only with respect to the exact situation of Rághoba's affairs, but with his precise designs, we therefore can give you no positive directions for your conduct. You are sent to his assistance against his enemies—the Ministerial Party and their adherents—and of course you are to move with his army, and to do everything for bringing this

war to a speedy and happy issue, that he may desire of you, and that you may think the force under your command will be able to effect.

We rely upon you to take every opportunity of conciliating the good opinion of Rághoba and of those persons who may be most in his confidence and esteem, and then we do not doubt, but that he will readily hearken to your advice in respect to his military operations, from the just confidence which the country powers in general place in the skill and abilities of Europeans in the art of war, which by experience they well know is much superior to their own.

It is our wish, and we believe it is Rághoba's intention, to proceed to Poona so soon as he is joined by our forces; you are therefore to urge him to this step if from circumstances you find it consistent; and could he gain any material advantage over the adverse army by our assistance, it will tend most effectually to depress his adversaries, and bring over to his party many who we have reason to believe at present are afraid to declare in his favour.

Sensible as you must be of the bigotry of the Gentoos in general, especially of those of the higher castes to their particular notions and customs, and as it may be attended with very ill consequences to give any just cause of offence in these points, we therefore direct that you prevent any under your command from doing so, and we particularly enjoin and direct that no bullocks be ever killed for the Europeans or others, unless you are perfectly satisfied that it may be done without any umbrage being taken at it.

Keep strict discipline among the forces; and we strongly and earnestly recommend to you, and direct, that as far as in your power this service may be brought to a speedy issue, for you will know how much these forces are wanted here, and that nothing but the absolute necessity of the measure and to gain the great advantages that are to issue to the Company from it, would have induced us to enter the measures we have now adopted.

You are constantly to advise us of your proceeding and situation, and of the state of Rághoba's army, and of his affairs, his proceedings, designs and expectations, together with your sentiments thereon. You are not to correspond with either of the other Presidencies; they will be acquainted of the needful through us.

Mr. John Tarlesse is appointed Commissary of Stores and Provisions to the forces under your command; Mr. James Forbes to act as Chaplain, Mr. George Lovebond, Judge Advocate, and Mr. Thomas Holmes, Paymaster and Secretary.

A commission empowering you to appoint general courts-martial is enclosed with a warrant empowering Mr. Lovebond to officiate as Judge Advocate, which is to be delivered to him.

Mr. Samuel Richardson, one of the principal Surgeons of the Presidency, proceeds as Surgeon-Major and is to be considered and obeyed as such by the other Surgeons who are employed on this occasion; and they must accordingly follow his directions respecting the hospital and the sick.

Should you meet with any conveyance coming from Surat on board of which there should be any officers who are to proceed on this service, you are to order them to return with you to Surat.

We direct that you keep an exact and regular diary of all your proceedings to commence from this day. In this diary all letters and papers that you send and receive must be inserted, and the motions of Rághoba and of his army must be noticed in it. Two copies of this diary must be delivered on your return.

As it is improper to permit of a table being kept at the expense of the Hon'ble Company, we therefore forbid it, but you will be paid such allowances as the practice of the service and your rank may entitle you to expect.

As Rághoba will be under engagements to the Company when the treaty is signed, to pay monthly a considerable stipend for the expense of our forces under your command, you are therefore, as money may be wanted, to endeavour to procure from him sufficient sums for defraying the expenses in the departments of the Commissary and Paymaster, which sums are to be delivered to those officers, who will account for them, and you are to assure Rághoba that all sums of money so advanced shall be carried to his account and considered as part of the sum which he has engaged monthly to pay to the Company: should it at any time be out of Rághoba's power thus to furnish you with such sums of money as may be wanted, those officers must pass their drafts on us, or on Surat Factory, for the money that shall be required for the indispensable occasions of the army.

We heartily wish you success, and are,

Your loving friends,

Bombay Castle,
17th February 1775.

WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COUNCIL.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel KEATING to the PRESIDENT.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that the troops and stores under my command arrived in the road of Surat at eleven o'clock the night of the 27th ultimo, without any accident except the loss of a fishing boat but no people. The morning of the 28th I proceeded to town, when I was informed by Mr. Gambier of the defeat and retreat of the Peshwa Rághoba, and yesterday I was introduced to him. He appears a man of sound judgment and of quick and clear conceptions. The best to enable me to lay before your Honour a true state of his present situation and my opinion thereof, I have enquired of him and also the most intelligent of his people respecting the late engagements and its subsequent consequences. The information received is as follows:

On the 17th instant the army under the Ministers Haripant Fadkia, Mahádji Sindia and Tukoji Holkar crossed the Máhi at Sanwali Pargana about 35 kos from Cambay, and did attack the army of Rághoba, which then consisted of about 35,000 horse and foot. The army commanded by Haripant Fadkia consisted of about 42,000 horse. The engagement commenced about noon, and ended about 8 in the evening. The loss of the action to Rághoba was occasioned by the disaffection of [illegible] of 12,000 Arabs, who refused to engage on account of large arrears of pay being due [illegible], so that he was left to withstand the whole ministerial force with a very inferior one. After sustaining the loss of about three or four hundred men, Rághoba was obliged to retreat towards Cambay, which place he reached at 3 o'clock next day, and proceeded immediately for Bhávnagar, where he arrived the same night with about seven hundred horsemen, seven elephants and a few camels: so great was his haste to proceed to Surat to take the protection of the Company, that he embarked without making any esteem of the horses, &c. They were turned loose, and he, his adopted son, and about nine hundred of his followers proceeded to this place. The chief officers of Rághoba's army are Appáji Mahádev, Sadáshiv Rámchandra, Sakhárám Hari, Govindráv Gáikawár and Khanderáv Gáikawár from whom he had heard to the following purport:—

"We are much surprised to find that after our having fought so well with the army of Haripant Fadkia that you are 'missing'; nor do we know where to send to you, this going as chance may direct. However we have now collected all our forces amounting to about 16,000, mostly

horse, also our ammunition at the fort of Coppergunge, which is about 50 kos from Cambay, and there shall remain until we receive your orders." Rághoba has returned answers to these advices to this purport. "The reason" says he "of my being obliged to retreat was owing to Haripant Fadkia having made the attack with 25,000 men on the centre, where I was with little more than 4,000 men, being deserted by the Arabs who drew off and refused to fight. Thus situated and finding the whole force of Haripant's troops was against my person, I went to Cambay, from thence to Bhávnagar, and there took shipping to Surat, where I arrived safe after many troubles which have been made up for in a great degree by the kind reception I met with from my good friends the English. The Governor in Council of Bombay has sent me a good force, and all kinds of guns and ammunition, so that I only wait to hear from you what place you think most proper to join my forces to the English; and when that is once accomplished my affairs will soon be in a proper condition. I wait to have your speedy answer to this great business and very much wish it may come soon."

The above, Hon'ble Sir, I believe, is a genuine account, since which he (Rághoba) has received many advices, that serve to confirm his army being collected to the number of twenty thousand under the command of the abovementioned officers; also that all his baggage, &c., supposed to be lost are actually safe. From the above circumstances, together with the many conversations I have had with his people, I draw the following conclusions:—That the Ministers, finding the treaty between the Hon'ble Company and Rághoba upon the eve of ratification, determined if possible to strike a grand stroke, and demolish Rághoba before a junction of our force could take place. Thus resolved they sent emissaries among the Arabs on whom Rághoba placed his greatest dependence, and by some bribes and large promises they were prevailed upon to stand neutral. The Ministerial Party assured of this, crossed the river, and made their grand attack on that part where Rághoba's quarters were, and where the Arabs were posted. As soon as the Arabs refused to engage, Rághoba concluded himself betrayed, and was confirmed therein by the Ministerial army pushing particularly for the part he was posted in; filled with these sentiments he retired. Some people there are who say that Rághoba suspected a general defection of his officers, but I do not believe a word of it. Since his being here he expressed the fullest confidence in Govindráv and Khanderáv, also in his Ministers; and the result proves he was not deceived. They are staunch to him, nor do I doubt of their pursuing every measure to effect a speedy junction with us; but I think it will be absolutely necessary for our forces to proceed to Cambay. I do not think the danger attending this measure great. It very frequently happens, as I am well informed, that fifty boats have proceeded to Cambay without sustaining any damage: if then so large a number of merchants' boats who have no respect to a general safety can do so, it is very reasonable to suppose it may be done by us who can procure pilots and be assisted by a regular plan of proceeding. Should we ever land at Jambusar, the river Máhi must be crossed before we join Rághoba's forces. This measure, I am assured, will be attended with equal, if not more danger, than landing at Cambay and ten times the trouble. As to the collected force now at Kapadvanj, I think they cannot move towards Broach. Indeed I am of opinion it would be greatest imprudence to attempt it. Their present post is a good one, their numbers much inferior, and thus situated it is not for them to risk anything before we join them. All matters considered I am clearly of opinion, granting we receive a full confirmation of the situation of the army of Rághoba under Govindráv and Khanderáv, we should re-embark our force, and sail from hence for Cambay on the 13th day of this present moon which is the most proper time as I am informed. Mr. Gambier has this instant received a letter from Mr. Malet, dated the 2nd instant, which confirms me in the propriety of landing at Cambay.

I have nothing more to add saving that Rághoba has sent every assurance of the great sense he has of your friendly intention towards him, and says he shall always esteem himself bound by every tie to render the Hon'ble Company every advantage in his power. I believe he writes to you to this effect.

Surat, 4th March 1775.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS KEATING,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Letters from Lieutenant-Colonel KEATING *to the* GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I did myself the honour under the 15th instant to inform you of my having left Surat road on my way hither. On the afternoon of the 7th we arrived, and by the 20th in the morning all our boats in port, without sustaining any damage. Since being here Rághoba has received frequent accounts from his army under conduct of Govindráv. Yesterdey he had letters from them, dated 14th instant, in which they tell him "that they are now in the Bisnagar country at a place called Pálanpur, about 29 kos from Ahmedabad, a strong defile. Their army consists of 15,000 chosen horse besides tattoo horse and foot—the total amount twenty-five thousand. They wait to hear from him what port the English mean to come to, and particularly mention their wishing it to be Cambay or Broach, but prefer the former for a junction and are impatient to have certain intelligence." At two yesterday afternoon a party of one hundred horse and foot, part of the troops that dispersed after Rághoba's flight, arrived here from Ahmedabad. They left it the morning of the 10th, and there were stale accounts arrived on the 8th, that our troops and Rághoba's would arrive here on the 16th instant, that upon the strength of said news they had come here, as would numbers now very shortly. That the inhabitants round Ahmedabad and on their way here appeared much pleased with the intelligence. That Gunáji, Governor of Ahmedabad, was with the Ministerial army; and his son commanded during his absence not more than two thousand horse and foot in the town and neighbourhood.

I visited the Naváb last night. He gave me the strongest assurance of his attachment to our interest and declared himself ready to render us every assistance in his power. I am not without hope that some stroke of importance may be struck with his and Jallum's assistance in this neighbourhood. The Naváb wrote for him and he is expected here this afternoon. While I was with the Naváb one of his harkárás arrived from the Ministerial army. The morning of the 19th it was five *kos* from the side of Kapadvanj and forty-five from Cambay. On the 17th accounts were received from Jambusar of our force being on their passage to Cambay, that a body of 5,000 horse, commanded by whom he did not know, had marched about the 17th with great numbers of cattle, women, &c., towards the Deccan. Sakhárám Bápu, from an assurance that Rághoba and his party were totally demolished after the late battle, wrote to Haripant Fadkia to send Mahádji Sindia to Poona to settle accounts with the Sarkár. On this coming to the knowledge of Mahádji Sindia he was greatly disgusted, and having received orders from the king, resolved to quit the Ministerial army and was actually preparing for that purpose before he left the army. That Tukoji Holkar did not appear warm in the ministerial cause. Fatte Sing's army was encamped five or six kos distant. That Haripant Fadkia gave out he intended to march his army to Neriad to meet us and give us battle if we chose. From all those circumstances it is very natural to deduce that Khanderáv and Govindráv, with their army, are staunch and zealous friends to Rághoba, and will most readily embrace the first opportunity and

prudent moment of forming a junction with us. That the heads of the Ministerial auxiliaries are most of them heartily tired of supporting the pretensions of they know not whom that the usage of Mahádji Sindia has not only drawn him from the party, but must also open the eyes of others who cannot expect better treatment in the end. These matters, added to our having so warmly espoused Rághoba and his interest, must in my opinion in a short time effectually loosen the Ministerial combination.

I hope for and anxiously wait your Honour and Council's answer to my address of the 15th instant which from every subsequent circumstance I the more earnestly hope will be agreeable to my desire; should it be so, I am almost convinced the wished-for success will crown the event.

I have the honour to be,
with most profound respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
THOMAS KEATING.

Narrancer Camp near Cambay,
the 21st March 1775.

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acquaint you that this morning about 8 o'clock we formed a junction with the whole of the Peshwa army under the command of Sadáshiv Rámchandra, Appáji Mahádev, Sakhárám Hari and Mánáji Fadkia at this village, which is about 10 miles distant from Cambay and about six from the present Camp of the Ministerial army. Most sincerely do I congratulate your Honour and Council on this event. It most certainly will insure very considerable advantages to the Hon'ble Company who really stand in need of such assistance on this side of India.

I wrote so very fully on the necessity of an immediate supply of cash-amount five lákhs as a loan to Dáda Sáheb under yesterday, that I cannot say more on that head, excepting that it now becomes more necessary than before, his force being at this time near forty thousand horse and foot, and no cash in his possession for their support.

That the spirits of such an army may not be damped I am come to resolution to give him every assistance our small military chest will allow of, until your Honour and Council are able to furnish him, which I cannot doubt of your doing without the least loss of time, and further to enable me to do this, I now write to the Chief and Council of Surat for a supply of cash. The duplicate of your Hon'ble and Council's letter of the 23rd ultimo arrived this moment, also Captain Mophin's; but as yet I have not received any answer to my address under the 31st of March.

I have the honour to remain,
with great respect,
Your most, &c.,
THOMAS KEATING.

Camp at Darra, 19 miles from Cambay,
19th April 1775, at 11 A.M.

Hon'ble Sir.—Yesterday night I wrote to the Board acquainting them of our having joined Govindráv at a village about four or five miles west of this Camp. He has brought as they are called 11,000 fighting men and by Indian enumeration our whole force is near 50,000 strong. However by minute enquiries I find we have 11,000 real good horse and 4,000 good foot, a body in every respect full enough to accomplish all we wish. The treaty with Fattesing is now signed by Dáda Sáheb. I was under an absolute necessity of making the Company a party in it;

as by that means Fattesing cedes to them the parganas depending upon the Navábship of Broach and customs of the town, and their agents are to take immediate possession thereof, and receive all and every part of its rents, revenues, &c., from this day. In order to enable Mr. Shaw to avail himself of this treaty for the advantage of the Hon'ble Company, I shall, as soon as possible, send him a copy thereof and also one to the Hon'ble Board, the original I shall not choose to risk by any conveyance at this season. I was led to this measure from two motives: first to save a kind of trouble to the Company by fighting for what could be obtained without bloodshed, and also to gain a formidable ally to Dáda Sáheb, who until very lately stood in great need of it. To-morrow morning we march to Terapur, 6 kos near the Ministerial army. Bullock carts, &c., are exceedingly scarce in this country.

I remain with sincere esteem and great respect,

THOMAS KEATING.

Darra Camp, 28th April 1775.

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—I had the pleasure of writing you to the 21st instant, acquainting you of the junction between the Peshwa's army and Govindráv near Darra; at the same time advising your Honour and Council of my intentions of marching from Darra so soon as Mr. Tarlesse, with the treasure, stores, &c., arrives from Cambay. A duplicate of that letter I transmitted the next day *vid* Súrat.

On the 23rd instant I left Darra with Rághoba and the whole of the Peshwa's army, being joined by Govindráv and his forces on our entering the plain. We halted that day about noon at a village called Versora abounding with wells and a large tank, where I proposed encamping until Mr. Tarlesse should join us from Cambay, but the next morning finding our numerous army had exhausted all the water, I renewed our march towards the river Sábarmati. At noon we arrived on the banks and crossed the river with all our guns, stores, &c., without any difficulty or opposition from the enemy, who however were posted very near but were not in a disposition of mind to attack us.

Yesterday morning Mr. Tarlesse arriving at Angela (where I encamped on crossing with the treasure, &c.) from Cambay, I decamped this morning, and marching along the banks of the Sábarmati remained unmolested until we arrived at the village of Hasamli, when I perceived the confederate army on the opposite bank coming down towards us. After performing a few manœuvres, they drew up in order of battle and advanced. I immediately gave the necessary orders for an attack and marched down towards them. The cannonading began a little before 10 and lasted till past 12 o'clock; but the river or a branch of it being between the two armies and as our people were much fatigued with a long hot march, I could not pursue the advantage we should otherwise have reaped, particularly in taking their ordnance, &c., which however I flatter myself will fall into our hands the next engagement.

I must say I am highly pleased with the very spirited behaviour of our officers and men, who, though greatly tired with a march of nine miles, advanced briskly and most spiritedly against the enemy who were at least twenty-five times our number, for Rághoba's people never

[1] The encampment at Darra, on an arid plain bare of trees, and exposed to the blasts of the hot winds, was intolerable: we looked back with regret to the lovely lake and shady groves of Narransur. * * * The depredation of shade and water at Darra, and our early encampments, was a serious risk to the English soldiers, who suffered very materially from the intense heat.—(Forbes' Oriental Memoirs, Vol. II., p. 32.)

engaged. I have the pleasure to acquaint your Honour and Council that during this action we had only eight men wounded, and none killed. The enemy's loss, I am well informed, and have every reason to suppose, is pretty considerable. Two of their principal officers are said to be killed, with about four hundred men killed and wounded, and a number of horses and elephants. I hope in my next to give your Honour and Council a more particular account of their loss. Their guns were not badly served, and I suppose were about twelve in number; our accounts say they retired five kos before they halted, and are now encamped there.

In respect to your not being able to furnish Rághoba with a loan for his present very great necessity, I must honestly confess, I am afraid to communicate to him in the most distant terms you having declined it, as I very much fear the consequences would be despair on his part, and very near a general defection of his troops. Sensible as I am of these dreadful consequences, I cannot avoid once more in the strongest manner urging your Honour and Council to take this so very consequential business into your most serious consideration, when I am certain you will fall on some way or means of granting him a loan, sufficient at least to support his army for one month, by which time I do not in the least doubt but his affairs will admit of his providing amply for his army, and shortly after paying off the loan.

As to Rághoba's present plan and designs, his first great wish was to bring the Ministerial army to a close engagement, in hopes of being able to give them a severe blow, by which means the confederacy would be greatly disjoined and probably many chiefs would come over to him; then bend his course to Ahmedabad where we shall be able to supply ourselves with provisions, bullock carts, camels, &c., of which articles we now stand greatly in need. This is Rághoba's present intention, and which in my opinion the best plan he can pursue.

I have just received an undoubted intelligence that Khanderáv, with the remainder of his and Govindráv's army, is now but a few kos from hence, and will I hope arrive here to-morrow.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS KEATING.

Camp near Hasamli, 28th April 1775, 9 P.M.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I had the honour to address you from Hasamli on the 28th ultimo, a triplicate of which letter now accompanies this. On the 30th at nine in the evening I marched from Hasamli, in hopes of being able to reach our present ground by morning; but crossing the river and want of knowledge in our guides prevented us from accomplishing our intention, and obliged us to encamp at Chanwar.

Yesterday morning we marched from Chanwar, near five miles from hence, and arrived on the west banks of the river Watrie[1] about nine o'clock, and crossed after our advanced guard of horse had skirmished with the enemy and obliged them to retreat. After our army was in motion towards Kaira the whole of the Ministerial army appeared upon our right flank, and rode on at full gallop, as if resolved to charge; upon which I ordered the line to halt, wheel up, and receive them. Our fire soon checked their progress and turned their attention to the rear of the Peshwa's army which they attacked with great vigor, but there they found themselves mistaken, as I had to prevent bad consequence posted two six-pounders, fifty Europeans, and

[1] "We encamped in a large mango grove on the banks of the Wartrue or Batrue, a small river which joins the Sabermatty at a little distance."—(Forbes' Oriental Memoirs, Vol. II., p. 74.)

the same number of sepoys in their rear. About this time a large body attempted an attack upon our left but were received so warmly that they could make nothing of it. Our line advanced upon them as far as possible, but the ground between us and them was rough, and divided with deep hollow ways, and the number of lascars to move our guns so small as made it impossible to pursue them. In something less than two hours they all retreated in very great confusion, since which we have not seen them. The ground as I said being broken and full of hollow ways, made our shot, case and round, fall heavy mostly on their men, who must have suffered severely. It is said by our harkárás twelve hundred are killed and wounded, but I think not so many; not a man of the English army is hurt; about fifty or sixty of the Peshwa's army are killed and wounded. An elephant-keeper was dangerously wounded, by which accident the elephant got loose, ran away, and suppose has since got into the enemy's possession.

We are now fighting the enemy to a great disadvantage by being encumbered with a large bázár and baggage, whereas theirs is always at a distance; they move lightly, we heavily; nor can we move without this and all our stores; if we did, all must become a prey to the enemy. For these reasons I intended this evening to endeavour to prevail on the Peshwa to change his route and take the road towards Poona. This will oblige the Ministerial army to follow us, consequently they must march with bázár, baggage, &c., with them, and equally embarrass them as ours now do us.

I am, &c.,
THOMAS KEATING.

Mátar Camp, 2 English miles from Kaira, 3rd May 1775.

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—Accompanying is triplicate of a letter I had the honour of addressing you the 3rd instant from Mátar camp, a duplicate of which has been already forwarded *vid* Cambay, since when I have not had the pleasure of hearing from your Hon'ble Board.

On the 5th instant in the morning we marched from Mátar, and after a short progress encamped that day at Coomlah,[1] a village on the banks of the river Sheune (Sharayu?) which place we left early the next morning, and, after marching a few miles were suddenly interrupted by the whole of the confederate army near the village of Hyderabad. They had posted themselves on an advantageous situation behind a rising ground on the opposite side of the river Sheune from whence they began a very smart cannonading, which they kept up with spirit more than an hour, as I since found, with twelve guns. They did not however make a full use of the advantage their situation afforded them by bringing their guns to the top of the hill, otherwise they might have done considerable mischief in our army; but keeping them behind the eminence, which must alone have proceeded from fear, they were obliged to elevate them so much that their shot did but little execution. Our shot and shells silenced their guns, which must undoubtedly have fallen into our hands had not the river parted us in a place which it was utterly impossible to ford. I have received repeated intelligence that in this action the enemy met with a considerable loss; among the killed was an officer of rank in their army. I have the further satisfaction to add that in our detachment only one sepoy was killed and one wounded.

[1] Leaving Kairah unmolested we marched to Coomlah and pitched our tents in a delightful spot near the village on the banks of the Serry, a small deep river abounding with fish; the surrounding country was covered with wild fruit trees and berries of a beautiful hue and pleasant flavour, which we found refreshing during a sultry march; these indigenous fruits and some tasteless figs were all that remained, the enemy having robbed of all the ripening mangoes, tamarind and other valuable productions.—(Forbes' Oriental Memoirs, Vol. II., p. 77.)

Rághoba's loss was more considerable, near thirty killed and wounded, as the greatest part of the enemy's shot seemed directed to that quarter where the Peshwá was in person on his elephant.

We left Hyderabad the 7th in the morning, directing our march for Nariad. On our approaching the village of Dahánu, two kos from hence in a woody country, the greatest part of the Ministerial army suddenly appeared within three hundred yards of the head of our line of march. Seeing them come up to the charge at full speed, I immediately halted, formed the line and got the guns unlimbered. And as they then thought proper to approach very near us, with an intent to charge the head of our line, fired a few rounds of case shot and some shells, which fell into the thickest of them, and immediately threw them into disorder. They then wheeled to the right and then to the left, and attempted to attack us on our left flank, but were so warmly received with musketry, case and round shot and shells, as obliged them to retreat in the utmost confusion. Their loss must have been great, though they did not give us time to expend much ammunition from the hurry they were in to get away. They have not since then chosen to show themselves to us.

We encamped at Dahánu for the remainder of that day, and on the 8th in the morning renewed our march to Nariad, and encamped under the walls about ten o'clock. Nariad is the principal town belonging to Khanderáv Gáikawár and indeed one of the greatest in the Gujarát province. It has a mud wall, which is very weak and flanked by towers; there are ten gates, nine of which are lately built; from every appearance a new wall is intended. On this town the Peshwa intends levying a tax to help him in his present very distressing situation respecting money matters. The late behaviour of Khanderáv who has joined the Ministerial party warrants this act, and was he not to receive a supply of cash at this juncture I really believe the greatest part of his army would leave him in a few days; six hundred have quitted him within these last five days, and was it not for the great discredit occasioned by such defections, it would matter little if some thousands of the present set were to follow the above-mentioned, but the reason of their going away hinders better troops from joining us.

Since our crossing the Sábarmati we drove the enemy thirty-three English miles before us, and defeated them in four different engagements; by our halts here which are indispensable, we have in a manner lost them, not having any certain accounts of their present place of encampment; the most reports say their intention is to cross the river Máhi, the banks of which they mean to defend, the passage twenty-one miles from hence, very broad and difficult to cross with such a heavy train of horses and baggage as must necessarily move with us, but I very much fear we shall not be able to cross it before the rains except we very speedily receive a supply of cash.

In my address of the 23rd ultimo to the Hon'ble the President, I mentioned a treaty being entered into with Fattesing in which it was absolutely necessary to include the Hon'ble Company. Two reasons made this step necessary; first, Fattesing would not touch on the business without it, but the most essential was the cession of the Broach parganas. Fattesing's Vakil was furnished with full powers, and he wrote to his master the full contents of the treaty and had his ample approbation. In this state were matters for three or four days, the Vakil pressing in the warmest terms for the treaty being signed by us; it was so on the 22nd ultimo, and sent next day to him under charge of Mr. George Lovebond, our Judge Advocate. For the subsequent proceedings and consequences I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed copy of Mr. Lovebond's letter delivered to me on his return; I must remark that I am extremely sorry this business did not take place. Had it been, the Ministerial interest would thereby be totally destroyed in the Gujarát province. Fattesing is the life and soul of their party in this country.

I said before I much feared we should not be able to cross the Máhi before the rains set in. I much wish to cross the Máhi and push towards Poona without the loss of a moment, and have made use of every argument in my power to persuade the Peshwa to pursue this measure, but must confess that his reasons against it are strong and carry much conviction. "I am," says he, "destitute of money to pay my people any part of their long arrears, or even to furnish them with provision for themselves and horses. Should I cross the Máhi in this situation my army will be in a country they know and much nearer their homes, and finding themselves without pay or support will fly from me to their families as fast as possible. This will be doing what the Ministerial party want, who wish much to go to the southward, and it is thought must at all events be obliged to do it." "On the other hand," says he, "if we take up our quarters in the Petlád District, and reduce the fort of Bowsit, our army can levy contributions and get plenty of provisions, replace from Cambay the stores we have used since our leaving it, and if the Ministerial army march to the southward send for our heavy artillery and early in the fair season reduce Baroda in our way to Poona."

After our first engagement with the Ministerial army the Peshwa was so well pleased with the behaviour of the English forces that he sent me his Phirmaund, promising that as soon as he was in possession of Poona he would pay a donation of thirty lákhs of rupees to be divided among the officers, soldiers, &c., now employed on this service.

Since writing the above I am favoured with your Honour and Council's letter of the 3rd instant, and am exceedingly sorry to have incurred your displeasure by making an advance to the Peshwa to help to support his army and keep them together, and now I assure your Honour that had I not done as I have or had I waited for your orders respecting that measure, I most firmly believe there would not have been a Peshwa army now existing. And as you now declared your utter inability to supply his wants, I must think it will be totally impossible to pass the river Máhi before the rains set in, and very difficult to keep any large body of his troops together during the monsoon, except we are more fortunate in money matters than we have hitherto been. The whole of the tax laid upon Nariad only amounts to sixty-one thousand rupees, and which will be a long time collecting if it ever is; two days have elapsed and only Rs. 5,000 are recovered.

The sum I have advanced the Peshwa from our cash is Rs. 40,000, for which amount I have received a deposit of jewels; they are in our military chest. This caution will I hope serve to convince your Honour and Council that my Hon'ble employers' interest is ever uppermost in my thoughts, nothing but an attention to their interest could ever induce me to part with their cash, and I must hope that in future your Honour and Council will be pleased to put a little confidence in me, and take off that severe restriction of never applying any part of your cash but for our own particular use, as I do assure you there may be a moment when an advance of 10,000 rupees may be the absolute means of saving the Peshwa's army from a total separation; nothing that is not similar to this could urge me to use the Hon'ble Company's cash but for their immediate use, and if your Honour and Council choose to place this trust in me, no advances shall be made without valuable deposits nor ever immediately to distress ourselves. Our balance of cash is now about Rs. 23,000, but we are largely in arrears, so that we shall want a supply in a few days. I shall therefore write to the Chief Council at Surat for one lákh.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS KEATING.

English Encampment under the Walls of Nariad, 10th May 1775.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I had the honour of addressing you from Neriád Camp the 10th instant, acknowledging the receipt of your commands of the 3rd, and advising you very fully of all transactions from my preceding address to that period, duplicate of my letter from Nariád, I have since forwarded *viâ* Surat and have since been favoured with a duplicate of your Honour and Council's command of the 3rd instant.

On the 14th in the morning we marched from Nariád and encamped at a village called Fattepur three miles distant. That place we left next morning, and towards evening encamped at the village called Boroni, nine miles distant. On the 16th we marched from thence and about 10 o'clock arrived at the village Anantmogri four miles and a half from Boroni, where we encamped the remainder of the day. We renewed our march on the 17th, and before noon arrived at the town of Nappar, five miles from Anantmogri.

Yesterday morning at half past six o'clock we marched from Nappar toward Bettaí. Marching with the Peshwa's army is both dangerous and troublesome to a great degree, without dividing our force to protect their army, they would very soon totally desert. To accomplish this I have, at the repeated request of the Peshwa, hitherto formed two guards, one in the rear, one on the flank, opposite to which our main body marches for protection of our ammunition, stores, &c. Each guard consists of two guns with one hundred Europeans and sepoys, the defiles at the entrance of the villages not allowing more than one cart abreast always makes it necessary to halt about a mile from the village we have left, to form the whole, and get in a regular line of march. We had just finished such a halt yesterday within a mile and a half of Nappar and the line in motion, when a large body of the enemy appeared in our rear, and a small distance from its left fired from six guns, with a small thick wood between them and us; to guard against a chance of the enemy availing themselves of an attack on the rear, or flanking guard alone, I had ordered that supposing the enemy should attack the flank, then the rear was to move to their assistance and Captain Myers' division take up their ground; also if the rear was attacked, Captain Myers' should reinforce them.[1] As soon as the enemy's guns began firing,

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1 This battle, the first great engagement we had with the Maráthás, is called by historians "the battle of Arras." Forbes in his Oriental Memoirs, Vol. II., p. 95, writes:—"On the 18th we reached the plains of Arras, the spot which had been so fatal to Rághoba in his last battle with the ministerial army, before the English junction; there in conformity to the Hindu superstition of omens, astrological calculations, and Bráhmanical predictions, the enemy resolved once more to try their fortunes in a general action. On entering the plain of Arras we perceived the enemy advancing in two divisions, who soon commenced a cannonade on the rear, where Rághoba was seated on his state elephant: his body-guard, at his particular request, had been this day strongly reinforced from the English detachment. Our line immediately formed, and a further reinforcement of infantry was ordered to Rághoba's assistance, but no artillery; the field pieces remained with the line, and kept up a heavy fire till the enemy's cannon were silenced, and their cavalry dispersed with considerable loss. The Colonel having frequently told Rághoba that he would attack the enemy's guns whenever they brought them on a plain without the separation of a river, now gave orders for a strong party to advance and take them. The detachment was immediately formed, and advanced with Captains Myers and Serle at the head of their companies of European infantry and a strong party of sepoys. The enemy, on observing our intention, returned at full speed with their artillery, and threw in a large body of cavalry between our advanced party and their guns, who twice charged the British detachment with great impetuosity: they were repulsed and fled. At this time another large body of cavalry with several war elephants penetrated between our advanced party and the British line, who, declaring themselves Rághoba's partisans, were permitted to approach unmolested; especially as their assertions were confirmed by Hurra Pant, an officer of rank in his army. Here we were fatally deceived, and Hurra Pant proved a traitor! Several among our allies overheard this infamous man calling on the enemy to seize the opportunity of striking a decisive blow by cutting off the advanced division. In consequence, they commenced a vigorous attack, and nearly surrounded them by their elephants and cavalry. Our brave fellows repulsed them gallantly in front and rear; many were cut to pieces, among them Captains Myers and Serle: when by some unaccountable mistake of the officer who then took the command, the grenadiers facing to the

[illegible] the rear, and found Captain Myers' moving agreeable to order. When near enough [illegible] guns and howitzers fired on their army, and at their cannon, until the former fled and the latter were silenced. Captain Myers, and several other officers then reported to me, that two guns belonging to the enemy were but a little way from the right of the division engaged, and the enemy cutting down hedges to make way for carrying them off. On this information I ordered the second company of European Grenadiers from the head of the line of march to join Captain Myer's Division, and directed Captain Myers to endeavor to possess himself of the two guns, ordering him to avail himself of the strong milk-bush enclosures and wood, and move with the utmost regularity. To cover them, I remained with the guns, two 8-pounders, and one eight-inch howitzer; soon after the division with Captain Myers quitted their ground I observed them move much too quick, I called to them to slack their pace, which they then did, but I since found they were soon after ordered to move on rapidly; however they got well formed near the guns when the enemy charged them from their left with a very large body, which I reached with round and case shot, and with the musketry they were soon repulsed. They then charged a second time and were again repulsed. At this time Captains Myers and Serle were killed. Just at this moment a very large body of the enemy with two war elephants got into a lane, immediately in the rear of the division, but declared they were Raghoba's army, and this was affirmed by one of his officers named Haripant, and who was heard by many of our people, also some of our Scindian horse, calling to the enemy to advance; adding now is your time; here are the English without their guns. These circumstances added to the endeavours of the horse and elephants to break in on the division obliged them to face to the rightabout and give them a general fire, which totally routed them. Thus were the enemy repulsed in front and rear with great loss to them, and very little to us. When the first Company of European Grenadiers were observed by the rest of the division to go to the rightabout, and make a running march or retreat from their ground, it occasioned the Sepoys and Madras Infantry to follow their example, but not further than to join the Grenadiers, though they all retreated very quick; it was something regular until they came to the milk-bush hedges in their now run away front, where the openings

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rightabout, to change their ground, commenced a retreat; the other Europeans and sepoys followed their example. Unfortunately, at this time a tumbril of shells belonging to the howitzer, pierced by a rocket, blew up, and added to the general confusion. Although our men retired with precipitation, they preserved some order until they reached an impenetrable hedge of the thorny milk-bush. Here they entirely broke their ranks, and leaving a field-piece in the hands of the enemy, endeavoured to push through the formidable barrier, though repeatedly ordered by the surviving officers to form. Another body now advanced against this devoted detachment; their officers in vain endeavoured to rally them, and fell a sacrifice. The enemy pursued the fugitives to the advancing British line, which now recommenced a brisk fire. Our grape-shot and shells at length drove off the whole confederate army, and we remained masters of the field. The Brigade-Major, with a company of grenadiers, had previously retaken the field-piece; the tumbril of ammunition was but in the explosion. The engagement lasted near four hours. Situated as we were in respect to Europeans, the victory was dearly purchased: out of fifteen British officers in the advanced division, seven were killed and four wounded, besides a great many native officers and two hundred sepoys; we also had to lament eighty Europeans killed and missing, mostly grenadiers. The officers at that unfortunate crisis separated from the line, and covered by their soldiers, bravely fell in the bed of honour. I had been conversing with most of them during the morning march, and in the evening was called to bury them in a large pit with their unfortunate comrades. A field of battle is indeed a scene of horror!"

[illegible] the traitor Harro Pant (Harripant) who betrayed our unfortunate detachment into the enemy's hands was [illegible] as his infamous conduct deserved. A grenadier sepoy of the British line pulled him from his horse, and [illegible] by Arabs, who had suffered severely by his treachery, cut him to pieces."—(Forbes' Oriental Memoirs, Vol. II.,

were very small, there commenced their destruction, every man pushed where he could without observing the least order, though repeatedly called upon by most of their officers: the enemy observing their confusion, rode among them sword in hand, and cut great numbers to pieces. As soon as I observed our men in this disorder I pointed all our fire to cover their retreat and went to rally them; the first I met were the Grenadiers as rabble flying before about fifty horsemen, cutting them down without opposition; with great difficulty I got them to the rightabout and ordered them to fire, instead of which they answered; "these are our friends." "Your friends," said I, "see them cutting down our sepoys." This was the case; they were not fifteen yards distant; the moment I assured them it was the enemy, in place of firing they fled shamefully without firing a single musket, though our cannon was scarce forty yards from them, nor did they halt for some time. Then it was our Artillery that made amazing slaughter. In a few minutes our case shot covered the field with their dead bodies; but it is a business I cannot account for that in spite of every annoyance these people always carry off the dead.[1] On this occassion they lost immense numbers by their attention to it, not more than nine or ten were left behind.

As far as was in our power we advanced upon the enemy and totally repulsed them, after the above shamefull retreat in which we sustained our whole loss, which I believe is greater than ever was known in India, out of the number engaged—fifteen officers—six were killed; Captain Myers and Serle and Lieutenants Morris, Henry, Prosser and Anderson; five badly wounded; Captain Firth, Lieutenants Dawson and Yong, Ensigns Denson and Torrin. After remaining on the field of battle to bury our dead and provide conveyances for our wounded, we marched to this place which is one kos from the banks of the river Máhí, where we propose marching to-morrow, having persuaded the Peshwa not to remain on this side during the rain.

The enemy's loss must be very considerable indeed, though the numbers as yet are not mentioned from any accounts; in general our intelligence is exceedingly bad. Three elephants were left dead on the field and a great number of horses. At the first tank they watered at, I am told upwards of five thousand died of their wound. Two thousand good horse would have made as complete a victory as ever was gained in India, but two hundred cannot be produced in this army. Indeed I impute a great deal of their backward behaviour to their having no pay, and scarce provision to eat; what then can be expected from them? Happy should I be were we rid them; they never stir twenty yards from us except to run away. I must confess they are clever at that worth.

Since the flight of the enemy about noon yesterday we have seen nothing of them; for some days past they had circulated reports of their intention to take one very strong battle with us, as they term it, and live or die. What future effect yesterday will leave upon them I know not, but of this I am convinced that they must have lost two thousand at least, and while we preserve regularity and do not break our ranks they must ever be beaten. They made two attempts to attack us on the 15th but were repulsed with loss. We had only one man wounded but it retarded our march greatly and we did not get to our ground until five in the afternoon. On this day we had the misfortune to lose Ensign Bod who had for some time before been ill of a fever.

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[1] Forbes in his Oriental Memoirs, Vol. II., p. 99, writes:—"Many of the Maráthás fell in attempting to carry off the killed and wounded, an act of humanity to which they pay the greatest attention. They seldom leave a body on the field, and venture almost to the cannon's mouth rather than suffer the remains of a friend to be exposed. Out of the number killed in this action only seven bodies were found after their retreat."

The Peshwa wishes to winter in the Khándesh country about fifty kos to the southward of Surat. Being a part that will afford him many resources; but the season in my opinion is too far advanced for such a march for our troops who are now very sickly occasioned by their being obliged to eat coarse flour made into dough instead of bread or rice. Our cash is nearly out, and a great consumption in our first ammunition by daily attacks. This will make it necessary to halt near Broach for a time, if not for the rains. The Peshwa only raised forty thousand rupees at the town of Nariad, though we stayed seven days for that purpose. Thirty thousand he divided among his people, but they are discontented to the greatest degree and declare to me every day that they will quit his service.

I do assure your Honour and Council that the command of your forces is the smallest part of my trouble. It chiefly consists in reconciling the different factions to draw with each other, and conciliate the general mind to put up with their present very disagreeable situation. To do this my own money and necessaries are daily expended, and happy should I be could my endeavours answer my intentions, but I very much fear that by the opening of the next season the Peshwa's army will be very small indeed, if you cannot hit on ways and means to lend him cash.

Since writing the preceding, certain accounts are received from the Ministerial army of the loss they sustained in yesterday's engagement being very great. Thirty officers of high rank, each entitled at the least to the command of one thousand horsemen; two hundred horses valued each at two thousand rupees and upwards; one hundred and fifty of the same kind wounded, mostly mortally. All our accounts agree in Haripant Fadkia being shot through the arm with musket ball, notwithstanding which the present state of their army now dispirited to the last degree made it necessary for him to go from tent to tent to every officer to give them money, and make great promises in hopes of keeping them together. He himself was up the whole night in administering to the necessities of his wounded men, and encouraging them by every means in his power. In short, was it not for the loss having fell so heavy among our Europeans, we should have esteemed it in every respect a most complete victory. A circumstance I omitted mentioning in the loss the confederate army sustained and that by no means the least, was the death of Sayyed Husain their principal gunner, a man exceedingly imminent in his profession, and who had the whole command of their artillery, and was Paymaster General of the same.

I have heard imperfect accounts of the Grenadier Company receiving orders to go to the rightabout and march off when there was not the least necessary for it. Respecting this business I shall make the most minute enquiry. If any man now living did give such an order, your Honor and Council may be assured my utmost endeavours shall be exerted to make him a severe and just example. I have the honour to remain with the greatest respect.

THOMAS KEATING.

Bettassi Camp, 19th May 1775.

P. S.—It has not been in my power to get a return of the killed and wounded sepoys, which shall be sent in a day or two with a duplicate of this address, but am certain they do not exceed the number of Europeans.

By the return of the killed and wounded Europeans enclosed in the foregoing letter, it appeared that exclusive of the officers therein mentioned, twenty-five Non-Commissioned officers

and Private Europeans of the Artillery and Infantry were killed, and 50 Non-Commissioned officers and Private Europeans wounded.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS KEATING.

Dubhoi, 23rd June 1775.

Letter from the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL to Lieutenant-Colonel KEATING.

SIR,—We wrote you on the 9th instant, in our Public Department, purposely to transmit to you copies of two letters from Brigadier-General Gordon relative to your conduct and proceedings, and to which your clear and explicit answer was required; since then your letter of the 22nd ultimo has been duly received, to which no answer appears to be necessary.

The Governor General and Council of Bengal, in virtue of the late Act of Parliament, have a controlling power, as you well know, over the political transactions of the other Presidencies. We have lately received letters from them, disapproving of the measures we were pursuing, and containing some directions in consequence of their disapprobation, particularly acquainting us that they should open a negotiation with the ruling powers at Poona for bringing about an accommodation between the Company and the Marátha State, and which it has since appeared they have actually begun.

We sincerely lament that these gentlemen have so unluckily taken upon themselves to interfere, as they have done, at this juncture, because we are sensible that the fate of Rághoba and the securing to the Company the great advantages stipulated to them by treaty depended in a great measure on carrying him to Poona, as we hoped to be able shortly to do; yet circumstanced as we are with respect to the Bengal gentlemen, we are under an absolute necessity of ordering, as we now most positively do, that you cease committing any manner of hostility against the Ministerial party unless you should be attacked by them, which we conclude will not be the case; and you are consequently to remain quiet in your present situation, and not to move from it, until we shall send you orders to return to our own garrisons, which we shall as soon as the season will admit.

We are assured that orders have been transmitted from the Poona Government to all the officers under them to cease from all hostilities against our forces, and that the orders extend to Rághoba and all his adherents. In short, we understand from the Agent of the Marátha State that everything is to remain in the same state as at present till the conclusion of the definitive treaty between the Government of Bengal and the present Poona Sarkár.

Rághoba will doubtless be justly alarmed when he comes clearly to understand the situation he is at present in; his situation might have been more favorable had more haste been made in conducting him to Poona. However, you are now to assure him of our protection and support, as far as it is in our power to give it to him, and they may depend that we shall take care of his interest as far as we can in the treaty of peace, for which purpose we are now sending a Member of our Board to Bengal as well as to explain in general the interest of this Presidency with which the Governor General and Council do not at present seem to be well acquainted.

We hope that Fattesing has paid a large part of the sum which by treaty the Peshwa was to receive from him, and we hope that your endeavours have not been wanting to induce the latter to pay to the Company the arrears due to them on account of the expense of their forces.

Enclosed is a letter from the President to Rághoba; it communicates to him in general terms the restrictions we are at present under from proceeding further in his cause; he will of course apply to you for particulars. You can at present say nothing farther than what is mentioned above, though we hope that our representations to Bengal will not be ineffectual in his behalf. At any rate he may depend on an asylum at one of our settlements.

We are, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1775.

To

THE HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS, ESQUIRE,
Governor General, and Council,
Fort William.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—In our address of the 31st December last, which has already been transmitted in triplicate, we acquainted you with everything needful from the beginning as well with regard to the attack of Sálsettee, as to the negotiation depending with Rághoba, the rightful Supreme Governor of the Marátha empire; we have since been favoured with your letter in your Secret Department of the 16th January, to which our above-mentioned address, we flatter ourselves, will be considered by you as a full satisfactory reply.

Shortly after the date of that address, Rághoba with his army arrived at Baroda, not very far from Surat; the negotiation with him was continued through the Chief of Surat in the manner we before acquainted you here that we proposed doing, and at length it was brought so near a conclusion that we had transmitted from hence a treaty on the terms we proposed, and had every reason to believe that it would be directly executed. Jewels to the amount of six lákhs were deposited by Rághoba and the necessary Sanads were delivered for the several districts and territories the Company were to be entitled to in virtue of the treaty, and for the assistance that agreeably to the treaty we were to afford him.

Our forces accordingly proceeded from hence to Surat, that they might be ready to proceed from thence to join his army as soon as the treaty was concluded, and we had great reason to hope that the war between Rághoba and the Ministerial party would speedily have been brought to a happy and glorious issue, by which, when accomplished, the Company become quiet possessors of sundry districts and parganas whose annual revenue will amount to near 20 lákhs of rupees, and by which we hope this Presidency may be enabled to maintain itself and relieve you from the burthen of sending us large annual supplies; and to add to our satisfaction abo[redacted]is time some material advantages were gained by Rághoba over the enemy's army

This p[redacted]was, however, for a short time clouded. The Ministerial party possibly h[redacted] that Ragh'ba was on the eve of concluding a treaty with the Company, that would most probably for ever overset their ambitious hopes of subduing him, corrupted, as it is supposed, a part of his forces, mostly Arabs, on whom he placed considerable reliance and where he himself was posted, and attacked that quarter with the strength of their army, Rághoba seeing in the midst of battle that the Arabs neglected to do their duty, and then not knowing how far treachery had spread or whom in this emergency to trust, precipitately fled from the field with about one thousand horse towards Cambay. The Nabáb of this place seeing his situation and dreading the power of his enemies refused to admit him. He then made the

best of his way towards Bhávnagar where he luckily met with one of our gallivats, embarked on board her, and on the 23rd ultimo arrived at Surat, where the Chief received and entertained him as a friend and ally of the Company.

Notwithstanding this alarming step, it shortly appeared to us (Mr. Draper excepted, who has given his reasons in writing for dissenting with us in this opinion as per copy enclosed) that Rágho'ba's affairs were not nearly in the desperate situation there was at first reason to fear. Two principal Chiefs—Khanderáv and Govindráv with many of their great officers—remain firm to his interest and have collected an army to the number of about 25,000 men, mostly horse, within 40 kos of Cambay. Many others are also likely soon to join him. We therefore esteemed it our indispensable duty not to give up the great advantages that were to be reaped by the Company from the treaty, when so fair an opportunity offered of retrieving his affairs by sending our forces to Cambay to join his army. Rágho'ba earnestly pressed us to this step, and we have little doubt, when a junction is once effected, but that success will attend their operations. Our forces proceeded accordingly and arrived at Cambay the 1st instant.

We have given Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, the Commanding Officer of this detachment, proper instructions for his conduct and have enjoined him to observe the utmost prudence and circumspection, and never to engage in measures beyond his own power to retrieve.

On the 6th instant while Rágho'ba was as yet at Surat he executed the treaty to the Company. The Chief also executed one to him, which has been since ratified and confirmed by us, an attested copy of which we transmit to your Honour and Council enclosed for your full information, and we hope it will meet with your entire approbation.

From the want of a sufficient military force we were under a necessity of stipulating that a less number should at first proceed than was originally intended, as your Honour and Council will observe by the treaty; but the President and Council of Fort George having with great readiness complied with our request for troops from thence, and two Companies of European Infantry being actually arrived here, and a battalion of their sepoys shortly expected, we resolved to complete the detachment to two thousand five hundred men, the number first proposed, and the remainder accordingly now proceeded to Surat, from whence they will embark for Cambay to join the former detachment; and as the different persons that form the Ministerial party are reported to be very much divided amongst themselves and that Mahádji Sindia has actually deserted that cause, and others it is expected will very shortly fall from them, we therefore have reason to hope that Rágho'ba may in a short time be able to reduce them all to their due obedience to him.

We are, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1775.

Letter from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and COUNCIL, Bengal, to the GOVERN[illegible]bay.

GENTLEMEN,—Our last took notice of the re-call of Mr. Mostyn and of the state of uncertainty in which we were left as to the motive and purpose. Among various conjectures, suspicion remained with us of your being on the eve of entering into hostilities with the Maráthás. This [illegible] now confirmed by letters from the Presidency of Fort St. George, informing us that you [illegible] had taken the field against those people and were actually besieging the fort of Thána [illegible] island of Sálsette, and further that the Maráthás have a large fleet at sea from which the [illegible] of your ports would run some risk if the men-of-war did not speedily appear on the coast.

This intelligence comes to us on the authority of the Chief of Tellicherry. It leaves us no room to doubt of its truth. We therefore cannot refrain from testifying our surprise at the inattention of your Government to keep us duly advised of your transactions, and now peremptorily require you to transmit us immediate and special information as to the facts in question, of their causes and of the motives for your conduct on the occasion. We also direct that in future you constantly and regularly report to us all the occurrences of your Presidency, and advise us of your plans and designs, that we may be enabled to fulfil the commands and intentions of the Legislature and our employers, by watching over and taking the earliest measures for securing the interests of the Company in India. Upon an intelligence so alarming as the present it gives us great uneasiness to be obliged to remain inactive, but till we hear from you it is impossible for us to take any step. In the meantime we shall hold you responsible for the consequences of this suspense.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
JOHN CLAVERING.
GEORGE MONSON.
RICHARD BARWELL.
PHILIP FRANCIS.

Fort William,
3rd February 1776.

To

THE HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS, ESQUIRE,
Governor General, and Council,
Fort William.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—In our letter of the 31st ultimo we acquainted you of the treaty we had entered into with Rághoba, of his situation and of the steps we had pursued for fulfilling our engagements. At the same time we enclosed a copy of the treaty for your information; a duplicate of that letter, of the copy of the treaty, and of another paper therein enclosed, accompanies this.

We have now the satisfaction to acquaint your Honour and Council that our forces were joined by Rághoba's army, in number about 40,000 horse and foot, at a village about ten miles from Cambay on the 19th instant, as we are just informed by advices from the Commanding Officer of our forces there. The Ministerial army by the same account is not more than 6 miles distant from the place of their encampment, so that we shortly expect to hear of a decisive action, which we think can only be prevented by an accommodation taking place between Rághoba and the Ministerial party; some overtures for which have been made, though we are yet unacquainted with the particulars, but it appears to us that the heads of that party, divided (we are assured) as they are amongst themselves, are endeavouring to make some terms of advantage with their master while they yet have it in their power.

We before advised your Honour and Council that Mahádji Sindia had deserted the confederate Ministers. We are now assured that he has actually entered into engagements for assisting Rághoba and only waits for the first favourable opportunity to do so. Tukoji Holkar, it is also asserted, will never act against him, and Fattesing, it is said, is entering into engagements with him.

Thus it should seem, from the advices of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, that the grand confederacy will be shortly greatly weakened if not entirely deserted. He represents that nothing is wanted to give life to Rághoba's cause but money, for which he is, it seems, in very great

distress; Captain Keating and, indeed, Rághoba himself have urged us to furnish him with a supply of at least five lákhs of rupees, which request has been denied as out of our power to grant him. Besides, had it been just at that time in our power to furnish that sum or any other, yet whatever sum of money we could have sent, though considerable to the Company, would have gone but a little way with so numerous an army towards retrieving Rághoba's affairs, and he would probably again have fallen soon in the same distress. We therefore judge it more prudent, especially as we had entirely complied with the terms of the treaty on our parts, to give an absolute denial, that he might at once endeavour to find a pecuniary supply from some other quarters.

From this your Honour and Council will judge that it is not yet in Rághoba's power to bear any part of the expense of our forces which by the treaty he has engaged to do. The whole expense of our army therefore at present falls on the Company, which by being in the field is of course very considerable. This circumstance, together with many other urgent calls for money, induces us earnestly to request you will send us a large supply in specie or otherwise as soon as possible, and we hope that when the matters at present depending are brought to a successful issue, and the Company in consequence in quiet possession of the territories ceded to them, that we shall be enabled from those revenues to carry on our employers' affairs without being any longer a burthen to your Presidency.

The "Revenge" and "Bombay" Grab, two of our cruisers, fell in with the Marátha Fleet some time ago in their passage to Tellicherry and were attacked by them; the enemy having sought their safety in flight, one of their vessels only excepted, which was driven on shore and totally destroyed. She was the Commodore vessel and mounted four and forty guns.

We have been favoured with your letters of the 3rd of February, and doubt not but our address of the 31st December would reach you shortly after, when we hope your Honour and Council would be convinced that we had done what the Legislature required of us, in giving you every information you could desire. We did not write you at the time that Mr. Mostyn was ordered to quit Poona, as the notice of your having taken on you the Government of Bengal in virtue of the late Act of Parliament had not then reached us, and when it did, it required some days to compile and to digest the detail of the Company's affairs at this Presidency which you desired, as well as to give you a clear idea of the important matters we had then in hand. At that time the siege of Thána was being carried on, which also occasioned our advices being retarded for a few days, as we were then in daily and even hourly expectation of being in possession of the fort, and we wished, together with the motives for our proceedings, to be able to advise you of the success that had attended them, but somehow it happened that our operations at Thána were protracted much beyond the time we had reasons to suppose. It is not therefore extraordinary that private advices should be received before our letters reached you; but your Honour and Council may depend that we shall always send you ample and timely, and we hope satisfactory, account of our proceedings.

We are, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1775.

Letter from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and COUNCIL of Bengal, to the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—We have received your letters of the 31st December, containing as well the general state we required of the political situation of affairs of your Presidency as the particular accounts of your late operations at Sálsette and Bassein. The first will be taken into consideration as soon as the hurry of other business will permit us, and directions in consequence will be transmitted to you. As to the last, the lateness of your advices almost precludes us from saying anything at present on the subject. Our sentiments of this inattention will be sufficiently known to you by our letter of the 3rd February, triplicate of which accompanies this. We must however add that we cannot admit the plea of your being unacquainted with the new Government having taken place here, because we conceive that the operations in which you were going to engage were too interesting to the Company's affairs at large, and too likely in their consequences to affect this settlement not to have become matter of the most early intelligence to the Presidency under the late Administration.

We have received advices from Fort St. George of the steps they had taken in consequence of your application to them for assistance. For the reason we have already given we suspend our opinion on your late measures and the consequence of it, but can assure you, we shall be ready to afford you such support in your present circumstances as may be necessary for preventing, as far as may be in our power, any injury to the Company's affairs.

We are alarmed at the declaration of your intentions of joining Rághoba. We must disapprove this as inconsistent with your negotiation with the ruling powers at Poona, and with the authority of this Government. Your own report of his decline and of the power of his opponents prove it to be a measure dangerous; and may force us into a rupture with Sábáji Bhonsla, his declared enemy and our neighbour, with whom we are on terms of friendship. We cannot ratify your engagements with Rághoba without such reason as we cannot now foresee, and we therefore positively bid you to suspend your negotiations with him until you receive our further instructions.

We were disappointed in not receiving an account of the forces on your establishment, with the general state of your political affairs which you sent us, more especially as you informed us of your having found it necessary to require a reinforcement from Madras. We therefore desire that you transmit us such a statement by the first opportunity.

We also desire that you will prepare and transmit to us an accurate statement of the whole revenues of your Presidency, specifying the gross amount charges and net produce of each branch.

We are, &c.,

WARREN HASTINGS.
JOHN CLAVERING.
GEORGE MONSON.
PHILIP FRANCIS.

Fort William, 8th March 1775.

To

THE HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS, ESQUIRE,

Governor General, and Council,

at Fort William.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—Our letter of the 1st instant (which has been already forwarded in duplicate) acknowledged the receipt of your favour dated the 8th of March.

In that letter we communicated to you the progress of our army under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating; we have not since received any farther advices from him, nor have we received any letters from you since our last; this therefore is chiefly to reply to your letter of the 8th of March, agreeable to what we promised in our address of the 1st instant.

We trust that the reasons which have been assigned in our letter of the 30th of April, for not sending more early intelligence of our designs and operations against Sálsette, will prove sufficiently satisfactory, more especially when you consider that it was, as we well knew from the distracted state the Marátha Government, totally out of its power to disturb the tranquillity of the Company's possessions in Bengal or those of their allies, on account of our proceedings on this side of India, and so the event has fully proved; and provided our present operations in support of Rághoba are crowned *with that success which we hope they will, the treaty* we have entered into fully binds Rághoba and his successors from ever taking part against the Company, and indeed we doubt not but that the gratitude will induce him always to be ready to act in their behalf.

Your Honour and Council observe "that you are alarmed at the declaration of our intentions of joining Rághoba, which, you add, you must disapprove as inconsistent with our negotiations with the ruling powers at Poona, and that it is a measure which may force you into a rupture with Sábáji Bhonsla, his declared enemy and your neighbour, with whom you are on terms of friendship."

We never had any negotiations with the Ministerial party, who we suppose you mean by the ruling powers. We only acquainted you on this head, long before we concluded the treaty with Rághoba, and at a time that there was little probability that it ever could be concluded, that in case they gained the advantage in the present contest, that we should endeavor to reconcile them by explaining our motives for attacking Sálsette. The conclusion of the treaty, and the part we in consequence took against them, rendered any explanation or negotiation on this account quite unnecessary, and therefore all thoughts of a negotiation with them independent of Rághoba have been long dropped; and though Rághoba's affairs have an unfavorable aspect, yet we make no doubt but that a steady perseverance and proper conduct will enable him with our assistance to overcome his enemies, or also to accommodate matters favourably with them.

When your Honour and Council take this subject into your consideration, we request that you will particularly attend to the following circumstances; first, *that the part we have taken* is in support of the rightful supreme Governor of the Maráthás, and who had been in possession of that dignity; and that the Ministerial party are his subjects who have rebelled against him, and most unjustly are endeavouring to dispossess him of his seat. Secondly, that by acting in the manner we have done, we have secured to the Company by the most effectual grants (and which Rághoba was the only person who had any right to give) the right of possessing those places, such as Sálsette and Bassein, which they have repeatedly and earnestly applied to procure for them, and even more. What is still further for their benefit, the expence that will be incurred in this war are to be amply repaid to them, and in the [illegible]

such a currency will be given to the affairs of the Companyin these parts, and to trade in general, as will be attended with singular benefit to them and to individuals trading under their protection. In this light we flatter ourselves you will view our proceedings when the whole comes before you.

We were and are convinced that your Honour and Council may be perfectly free from any apprehensions of being forced into a rupture with the Bhonslas on account of our proceedings, even had Sábáji been yet alive; for from the death of Jánoji Bhonsla, which happened about 3 years ago, till Sábáji was killed (as he was lately by Mudáji) that Government which was commonly known to us by the name of the Berar Government was torn in pieces by the civil dessensions between Sábáji and Mudáji; but since the death of the former it has been restored to quief, and as Mudáji (who now governs for his son that was adopted by the late Jánoji) is a known friend to Rághoba, he will consequently be rejoiced at the part we have taken, instead of being disgusted with it.

Thus we hope that we have removed your Honour and Council's objections to our entering into the treaty with Rághoba, and that you will concur with us in opinion that we were and are pursuing the true interest of our employers, for had we not laid hold of the present opportunity, which was so very favourable to procure grants of the places that we wished to possess, it is more than probable that another such would never again have offered.

We beg leave here to remark that as your Honour and Council are situated so very distant from this Presidency, it would be totally impossible for us to benefit by circumstances as they fall out, provided we always wait for your directions. We need produce no other instance than the letter before us, which is dated the 8th of March, not being received here till the 21st ultimo, and is an answer to our advices of the 31st December last; had we waited for your reply to these advices, Rághoba would have been entirely lost, and the advantages the Company gain by treaty gone most probably for ever; the Legislature has indeed provided against this great inconvenience in the late Act of Parliament which we make no doubt but that you will always consider, and we assure you that we shall take no material step in any political matter, without your concurrence, unless when it may be dangerous to postpone for so long a time coming to a determination thereon.

In the preceding part of this letter we acquainted you that we had no advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Keating since the date of those noticed in our last address, but private letters from Surat mention that the army is arrived in the neighbourhood of Broach in its march towards Poona, that our forces have had another engagement with the Ministerial army in which the latter were again worsted, and that the affairs of the confederacy owing to their want of money and to dissensions amongst themselves are in a very declining way.

The Maráthás lately made an attempt on Sálsette by landing about 3,500 men from Bassein, but they were quickly driven off by a detachment only from the Madras battalion of sepoys, with very considerable loss on their side, while on ours we had only one sepoy killed and two or three wounded.

We are, &c.,

WILLIAM HORNBY,

AND MEMBERS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1775.

Letter from the GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL, *Calcutta, to the* GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay.*

GENTLEMEN,—We have not been favoured with any letters from you or your Select Committee respecting the political affairs of your Presidency since your letter dated the 31st of

December, nor have we received any authentic advices of the late occurrences in your parts, but from private letters and other intelligence all concurring in the same points; we understand you have entered in an offensive treaty with Rághoba, and have sent a considerable force to his assistance which has actually taken the field; this last is confirmed by letters received by the Commander-in-Chief with returns of the force actually sent. Embarrassed and perplexed with these reports, the truth of which we cannot doubt, and ignorant of the force of your enemies, and of the immediate plan of your operations, we are obliged to remain inactive in circumstances which may possibly require our utmost exertion for your support and relief.

In this situation your silence becomes truly astonishing, but under the want of precise and authentic information from yourselves, we are obliged to suspend our final judgment of your proceedings, and in the meantime protest against all the consequences of any hostile measures taken, or offensive engagements entered into by you without our consent. We consider them as directly contradictory to the provisions made in the Act of Parliament for uniting the several Presidencies under the political superintendence of this Government, and equally contrary to the common principles of prudence and policy; since the partial resolutions and operations of a single Presidency may eventually involve all the Company's settlements in a general war, without any previous concert, or a general plan for conducting it.

Our letter of the 3rd February last contained very explicit orders on these heads and we expect you will be full and circumstantial in your answer to it, and in explaining the motives for your late conduct.

Fort William, 25th May 1775.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
J. CLAVERING.
G. MONSON.
R. BARWELL.
P. FRANCIS.

GENTLEMEN,—We have received your letter of the 31st of March with the copy of your treaty with Rághoba enclosed and the advice of your subsequent operations.

Our duty imposes upon us the painful necessity of declaring that we totally condemn the measure which you have adopted, that we hold the treaty which you have entered into with Rághoba invalid, and the war which you have entered into against the Marátha State impolitic, dangerous, unauthorized and unjust; both are expressly contrary to the late Act of Parliament. You have imposed on yourselves the charge of conquering the whole Marátha empire for a man who appears incapable of affording you any effectual assistance in it; the plan which you have formed, instead of aiming at a decisive conquest, portends an indefinite scene of troubles without an adequate force, without money or certain resources to extricate you from him, nor have you the plea either of injury sustained from the party which you have made your enemy, or of any prior obligation to defend the man whose cause you have espoused.

We solemnly protest against you for all the consequences, and peremptorily require you to withdraw the Company's forces to your own garrison in whatsoever state your affairs may be, unless their safety may be endangered by an instant retreat. We leave the means of effecting this to you, but shall expect your punctual compliance with our commands. You have neither

informed us for what purpose the detachment was sent to a distance so remote from the obvious scenes of its operations as Cambay, nor what plan you have concerted for their subsequent progress. You have not informed us of the situation of the places assigned you for paying the subsidy, in whose possession they were, from whom they were to be either peaceably surrendered, or taken by force, nor of the amount of the revenue of the ceded island; all which points we consider to be necessary for our information.

In the dangerous consequences which we apprehend from the state in which you have placed the Company's affairs in your quarter, we do not advert to any part of your conduct which respects merely the formal line of your conduct. Yet as this Government has been charged by a solemn Act of Legislature itself with the general interest of the Company in India, and armed with controlling powers over the other Presidencies, we cannot pass by without noticing the entire disregard which you appear to have shown to our authority. For the past we content ourselves with leaving to you the consequences of your own act, but for the future in cases of like inattention on your part, after the peremptory injunctions we have found it necessary to prescribe for your conduct, we shall deem ourselves accountable, if we neglect to exercise the authority vested in us by Act of Parliament for supporting the authority committed to us.

In order that nothing may be omitted on our parts to extricate you from any difficulty to which your immediately relinquishing your engagement with Rághoba may expose you, it is our intention to open a negotiation with the ruling party of the Marátha State at Poona as soon as possible. We shall advise you of the measures we take for this purpose; in the meantime we direct you to receive and encourage any pacific overtures that may be proposed to you, making the instant cessation of your arms and a continuance of your possession of the island of Sálsette and Bassein, your first object, but you are not to aim at more extensive acquisitions, nor conclude any definitive treaty without our approbation.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
JOHN CLAVERING.
GEORGE MONSON.
RICHARD BARWELL.
PHILIP FRANCIS.

Fort William,
31st May 1776.

To

THE HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS, ESQUIRE,
Governor General, and Council,
at Fort William.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—We addressed you in duplicate under the 6th instant, and have since received the duplicate of your letter of the 31st May, the contents whereof give us great concern, not only because the interest of our hon'ble employers we apprehend must be very materially affected by the measures you have thought proper to adopt for bringing about a general pacification, and the due right of this Government affected in a manner we fear scarcely to be retrieved by the letter to Sakhárám Bápu at Poona, but also because your Honour and Council seem to think we had been guilty of a premeditated and intentional disrespect to the power entrusted by the Legislature to

your Government, which we take this early opportunity to assure you was by no means the case; but the negotiation for the treaty with Rághoba began before your administration commenced, and as we thereby secured to the Company the possession of Sálsette, and the right to Bassein and the parganas near to Surat, all of which our hon'ble employers have repeatedly enjoined us to procure for them; and as the revenues of these parganas can be collected without much trouble or expense, and is so considerable as to amount, including Sálsette and Bassein, near 20 lákhs of rupees per annum, which will be the means of enabling this Presidency to support itself, without being longer a burthen to yours, of which the late administration frequently complained; and as it was moreover absolutely requisite for us to determine finally whether we would conclude the treaty or whether we would reject it; for any delay in the then situation of Rághoba's affairs would, we judge, have been the same as if we had determined to remain inactive. We say, for all these cogent reasons, we thought that we were not precluded by the late Act of Parliament from purusing the measures we did.

Another weighty consideration also impelled us to this measure: We had been induced from the motives we fully stated to your Honour and Council in our address of the 31st December last, to attack and reduce Sálsette, and we think that the welfare of this Presidency entirely depended on our preventing that island from again falling into the hands of Portuguese; in this situation, we are of opinion, policy absolutely required that we should side with one of the contending parties in the Marátha State, that it might be reconciled to our motives for that attack, and to our continuing in possession of that island. This necessity being allowed, justice doubtless required that we should take part with Rághoba, the Peshwa, and in duty to our employers we made this decision as advantageous to them as possible, as we think is evident from the treaty.

We are induced to hope from these reasons that your Honour and Council will not continue to consider our treaty as invalid, nor the war, which was a consequence of it, either unauthorized, impolitic or unjust; that it was not dangerous the event of it hitherto has shown; but even had it been so in some degree, we flatter ourselves your Honour and Council will admit that something might have been risked for the great probability we had of acquiring a revenue of nearly £250,000 sterling per annum for the future necessary support of this Presidency, and this by a means that equity, as we conceive, allowing for circumstances cannot censure; for though we have not the plea of injury sustained from the Poona party, yet it must be observed that their party is composed of the traitorous and rebellious subject of Rághoba who by his large offers for our assistance, his just pretensions, and the necessity for our taking a part for the reasons above assigned, induced us to espouse his cause and to hope for your Honour and Council's concurrence.

We are convinced that were you fully acquainted with the equitable and undeniable pretensions of Rághoba to the dignity of Peshwa, of which he has been near two years in possession (as you please to observe on reference to a letter from Mr. Mostyn, Resident to the Darbár, to the late Select Committee at your Presidency under date 29th November 1773); and that a large party of the Marátha Empire at present acknowledge him such was the fair prospect we had of shortly fixing him therein; and also of the distracted state of the affairs of the rebellious confederacy, without an adequate army or effectual means to procure one; together with the detriment that must accrue to the Company and the disgrace to this Presidency by the orders you have given for annulling our treaty and in consequence deserting Rághoba; we say that had your Honour and Council been fully apprised respecting all these points, we cannot but flatter ourselves, that your orders would have been very different, or at least that you would have left to us to have carried into execution your resolution for a general pacification, which we are satisfied might have been done with honor and credit, had you not, at the same time that you peremp-

torily required us to withdraw our forces, acquainted the Ministerial party so expressly of your having done so and of your condemnation of our conduct.

This intelligence we received from Poona in a letter to the President as per copy enclosed, and at the same time we received a copy of one from Governor Hastings to Sakhárám Bápu. Both were delivered by an Agent from that party which had been here some time to solicit peace, but the indisposition of this Agent, and of our President afterwards, prevented his proposals being received till after he had got this letter; and he will now make no other overtures than that on condition of delivering up Rághoba and the island of Sálsette, and of relinquishing our pretensions to Bassein and all other places ceded by treaty, our expenses may be defrayed; though we are satisfied that those he came with were widely different indeed. He also assures us, as well as the letter from Poona, that orders are gone to their army to cease all hostilities, which orders the Agent declares he understands extend to Rághoba, his officers and adherents. In obedience to your positive injunctions we have also sent directions to our Commanding Officer to cease from all acts of hostility, and as soon as the season will possibly admit, our forces will be withdrawn into our own garrisons.

But in order, more fully than can be done by letter at so great a distance, to represent to your Honour and Council the motives for all our proceedings, the present situation of affairs, with the danger and discredit that must attend our treaty being cancelled and Rághoba deserted, as well as to represent to you at large the particular interest of this Presidency, we have deputed to your Honour and Council Mr. William Taylor, who from being long a member of our Board and of the Select Committee, is sufficiently qualified to give your Honour and Council every requisite information; and we earnestly request that you will attend to the representations that he may make you on the subject in question, and on all others dependent on it; when we hope that on further consideration you may be induced to revoke your present orders, to confirm our treaty and to permit us to carry Rághoba to Poona in the manner first proposed; for we can assure your Honour and Council that with your countenance and support we are firmly of opinion, no ill consequences can result therefrom, but on the contrary that great and permanent advantages must be secured to the Company thereby. We hope also that you will do us the justice to believe that it is our wish and intention at all times to pay the most implicit obedience to your authority; we would willingly take upon ourselves the consequences of the war for which your Honour and Council by your protest declare we are responsible, provided we have your support and are allowed to conduct it to its issue.

For any other requisite information as well with regard to the places ceded by treaty, as for those granted for the subsidy, also for the situation of the parganas that have been since made over to the Company by Rághoba and by Fattesing, for mediating the reconciliation of the latter with the former, likewise for the Company's general interest at this Presidency in its present situation, permit us to refer your Honour and Council to Mr. Taylor. Assuring that we remain,

Your, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1775.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—We are favoured with your despatch of the 1st of last month, which contained amongst others some advices of the operations of the army of Rághoba and of yours with them.

We find these accounts so incomplete and unsatisfactory that we are still at a loss to form a true idea of these affairs from them. The only part of Colonel Keating's correspondence

which you have communicated to us is a broken extract from a letter containing a relation of his transaction beginning in the middle of an engagement, from which we are unable to judge of his intention before the battle, or of the operations he proposed in consequence of it. We only know that he has arrived near the river Máhi, and had persuaded Rághoba to cross it before the rains, which appears to us rather contrary to your information of his being in full march towards Poona. It should rather seem he meant to cross the river with an intent to put his army in quarters during the rains.

We therefore think it necessary to require copy of your correspondence with Colonel Keating from the beginning of the campaign, and that you continue to furnish us with copy of what may pass between you in future.

We cannot avoid observing that notwithstanding our instructions of the 8th of March last and the peremptory style in which we found it necessary to convey them, you have still thought it proper to send Mr. Mostyn as Public Minister to Rághoba's camp, without informing us of the design or object of his mission, or the measures which you have taken for a compliance with those instructions, although it appears that ten days had elapsed from the receipt of them till the date of your letter now before us. Neither have you informed us what supply you have received or expect from Rághoba for maintaining the burthen of the war you have entered into in his behalf. In a word we are still as much in the dark as we were on the first intelligence of your projected campaign, notwithstanding our earnest entreaties to be furnished with every information to enable us to judge what aid our duty might make it incumbent upon us to render you. We now desire, in addition to the other lights we have required from you, that you send us a copy of your instructions to Mr. Mostyn, and that you give orders to him to transmit to us by every opportunity successive intelligence of the state of affairs in Rághoba's army while he continues there, and of all other affairs relating to his mission and the state of the present war with the Maráthás as may fall under his notice.

From what we have said you will perceive that we can in no shape approve of your late transactions. It is painful to us to repeat remonstrances; we shall leave you to answer for this conduct to the Court of Directors; in the meantime while we lie in the uncertainty of which we complain, we cannot think ourselves justified in sending you the supplies you require; we remain in hopes that the letter you promise us in answer to ours of the 8th March will be more explicit, and both enable us to afford you our aid and point out the objects which are to be obtained by it.

We have already advised you of our intention to open a negotiation with the ruling party at Poona for the re-establishment of peace with the Maráthás. We also have written to Sakhárám Bápu at the same time on that subject, acquainting him of our desire to send a person to treat with him there. We have since appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Upton to this charge, who is now ready to set out and will wait at Kálpi on the river Jamna for passports from Sakhárám Bápu.

We enclose a copy of such part of his instructions as we think materially necessary for your information.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your, &c.,

WARREN HASTINGS.
JOHN CLAVERING.
GEORGE MONSON.
RICHARD BARWELL.
PHILIP FRANCIS.

Fort William, 10th July 1775.

Letter from the GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL *to Colonel* UPTON.

SIR,—In a letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal, dated the 10th of July, they acquainted us of their having appointed you to proceed to Poona and of the object of your mission; at the same time they transmitted an extract of such part of their instructions to you as they said was necessary for our information.

The Governor General and Council in their letter to us mention that they are much misinformed as to the then situation of affairs, and it appears by their instructions that in most points they have been able to give you discretional orders only. In this case we think it becomes a duty we owe to our hon'ble employers to offer you every information that you can possibly want, to enable you to discharge the high commission with which you are entrusted, and as we learn by some of the Ministerial Agents here of your arrival at Kálpi on the river Jamna from whence they shortly expected you at Poona, and as we are fully satisfied that you will receive very partial accounts from the Ministerial Confederacy of the real state and present situation of the affairs of Raghunáthráv and of the Company, so far as they are connected, we will therefore most readily give you, on your signifying your desire for it, every information that you can wish for relative to both, either by letter, or by deputing a gentleman to you from hence to Poona, properly instructed and fully acquainted with the whole, should you prefer. We request that you will procure the necessary passports for him, and on your sending them hither he shall proceed immediately. At any rate we wish you would take no material step in the present business entrusted to you relative to this Presidency till after we may receive your reply to this letter.

In case you should prefer our only writing to you on the subject above-mentioned, it will be then necessary that you should acquaint us whether you are in possession of the Company's large or small cypher for your correspondence.

We transmit this letter in quadruplicate by different routes in hopes that it may safely reach you.

We are, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1775.

Letter from the GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay, to the* GOVERNOR GENERAL *and* COUNCIL, *Fort William.*

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—We had the honor to address you the 4th instant, and agreeable to what we then mentioned we shall now proceed to reply more fully to your letter dated the 10th July.

We are much concerned that you should still continue to think you have reasons to complain of our not being sufficiently full and explicit in our advices respecting our proceedings in consequence of the treaty with Rághoba, which we cannot but in a great measure attribute to your not having then received our letter of the 30th of April of which you have not acknowledged the receipt, and we flatter ourselves that all cause of complaint on this head will be entirely removed by our succeeding letters, and the information Mr. Taylor will personally give you.

In compliance with your requisitions, we now transmit a complete series of our correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, beginning with the instructions given him on his

first proceeding with our troops to join Rághoba, and we shall not fail regularly to transmit copies of all letters that may in future pass between us. We also enclose a copy of the instructions we had prepared for Mr. Mostyn, by which your Honour and Council will perceive that the objects of his intended mission were only to press Rághoba to march with all possible expedition towards Poona, to hasten the accomplishment of some points of the treaty, and to relieve the Commanding Officer from all charge of business with the Darbár and negotiation with the country powers. The treaty with Rághoba had been executed long before our determination for sending Mr. Mostyn to the army, and we did not conceive this measure to be in the least repugnant to the directions contained in your letter of the 8th of March, being solely intended to hasten the conclusion of the war which had been already begun. Mr. Mostyn, however, was prevented from proceeding to join the army by the unusual severity of the monsoon, and this design was afterwards entirely dropped upon the receipt of your letter dated the 31st of May.

We most sincerely regret the resolution your Honour and Council have taken to send Lieutenant-Colonel Upton to treat with Sakhárám Bápu at Poona without waiting for further advices from us. We did entertain hopes, that we should have convinced your Honour of the justice of Rághoba's pretensions to the Peshwáship, and that we should have met with your support and assistance in the prosecution of the war, when we did not doubt, but in the course of next campaign, we should have conducted Rághoba to Poona and fulfilled our engagements with him. These hopes, we now fear, are not only defeated by this measure, but the dignity and consequence of this Presidency amongst the neighbouring powers very sensibly injured. We cannot think we were unreasonable in our expectations, that a negotiation in which the interests of this Presidency were so materially concerned, should have been carried on in concert with us, and which indeed we concluded to be your intention from the tenor of the Governor General's letter to Sakhárám Bápu; but when we advert to the extract you have favoured us with from Colonel Upton's instructions, we find him vested with the most extensive powers, and not the least reference to be made to us even for advice or information, the want of which is avowed in these very instructions, and which from the vicinity of Bombay to Poona we could convey to him in two days. Notwithstanding this we thought it our duty to afford Colonel Upton every information we could give to assist him in the execution of his important Commission, being satisfied that he would only receive very partial accounts at Poona both of Rághoba and affairs in general, and we at first proposed to send a gentleman fully instructed to meet him there to confer with him respecting the interests of this Presidency so far as you have committed them to his charge; but not knowing whether this step might be agreeable to your Honour and Council we despatched a letter to him by different routes, a copy of which is enclosed, wherein we made him this proposal, or that if he preferred information by letter, we offered to give him, the most full and satisfactory advice on every point he might wish to be informed of. We have not yet received an answer to this letter, or any advice of the Colonel's arrival at Poona, though we heard so long ago as the 9th ultimo that he arrived at Kálpi on the river Jamna.

The letter from Colonel Keating, dated the 30th August, will show you in what manner Rághoba received the news of your Honour and Council's determination to open a negotiation with the Ministry, and of your positive orders for withdrawing our forces from the army, and a cessation of hostilities taking place. His subsequent letter, dated the 2nd of September, will apprize you of the negotiation; but in the meantime he demands very pertinently from what source he is to supply his exigencies for money until the conclusion of this important adjustment, which must necessarily take up some months, and then makes the following proposals which we intend to communicate to Colonel Upton when we hear of his

arrival at Poona. And we beg leave strongly to recommend to your Honour and Council to obtain them for him, as being in our opinion extremely moderate and strictly consistent with justice.

Rághoba first proposes that half of the country, the produce of which is reserved for the maintenance of the reigning Peshwa, should be put into his immediate possession, or lest this proposal should take up too much time in the discussion, that a monthly stipend be paid him from the Sarkár of Poona for the support of himself and his adherents until some agreement may be concluded. This stipend, his Agent here proposes, should be seven lákhs of rupees per month.

He next proposes and entreats, that before you come to any decision respecting his pretensions to the Peshwáship, you will attend to every evidence that can be produced by either party, when if it should be proved to your satisfaction that a son of the late Náráyanráv does exist, let such son be appointed Peshwa; but he then as next of blood claims the office of Diván for himself until the minority of this supposed son expires, at which period he will rest satisfied with a provision independent of any employment. If on the contrary he should prove to your Honour and Council that this child, said to be the son of Náráyanráv, is a fictitious one, and which he doubts not to make evident, he in such case pleads that as the son of Bájiráv he is justly entitled to the Peshwáship of the Marátha Empire, with which if he is invested he promises instantly to fulfil the whole of his engagements with the Hon'ble Company.

We have sent directions to Colonel Keating to retire with the troops into our parganas contiguous to Surat or Broach so soon as the weather and roads will permit, and as by the agreement for the cessation of arms everything was to remain in the same state until a general pacification might be concluded, we have ordered him to give effectual protection to these parganas and to repel any hostile attempts that may be made upon them. Mr. Tayler will have acquainted your Honour and Council that we had taken possession of most of the parganas ceded to us so long ago as the month of April last.

In the course of Colonel Keating's correspondence you will observe that he has at different times obtained grants from Fattesing and Rághoba, of some other small districts contiguous to Surat and Broach. He lately obtained from the former a grant of a pargana called Sinor, producing a revenue of upwards of a lákh of rupees a year, but as it lay out of the line of territory we wished to possess, and your Honour and Council had forbidden us to aim at further acquisitions, we immediately gave directions for its being restored.

We beg leave to observe in reply to a remark in your letter, dated the 10th of July, that we acquainted your Honour and Council in our letter of the 31st of March of Rághoba's having made a deposit in jewels valued at six lákhs of rupees as a security for the expenses of the war, and by the treaty appears that several districts were made over to the Company, the revenues of which were to be particularly assigned for the payment of the monthly stipend of 1,50,000 rupees; Rághoba has since paid a farther sum of two lákhs of rupees, as mentioned in Colonel Keating's letter of the 30th of August, and we had every reason to expect a most considerable sum would have been received from him in consequence of the treaty with Fattesing, who has already paid about ten of the stipulated twenty-six lákhs, and we are persuaded would have paid the whole, and that Rághoba would have found no difficulty in raising money as he advanced, had we continued to support him.

Whatever may be your determination with respect to the matters at present in agitation, we assure you we will most strictly conform to it, and we request, in the most earnest manner, that you will not continue to withhold the necessary supply of money for our expenses from an

apprehension that we shall apply to any purpose inconsistent with your directions, and likewise that you will if possible assist us in paying off our bond debt, which unless we are confirmed in possession of the places ceded to us by the treaty we see no prospect of being able to effect ourselves.*

We should have been more particular in explaining the pretensions of Rághoba to the Peshwáship had not Mr. Tayler been commissioned to give you full information on that head. He will also be able to acquaint you with any particulars you may want to know respecting Fattesing and Govindráv, the sons of Dámáji, or as they are commonly termed the Gáikawárs, the mention of whom so frequently occurs in the letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Keating. We shall only here observe that this family till lately collected a share of six-tenths of the Broach revenues in participation with us, and that it was their share we wished to obtain, and not the Mogals', as mentioned in your instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Upton. The Mogals' share devolved upon us when we reduced the town, and Fattesing having lately given us a Phirmaund for the Gáikawár's share, we are now entitled to the whole revenue of that district.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1775.

We have, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY.

Letter from SAKHARÁM BÁPU to the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL, Bombay.

The Hon'ble Company of England having sent two or there gentlemen of Council to Bengal, who having consulted with the Governor there, he has written two letters to this Sarkár (Sakhárám Bápu). This it is necessary the Governor of Bombay should be acquainted with. Therefore in the Sarkár's letter are enclosed copies of those two letters which you will present to him, and let his answer be sent to me with the news.

Translation of a copy of a letter from the Hon'ble WARREN HASTINGS, Esq., of Bengal, to SAKHARÁM PANDIT.

I am sure you have a full power over the Marátha Government. It is therefore right that I should write you about a dispute that arose between the English Company and your Sarkár. I heard by the Governor in Council of Bombay that they have joined with Raghunáthráv and sent a large army to get him placed in the Government of Peshwa. This conduct is against the Company's order, because they have ordered all officers in India not to make any war nor enter into any dispute. My employer, the King of England, has directed that all the Company's Governors in India should obtain mine and my Council's permission as King's Governor and Council of Bengal either to make a war or peace; we have therefore sent an order to the Governor and Council of Bombay to recall the army that they have sent to the assistance of the said Raghunáthráv, and not to meddle with any Marátha officer unless they be obliged to do it for their self-preservation. I have an intention to send a trusty, wise and deserving man to Poona, that place being the capital city of the Peshwa's Government and is near to Bombay, to settle the dispute that arose between the Government of Bombay and the Maráthás and to conclude a lasting friendship; but I will defer sending the aforesaid man till such time as I may receive your answer and know what you want, but you will in the meantime order all your officers positively to suspend a war with the English, in doing which no hindrance will come between the settlement of peace. The Company having recommended me the care of their affairs, and in order to strengthen and renew a friendship with the Maráthás I write you this. I have heard of your wisdom and capacity from everywhere, therefore trust in your person that you will not fail to get the business done through your interest. If the business is not done agreeable to mine as well as your intentions, we shall both be blamed for the same.

Letter from the PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL *to* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KEATING.

SIR,—We direct that as soon as the weather and road will permit, you retire [illegible] forces under your command and with all the guns and stores into either the Broach or Surat [illegible] dependant on the Company, as may be most convenient. Acquaint Rághoba [illegible] that he and such a large part of his army as he may be able to keep together and to provide for should continue with you till the embarkation of the troops or till we may be acquainted with the final Resolution of the Governor General and Council respecting the matter at present depending.

Your letters of the 30th July and 6th ultimo have been duly received.

We can by no means comply with your desire, and that of the officers of the army at present under your command, by consenting to an allowance of double batta, as it would not only be a most expensive and dangerous precedent for the future, but the orders of our honorable employers are express against.

Captain Farre's request to be allowed batta as Major is very unreasonable. The answer you gave him was a very proper one.

We are, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1775.

FROM

WILLIAM TAYLOR;

TO

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—By the "Good will" I acquainted you with my arrival here the 30th ultimo. On the 6th instant I received notice from the Secretary to attend the Governor General and Council on Monday the 9th for taking into consideration the business on which I had been deputed from you.

Deeming it necessary to give them the fullest and most perfect information of every circumstance in the least relative to the primary objects of my deputation, I had previously stated at large the nature of the office of Peshwa, the origin of their independant power, the rise and progress of the late divisions in the Poona Government to the time of Rághoba's application to us, the state of the Marátha Empire and the different powers connected with it to that period, the political and commercial views of the Company, the progress of the war, the offers of the Nizám evinced on one hand how much the honor and good faith of the nation, the interests of the Company, the dignity of your Government, were concerned in the strict adherence to our engagements with the Peshwa, and on the other the disadvantage, danger and disgrace that would attend the abandoning of them: earnestly conjuring them to warrant and assist you to prosecute your original plan; and as a previous measure instantly to revoke their orders for withdrawing our army from Rághoba.

These representations I delivered in the form of an address, which was duly perused, and sundry questions put to me; but it is with infinite concern I must acquaint you, that there appears not the least hope of persuading this Government to alter their former resolutions, for notwithstanding all I had to urge, they wrote me in answer, that after duly considering the re-

presentations I had been pleased to make to them, as well as the several informations which I had communicated respecting the nature, motives and objects of your engagements with Rághoba, and the present state of the Marátha Government at Poona, they had for the present to acquaint me that they were confirmed in their opinion of the expediency of the Company's troops being recalled from the service of Rághoba into their own garrisons. Their orders for this purpose would therefore remain in force. But as I seemed to understand their directions implied the recall of the troops to Bombay, they thought it necessary to explain their meaning to have been, that it should remain at your option to withdraw them to such of your garrisons, and distribute them as you might see fit, of the protection of the Company's possessions including Sálsette.

The words Company's possessions appearing to me indefinite I requested it might be explained, whether they meant to include by them such of the several districts ceded to us by the Peshwa and by Fattesing Gáikawár as are in our possession, or whether they meant to confine them only to Sálsette and the territories belonging to the Company previous to the commencement of our engagements with the Peshwa, to which they returned me for answer that their meaning by the Company's possessions was the territories possessed by the Company previous to the date of the treaty with Rághoba, and that they added including Sálsette, because you had taken possession of it before that period.

You have been advised of Colonel Upton's being deputed from this Government to the Poona Darbár, in order to settle a treaty with the Maráthás. I yesterday received a copy of his instructions, and instantly remonstrated in the strongest manner against this measure desiring his recall, but have not yet received an answer. By the "Terrible," which I have spared at the request of this Government, to convey five lákhs of rupees for Bombay to Sir Edward Hughes at Trinconomali, I will transmit copies of every paper that has passed. In the interim I remain with respect.

Hon'ble Sir, &c.,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Calcutta, 13th October 1775.

To

THE HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS, ESQUIRE,
Governor General, and Council,
Calcutta.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—The Hon'ble the President and Council of Bombay having deputed me to represent to your Honour and Council the motives of their proceedings in their engagements with the Peshwa Raghunáthráv Báláji, the situation of the affairs there, the danger and discredit that must attend their treaty with him being utterly cancelled, the general interests of the Company at that Presidency, with other matters as mentioned in their address of the 22nd ultimo, I shall now proceed to enter as fully and clearly as I am able on the several subjects.

The better to explain them it will be necessary to advert to a period antecedent to that in which these engagements commenced; for this reason though it may at first appear foreign to my present purpose, yet I trust your Honour and Council will not deem this recapitulation an unnecessary one.

In the ancient constitution of the Marátha Empire, the affairs of it were conducted under the supreme authority of the Rája, by a Council consisting of eight persons, being the eight principal officers of the State. By the last account I have seen of this Council, it consisted of Bráhmans who were generally employed in all civil departments of the State: the command of armies and other military matters was confided to the Marátha or Rajput Caste.

The principal of these Ministers in power was the Peshwa, which literally means he who precedes the rest. The nature of his office resembles that of the Mahomedan Vazírs.

Báláji Vishvanáth, a Brahman, born in the district of Rájápur, from an inferior state in the reign of Sháhu Rája rose by his abilities to the high office of Peshwa. By degrees he so far gained on the confidence of the Rája as to persuade him to divest himself of all the cares of Government and resign them to him. The Sháhu Rája accordingly invested him with all the ensigns of authority and power incident to the Rájáship. All orders and every detail of Government issued immediately from the Peshwa, who was further styled by the Rája, Pandit Pradhán or chief and elect of the Pandits. This form of Government subsists to this day. On the death of a Peshwa his successor goes to Sátára in order to be formally invested with the *sirpáv* of office by the Rája. There is in the Poona Darbár a person nominally esteemed in some degree superior even to the Peshwa. It is the Pratinidhi, who is the delegate and immediate representative of the Rája, and formerly his fiat was necessary to give a proper validity to all acts of Government; besides the Sháhu Rája had also reserved to himself a considerable degree of actual force, the revenues of a large district were collected by him, with which he maintained a considerable body of troops under his own immediate command.

The Peshwa Báláji Vishvanáth had well availed himself of the indulgence of the Rája, by creating a number of adherents, for we find his son and successor Bájiráv Ballál possessed in fact the supreme power in the Marátha Empire, as he paid little or no regard to his prince. The Rája indeed at first possessed entire liberty of person, but whether it was that the Peshwa did it more effectually to secure his power, or that the intrigues carried on against him rendered it necessary for his own safety the Rája was soon confined to Sátára. At his death he was succeeded by the present Rája Rám, his adopted son, who continuing under the same restriction as his father, the Rája, has ever since been in mere name, an image of authority in the Marátha Empire.

The conquests of Chimnáji Appa, brother to Bájiráv, first engaged the attention of the President and Council of Bombay towards the Maráthás.[1] By the acquisition of Sálsette and Bassein they became our neighbours; and as the Peshwa family also early turned their thoughts towards the establishment of a marine, it was foreseen that sooner or later some points of discussion must arise which might lead to disputes. It was therefore thought prudent to prevent them by stating our several rights in a treaty, as the Rája had formerly ceded to Bájiráv in his own right all the countries conquered from the Europeans. It was feared the attempts of his brother Chimnáji Appa might not stop at the Portuguese settlements; the President and Council seemed to think they might effectually secure themselves by an application to the Rája, and a gentleman was therefore sent to him; but judging from the state of matters at that Court, it was justly to be feared an offer to treat immediately with the Rája might bring down on us the resentment of the Peshwa; sundry articles of agreement were concluded with Chimnáji in behalf of his brother Bájiráv. Since that time the Rája has never been thought of, but finding the Peshwas in absolute possession of all power we have constantly in all transactions with the Maráthás applied to and treated with them, as though they were the lawful Princes of the Empire.

[1] *Vide* the English Embassy to the Máráthás in 1739, page 67.

The wisdom and policy of Bájiráv firmly established in his family the power they had usurped, and accordingly on his demise he was peaceably succeeded in the Peshwáship by his eldest son Báláji Bájiráv, more generally known by the appellation of Nána, who, in the year 1761 was also regularly succeeded by his son Mádhavráv Báláji, then a minor of fourteen.

On the death of Nána, his brother Raghunáth conducted the affairs of the Marátha Government as Regent during the minority of his nephew, the young Peshwa. There is a treaty subsisting between the English and Mádhavráv formed under the administration of Rágheba. He had conducted matters during the critical situation in which the invasion of the Nizám had plunged the Maráthás, and there is no act to prove that ever he sought to embrace the opportunity of the possession of power to secure it to himself in perjudice to the rights of his nephew.

In all the civil departments of Government the Peshwas continued to employ the caste of Bráhmans. By the influence this gave them they raised immense fortunes, in order to give the security to their power which a large fortune in this country always endangers; their next steps were to create to themselves a consequence. This they sought to effect by dividing the family of the Peshwa, and occasionally siding with the party which policy directed. Hence early began those scenes of intrigues from whence spring the different factions and divisions which first disclosed themselves in the minority of Mádhavráv, and have nearly brought the power of the Peshwa to a total decline, on the ruins of which has arisen the high influence of those persons now known in the Poona Government by the appellation of the Ministers.

The wise and just administration of Rághoba would have totally defeated the views those men had formed of benefiting themselves by the minority of Mádhavráv. They therefore exerted every artifice and intrigue to deprive Rághoba of power. Gopikábái, the widow of Nána, was a woman deeply given to intrigues of every kind and her scandalous licentiousness justly attracted the reproach of one so nearly concerned in the honour of the family as her husband's brother. Hence first arose the bitter hatred of Gopikábái to Rághoba. The ministers availed themselves of this circumstance and of her influence with her young son, to breed a coldness between the uncle and nephew, which ended in a declared breach, the total deprivation of power, and at length in some degree in the confinement of Rághoba.

Their ends thus compassed in this point, they industriously adverted to the primary object to which this was only intended to lead: all favours of Government now flowed from the Ministers, and as none are granted in this country without a valuable consideration, by means of presents and peculations, these men increased their fortunes and influence to an immense degree, whilst from the withholding of the tribute by the Northern Jághirdárs, and by such other of the Pandits on various pretences, as purchased friends to protect them, the treasury of the Peshwa became almost exhausted, and as money alone commands troops, his consequence would have declined with it. But Mádhavráv as he advanced in years showed a firmness and ablities which made him dreaded and respected by every one: in the short time he governed, his wise conduct and great abilities procured him the respect of every power around him, and as he well knew the designs of the Ministers, there is no doubt had his life been longer he would have effectually restored the influence of the Peshwa, but unfortunately for it he died in November 1772 at the age of 25, leaving no children.

The gradual progress of his disorder giving him time to reflect on the consequence of his death, Mádhavráv on perceiving his end approach revolved seriously in his mind the fate and situation of his family. His brother Náráyanráv who was to succeed him he knew to be a weak hasty young man, easily swayed by any counsel and particularly under the influence of his mother Gopikábái whose deadly hatred to Rághoba he was also well apprised of. He was sensible

of the ambitious and independent views of several of the leading Ministers which if not well counteracted must in time wrest from his family the power, and perhaps the office of Peshwa. In this dilemma nothing better presented itself than to repose a confidence in Rághoba. It was true that Rághoba had lately made some secret steps towards liberty and an accession of power, but reflecting on the appearance of his own approaching end, and knowing the influence that would guide his brother's actions Rághoba's attempt appeared to Mádhavráv only a prudent act of self-preservation. He therefore called them to him, explained his views, remembered them of their ancestors, and joining their hands conjured Rághoba to protect the young man, advised Náráyanráv to confide in their uncle, and never to listen to the insinuations of their mother Gopikábái, whose deadly hatred and revenge he himself had experienced would stop at nothing to be gratified.

For a short time after the decease of his brother, Náráyanráv carried it fair to his uncle. It was settled that all business should be conducted by Rághoba as Náib, subject to the control of Náráyanráv, and accordingly when the latter was invested by the Rája with the *Sirpáo* of Peshwáship, he confirmed on the former that of Náib. This harmony was however soon interrupted by the intrigues of the Ministers, but especially by the ascendency of Gopikábái over her son.

Mádhavráv had advised his brother chiefly to regard the counsels of Sakhárám Bápu, the Diván, but it seems his inclinations rather led him to attach himself to Nána Fadnavis whose age and disposition was better suited to his own. Hence arose two parties in the Ministry. His confidants in the interest of Gopikábái [illegible] instilled into him jealousies of his uncle. The hatred of this singular and enterprising woman had received an additional force from his adoption of Amrutráv, a young lad in a measure connected with Mudáji; this adoption she represented as contrary to the custom of their caste while he had nephews of his own, as singularly unjust by depriving his family of the riches he might die possessed of, and impolitic as it might in time tend to deprive their race of the Peshwáship. His connection also with so powerful a chief as Mudáji Bhonsla was likewise hinted as a circumstance to prove his own ambitious designs. By these arts and insinuations the good counsels of his late brother were entirely effaced from the mind of the young Peshwa. He deprived his uncle of all powers, then made him a sort of prisoner at large, and on the pretence of Rághobá's concerting a plan with a Náik of Hyder Alli for his escape, he on the 11th April 1773 closely confined him to a chamber in the Darbár debarring him as well as he could of all access.

Had Náráyanráv possessed the least degree of prudence, he might have remained secure in the Peshwáship, for though by the instigation of his mother and the choice he had made of confidants he had created to himself a deadly enemy in the Diván Sakhárám Bápu, yet the influence and abilities of the Fadanavis, Nána and Moroba, and their adherents, were more than a counterpois to him. But without the least share of judgment and wholly devoted to low vices and pleasures, Náráyanráv paid not the least regard to any one; on the contrary he behaved in so senseless, imperious and disregardful a manner even to the Ministers in his own party, that they became lukewarm in his interest and in time suffered him to fall a sacrifice to the machinations of his enemies.

It is said by means of Mudáji Bhonsla the Diván Sakhárám received information of an intention to assassinate him and Rághoba, at the instigation of Gopikábái. Certain it is that this woman was well known to have been constantly advising her son to deprive him of the Divánship which was the first step to the loss of riches and perhaps of life. From this instant Sakhárám and his party set about concerting the means of deposing Náráyanráv, releasing Rághoba, and placing him in the Peshwáship.

Chiefly by means of the intervention of the Diván, Mahomed Essuf and Sumersing, two Subhedárs, were won over to execute the deed. On the 18th August 1773 at two in the afternoon they led their party of 500 men to the Darbár under pretence of being mustered; they forced the gates and put the guards to the sword. Náráyanráv apprehensive of their design ran to his uncle Rághoba begging him to take the Government but spare his life. Rághoba it seems wished to save him, as nothing more than his imprisonment was ever meant, but owing to the resentment of a slave of the family whom Náráyanráv had caused to be publicly whipped his death was determined upon. The assassins threatened instantly to destroy both if he did not loose his nephew; he then thrust him from him, and the young man soon expired at his feet.

On the death of his nephew Rághoba was instantly complimented by the Diván and other Ministers at Poona as Peshwa; and he proceeded to the discharge of that office. Nána and Moroba Fadanavis with some of their party on hearing of the late event had instantly quitted Poona, fearing they might become a sacrifice to their enemies, but Rághoba equally cognisant of the design of all the Ministers, had no particular attachment, or aversion to any of them, and therefore found means to calm the apprehensions of the Fadanavis, who returned and reserved their former offices. Every day for a time seemed to wear the appearance of peace, and Rághoba sent his son Amrutráv to Sátára to obtain from the Rája in his name the investiture of the Peshwáship, which was accordingly granted with every requisite form and solemnity. Every officer in the Marátha army then at Poona paid Rághoba the usual compliments on the occasion, and he was publicly and solemnly acknowledged by us as Peshwa in a visit especially paid him by Mr. Mostyn, a Member of the Bombay Board, appointed by the Hon'ble Company to be their Resident at Poona. Accompanied by the usual presents and the same proofs of our friendship, as had ever been usual on the accession of a new Peshwa, he made him an engagement to maintain the articles of peace and alliance entered into with his ancestor Bájiráv.

The appearance of tranquillity between Rághoba and the Ministers was of no great duration. Sensible of all their designs he could place no confidence in any of them. He had appointed no Diván, but transacted most affairs himself; it seems that in imitation of his brother the Nána's policy, he wished to form a body of troops solely dependent on himself; to effect this money was principally necessary, and as Mádhavráv just before his death had disbursed eighty lákhs of rupees in discharge of the Sarkár's debt, and the troubles during the short reign of Náráyanráv had prevented the regular receipt of the revenues, the treasury of the Peshwa was found very bare. To replenish it Rághoba seems early to have turned his thoughts towards the Karnátak, but being diffident of the troops with him, he wrote to Mudáji Bhonsla to come down and assist him, and having joined his army proceeded against the combined forces of the Nizám, commanded by Rucun-ud-Dowla and Sábáji Bhonsla.

Even those Ministers who had been most forward in establishing him in the Peshwáship never meant he should acquire the least degree of independent influence, well knowing that the first effect would be an invasion of their treasures; seeing him therefore at the head of an army leagued with Mudáji Bhonsla in a way to acquire money and of course troops of his own their apprehensions led them to confederate against him. On different pretences they left the camp, and those who remained betrayed Rághoba to the Mogals. In an action he was not only defeated, but narrowly escaped being cut off, as a party of the enemy had been allowed to advance to his tent without opposition, and dangerously wounded him before he could retreat.

Notwithstanding the late advantage over the Marátha army, the Nizám thought proper to treat with Rághoba and a peace was concluded between Ruckun-ud-Dowla promising in behalf

of the Nizám to comply with Rághobá's demand of twenty lákhs of Jághír and the cession of two or three forts, but the Nizám at an interview he afterwards had with Rághoba, pleading *poverty and inability to comply with what* his Vazir had promised, Rághoba agreed to wave the whole demand on his engaging to assist him with a body of forces on any particular emergency. From hence Rághoba directed his steps towards Hyder, from whom he demanded the arrears of Chauth, and as a pretence to the same demand meditated on him, Rághoba wrote to Mahomed Alli, Nabáb of Arcot, for assistance, knowing he should meet with a refusal. Hyder compromised matters by paying down twenty six lákhs, for which he obtained the cession of the three provinces of Madgewang, Hansutak and Chivdinrug.

Having thus settled with Hyder, Rághoba then declared his intention of marching into the Karnátak in hopes to get from Mahomed Alli a sum of money as arrears of Chauth. The prospect of plunder attracting every desparado who could muster a horse and sword, his army was soon increased to a very considerable number, and he was in full march towards the Karnátak when his attention was diverted to another quarter.

Justly apprehensive of Rághobá's acquiring sufficient force to be wholly independent of them, the Ministers, while they had it in their power, were determined to prevent him; accordingly the two parties united, and a confederacy was formed under the name of the Panch Bhái or five brothers, five principal persons being the leaders of it. Their intention was to have seized Rághoba and confined him, to have carried on the Government in the name of Gangábái, Náráyanráv's widow, till the birth of the child. She was then industriously reported to be pregnant, whose issue, if a boy, was to be proclaimed Peshwa. In the month of February 1774 a party of them seized Gangábái and Párvatibái, the wife of Sadoba, and carried them to the fort of Purandhar. The better to secure, it is supposed, a male child somehow, five Bráhman women in the same state as the widow of Náráyanráv were said to have accompanied her, every person suspected to be in the interest of Rághoba was guarded, and the confederates immediately set about collecting troops to support this declared rebellion against the Peshwa.

Fortunately for Rághoba, he received the news of this confederacy a few hours before the ministerialists had advised the partisans in his camp of their design, and he retired to Gutti, a fort under the command of Morárráv Gopálráv, a Marátha Chief of high influence. The Ministers now imagined his ruin certain, as Morárráv had always inclined to their party, but they were mistaken by his declaring for, and openly joining Rághoba. As the impolitic avarice of the Bráhmans had clearly evinced their intentions to avail themselves of their present possession of power to call on the Marátha Chiefs for their arrears, whenever a fortunate event gave them hopes of success, many Marátha Chiefs quitted their party and joined Rághoba, which enabled him to face the ministerial army, and by stratagem in the month of March he gained a complete victory, taking prisoner Trimbakráv Máma, the Commander-in-Chief, and one of their most respectable partisans.

This unlooked for event threw the confederates at Purandhar into the utmost consternation; they hourly expected to be surrounded by the victorious army of Rághoba. In this dilemma they had once thought of releasing the Rája at Sátára and restoring the ancient Government in order to gain over the Marátha Chiefs; but justly dreading the evils they might bring on themselves, in revenge for the usurpations of their caste, they dropped all thoughts of this expedient, and had recourse to that of publishing the birth of a son to Gangábái, the widow of Náráyanráv. This child they immediately acknowledged as lawful Peshwa. The partisans of Rághoba declared it to be a fraud, and indeed the general report at this time, the certain circumstances of the pregnant women who accompanied Gangábái to Purandhar, the utility of it to the ministerial cause, inclined many then to doubt the reality of this child, and

the information since obtained by the Resident at Poona, the caution of the Ministers to conceal Gangábái by surrounding her house with a strong wooden fence, together with the manner in which the Nizám treats this reputed child in his late proposals for pacific measures, give much room to doubt the authenticity of the birth of Mádhavráv Náráyan.

The causes of the subsequent retreat of Rághoba to the country of Holkar, his junction with Holkar and Sindia, together with all his transactions and those of the different parties concerned in the confederacy against him till the period of his crossing the Tápti and his march towards Poona, I find, are fully explained in the letters from Mr. Mostyn, the Resident there, to the late Government at Calcutta from April to November 1774, and to them I therefore beg leave to refer you for every necessary information during that time.

From the divided state of the Ministerial party, the doubtful mien of those they deemed their allies, and the respectable force of Rághoba, his success almost seemed infallible. The better to secure it, he, however, in the month of August, made overtures through his Vakil to the Government of Bombay for a body of troops to assist him; his offers were then such as could not be accepted consistently with the plan laid down to them by the Hon'ble Company as the grand object of every military and political engagement, which they were unremittingly to pursue, and constantly to watch every opening afforded by the political state of affairs to obtain. He could not be brought to cede either Sálsette or Bassein; exclusive that the Bráhmans have ever shown singular attention to depress every growing power in the west of their dominions, and have always beheld with particular jealousy the advancement of the English there, a point of honour is concerned in the preservation of these territories; it is the family property of the Peshwás acquired by their famous ancestor Chimnáji Appa, and the only forts and countries that were conquered by natives of Hindustán from the Europeans.

It is not well known whether he had any just cause to suspect them or whether it was only an artifice of the Ministers, very usual in this country, but it is said Rághoba intercepted letters to Holkar and Sindia, wherein they appeared to be bargaining for his destruction. Alarmed at this he found means to quit their army, gave out that he was flying to Delhi but turned off at Indur and joined Govindráv Gáikawár, then before Baroda, who agreed to assist him with all his force. Their combined army was then said to consist of forty thousand men.

Holkar and Sindia deeming Rághobá's affairs desperate by his late desertion, thought best to enter seriously into terms with the Ministers. A new confederacy was then formed consisting of twelve persons, partly Bráhman Ministers and Marátha Chiefs, under the denomination of the Bára Bhái or twelve brothers. The acknowledgment of Mádhavráv Náráyan, for whom they had obtained from the Rája the *Sirpáv* of Peshwa, and the total exclusion of Rághoba from all share in the Government was the basis of their agreements; their private stipulations were not known.

To form the better judgment of the force and expectations of the two parties, it may not be amiss to take a slight view of the state of affairs in the Marátha Empire at this period, and of the States around so far as they have any relation with them.

The Bhonsla is by far the most formidable of the Marátha Chiefs, both by the extent of his dominions and the goodness and number of his troops. The late Jánoji Bhonsla having no children, had adopted his nephew Rághoji, the son of his younger brother Mudáji Bhonsla. This occasioned a warm dispute between the surviving brothers Sábáji and Mudáji; the former claimed the right of Government as the elder brother, and the latter as father and guardian to the adopted child. The Ministers had embraced the party of Sábáji; and Rághoba, while in power, that of Mudáji, who partly for this reason and on account of Rághobá's adoption of

Amrutráv was strongly in his interest. They at first each afforded assistance to the different causes they espoused, but at this period their own affairs, it was thought, would fully engage their attention and compel them to remain neutral.

The Gáikawár, a Marátha family, possessed the whole of the Gujarát country down to Daman. It was reduced from the Mogals by Piláji, grandfather of the present Gáikawár, and was held for some time independent of the Poona Darbár, but in the Government of Nána they compelled Dámáji, the son of Piláji, to yield them several places, part of the revenues, and to furnish a certain quota of troopers when wanted. The whole of the revenue is estimated at about 80 lákhs of rupees, and the Gáikawárs generally maintain a force of between twenty and thirty thousand horse. During the late disturbances at Poona this family had been prevented from taking any active part by their own intestine divisions. On the one hand Fattesing was in possession of the Government by orders from Poona, in the time of Mádhavráv having obtained it by high bribes to the Ministers. On the other hand, Rághoba, on his accession, had granted this Government to Govindráv, the brother of Fattesing, who after various successes in the field, was then besieging his brother in his capital city of Baroda.

The two northern Jághírdárs, Tukoji Holkar and Mahádji Sindia, had indeed entered into the confederacy and were the great hopes and support of it; but as they had till now studiously avoided interfering with either party, from the political motive of profiting by the divisions among the Bráhmans, the longer to withhold their tribute, it was imagined they would never heartily endeavour at the total suppression of Rághoba.

Murárav Gopálráv, an old and experienced Marátha, who possessed the Fort of Gutti with a considerable district bordering on the Nizám's country, seemed only attentive to secure himself in his Jághír, without siding with either party.

The Nizám, whose interest it especially is to keep the Poona Government divided and depressed, had essentially profited by the present feuds. He had obtained cession of forts and countries from both parties (with considerable sums of money from the Ministers) without showing the least intention effectually to assist either.

Hyder, whose interests are in respect to the Poona Government the same as those of the Nizám, was also pleased to see the division among the Bráhmans. He was employed in reducing the forts for which he had the Sanads from Rághoba, to whom, if we may judge from his behaviour, he seemed rather to incline.

The reduction of the Rohilla had left the Company fully at peace in every part, nor was there the least appearance of any occasion for the employment of their troops in the east of Hindustán.

Such was the situation of affairs when the Peshwa Raghunáthráv applied to the President and Council of Bombay for the assistance of a body of troops to join his army, then generally allowed to consist of about 40,000 horse, in order to reduce to obedience certain of his subjects leagued in a rebellious confederacy not only to deprive him of the Peshwáship, which was his acknowledged right, but of every share of the Government of the Marátha Empire.

To form a proper judgment of the motives which guided the Government of Bombay at this juncture it will be necessary to be acquainted with the views of the Hon'ble Company in that settlement.

The safety and accessibleness of the harbour of Bombay at all seasons of the year, together with its vicinity to the Maráthás, and particularly to one of the passes through which the whole of the country above the Ghats might be supplied with the articles of England, seem chiefly to

have engaged the attention of the Company in the acquisition of this island. Their speculations were perfectly just, as woollen and the other staples of England are disposed of at Bombay and the markets which it supplies to the amount of 14 lákhs annually.

Besides this, the convenience of the harbour has secured to the English, and to those who trade under their protection, almost the exclusive trade in Indian commodities with the country of the Maráthás, as well as in the cotton with which Bengal and China is supplied, the whole bringing in an annual profit of lákhs of rupees in customs to the Company.

The influence which the Company have in the Government of Surat not only enables them in a great measure to give a considerable check to the commerce of the European nations already established there, but if well exerted, to prevent any others from interfering, a power the more valuable, as Surat is next to Bombay, the chief mart for the vend of staples, the entire monopoly of which is their great and leading commercial view on the west side of India.

For a considerable time commerce alone engaged the attention of the Company of Bombay: but the construction of the docks and the excellent timber with the number of artificers readily procurable there, gave it a consequence in a military light. Nothing more need be said of this than that the testimony of the Commanders of his Majesty's squadrons, and indeed the utter impossibility of proper repairs elsewhere, serve to evince that to the docks at Bombay and the ready assistance found there was chiefly owing our superiority at sea in this quarter of the globe last war.

Sensible of the importance of these objects and of the defenceless state in which Bombay was, the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the year 1768 sent out Colonel Campbell to inspect the state of the fortifications, with positive orders implicitly to follow his plan, and knowing also the inadequacy of our garrisons to the defence of the place they very considerably enlarged our military establishment.

Previous to this the expense of Bombay exceeded its revenues, but this great increase they were sensible must distress the Government; therefore they mean to defray them, and furnish their investments for Europe and China. Knowing also that a territorial acquisition alone would furnish a revenue equal to the necessities of that settlement, they laid down a system for the attainment of one. This was the acquisition of Sálsette and Bassein with the Marátha share of the revenues of Surat, which they imagined would complete their views; and this, I must again repeat, they urgently and especially enjoin us to embrace every opportunity to attain, and to this alone to direct all our political and military operations, declaring it at the same time to be the utmost extent of their wishes on the west of India.

In the cessions stipulated for by the treaty with the Peshwa, the views of the Company have been completed beyond their hopes, as exclusive of the chief consideration—a revenue equal to its expenses and occasions—the commercial and military advantages of Bombay are most permanently secured to it.

On Sálsette, Karanja and Bassein, Bombay may safely depend for provisions of all kinds, and possessing Bassein and its districts we ensure to ourselves a part of the timber necessary to our marine yard, the want of which would greatly distress our works there; that were this place to fall into an enemy's hand, or any dispute with the Maráthás to subsist in the time of a war with France, the docks which are now so material would be rendered almost useless for want of this indispensable article.

In the districts ceded in the Guja
secures to the English and those und
course to the Company the whole c

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trade, it seems very probable that but lit
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the French, who, from former steps and
seem to incline also to participate with u

The striking advantage of these po
serious regard, when it is considered that
system of the Company's affairs. From
upon your Presidency, troublesome at best,
specie, and all chiefly for a local advantag
settlement of *near* eight lákhs, which will
it would be in a state to afford certain
secure the commerce of the west of India in
rivals of the Company in their views of part
an object alone of great importance, as on th
other staples of our native country.

Such were the great and leading motiv
engage with the Peshwa Raghunáthráv. It seem
an opportunity of accomplishing the objects they
in view, with honour, with justice and without the
tha Empire. With their special and repeated orders
very letter which accompanied the new Act, so far
to the power with which it vests your Honour and
have deemed themselves wanting in their conceptio
expressed in the words "except in such cases as when the
shall have received special orders from the said United Co
their employers, had they so slumbered over their interest
opportunity, perhaps the only one that may ever offer again of e
west of India on the footing they have so long sought to place them
with the Peshwa, would in effect have been the same as a plain refus
was, he must certainly have had recourse to other assistance; and
in which the late increase of their military and total change of Gove
would most probably have been to the Portuguese, who would gladly
fortune, so unexpectedly co-operating in the very views to which all
arrangements have solely tended, *viz.*, the recovery of the provinces of
object of their interest and honour ever since the capture of them in 17
and which they would certainly have now obtained had it not been for an
timely and fortunate for the Hon'ble Company.

anting to take the part they did; the
endered it necessary to side with one,
d to prevent the disagreeable alter-
by relinquishing this conquest, or
rces of the Maráthás to maintain it.

any's possessions in the east of
as judged that should the suc-
ion of Rághoba, and once give
would strike their attention would be
in the name of their Sárkár; in this all
not pretend to say how far the Bengal
of the Karnátak there seems no doubt to
nd the reduction of Tanjore had given
hiefs, as the Rája of Tanjore is related
pany's territories in the east would for
ring the ministerial confederacy to predo-
t object is for ever accomplished as far
nces admit of a general assertion at this
rfect.

nt of Bombay concluded a treaty with the
heir resources in men and money had been
t the same sentiment would generally pre-
the aid of the other Presidencies was not
y be spared embarked for Surat, from whence
army of Rághoba, in the manner that circum-
be most expedient. The capture of the capital
ndráv in possession of the country, and direct the
me in greater safety, as we should leave a country

the confederates, and Commander-in-Chief of the
cure our aid, judged no time was to be lost, and there-
while they had yet the superiority. He accordingly
hich obliged Rághoba to raise the siege of it, and retire
ver near Cambay. Fattesing Gáikawár joined the con-
with the country, led their army by short routes through
Mar[illegible], came unexpetcedly on the army of Rághoba, and attacked
A smart action ensued, but a party of Arabs whom Rághoba had
g to engage, he thought himself betrayed, quitted the field and
with about 1,000 horse. His General Mankoji Phaneria retreated
ps and valuable effects to the Fort of Kapadvanj, about 50 kos from
and Khanderáv.

Peshwa made the best of his way to Surat, where our army found him.
by this Vakil was here ratified by him, and having received advice from
s of their safe retreat to Kapadvanj, from whence they acquainted him
ot of effecting a junction with the English troops, could they advance to Cam-
ore determined our army should proceed there, as we could transport it by sea,

and were well assured of it
though the ministerial ar
the Commander-in-Chief
Peshwá's troops, a junctio

The combined army
Govindráv, and 2,500 En
reduction of their best troop
to the impolitic avarice of the
paid no further attention to their
seize Mahádji Sindia and send him to
gence of this and knowing the true meani
of the best horse in the army under pretence

As soon as possible after the junction, Colon
advanced towards the enemy in order to bring them t
superior, they studiously avoided it, and fled before us at dis
Peshwa for some particular reasons, our army moved towards
final object, as the Peshwa's arrival there would bring matters to
was ordered not to be diverted from it by any object so remote fr
all expedition possible to direct his march southwards.

Discouraged by the defection of so considerable a partisan as Sindia, by th
were in regarding their other northern ally Holkar, by the duplicity of the Nizám s
who notwithstanding their cessions had still declined advancing any troops to their assistan
by the loss of their ally Sábáji Bhonsla cut off by his brother Mudáji, by their fears of
several leading men who not only refused to join the confederacy but they judged would de-
clare openly for Rághoba as he advanced to Poona, and knowing the utter impossibility they
were in to resist should the engagements of the English become general, from these several
motives the Junto, at Poona, it is said, directed Haripant Fadkia at all events to risk an en-
gagement with us, at any rate their prospects could not be worse, and a fortunate success might
give a favourable turn to a negotiation which Sakhárám Bápu and Nána Fadanavis were then
meditating with the President and Council at Bombay.

When the Peshwa was compelled to fly, on the unfortunate surprisal of his army, he had
only brought off with him about six lákhs of rupees in jewels, the rest of his valuable effects
were secured in the Fort of Dhár with his family. These six lákhs were insisted on as a pledge
for his engagements with the Company; he wanted to make a loan at Surat, but owing
to the uncertain state of his affairs, the shroffs did not choose to trust him, merely on his own
security, and the President and Council could not in prudence engage the credit of the Company.
From this want of money infinite distress succeeded; and advantages were lost by it as it
is well known the hired troops of India can never be brought to engage without some prospect
of immediate satisfaction. The Ministers knew this, and were therefore more desirous to come
to action, before a turn to his affairs might relieve him from this distress, which they were
sensible would in fact deprive him of any great benefit from his own troops, whatever their
number might be.

Accordingly on the 18th of May they made dispositions to engage; accounts have
been transmitted of this action in which the confederates were defeated; and though by
fortunate accident on our side, and the inaction of the Peshwa's troops, it was not so

[redacted] their troops into utter dis- [redacted] suffered us quietly to pur- [redacted] on the 7th of June we came [redacted] le, obliged them to sink [redacted] s found floating down with [redacted] ntirely out of the Guja-

[redacted] e for our troops to march, forbade [redacted] uns; not to loose any time however it [redacted] remaining part of the fair season to re- [redacted] roach and Baroda, where our army could [redacted] sily joined from Broach by such reinforce- [redacted] mbay and from thence march to reduce Baroda, [redacted] Pattesing and the Peshwa fail to secure us a friend- [redacted] n of the army towards Poona, the reduction of Dubhoi [redacted] it concluded all our military operations in that campaign.

[redacted] esing Gáikawár with the confederates seem to have been solely [redacted] ng the ravage and destruction of his country, for even at the time [redacted] made distant overtures to Rághoba. He knew that the interest which [redacted] the English in the welfare of Gujárát would protect it on their side, and [redacted] with the ministerial army secured it on the other. As soon therefore as the re- [redacted] Haripant Fadkia confirmed his safety in that quarter, he began to make serious [redacted] vertures of accommodation to Rághoba, who from the general face of things he judged must prevail, and in that case his Government must be for ever lost to him, as the former appointment of Govindráv and his firm attachment to Rághoba left no doubt of his rival being established in the Gáikwár possessions. The better to ensure success he applied for the mediation of the English, to whom he not only gave a confirmation of the grants engaged by the Peshwa to be obtained from the Gáikawár, but further convenient cessions in perpetuity to the amount of about Rs. 1,78,000 per annum. With Rághoba he stipulated for the usual Chauth and aids due to the Poona Darbár, and what was most convenient in his present circumstances 26 lákhs to be paid in 60 days; the Peshwa having previously ratified with Govindráv, a treaty of peace and alliance was finally concluded in the month of July last.

At sea the Maráthás made at first a formidable appearance, induced by the hopes of making some rich captures. The officer at Ghieria equipped a squadron consisting of —

1 Ship	...	... 46 guns		
1 do.	...	... 38 do.	2 gallivats of 9 guns.	
1 do.	...	... 32 do.	8 do.	from 2 to 4 besides.
2 do.	...	... 26 do.	swivels.	

This formidable fleet in appearance was met on the 2nd by the "Revenge" and "Bombay Grab," under the command of Commodore John Moore. The Commodore immediately stood towards them, when their whole fleet bore away. He however singled out the Admiral's ship called the [redacted] Samsher Jang" of 46 guns, and directed the "Grab," being the best sailor, to chase. The [redacted] stood in for the shore with a design to run her aground, but the "Grab" came up with her, [redacted] gan engaging, which giving time to the Commodore to come up also, he kept up a smart [redacted] about two hours when she blew up, and was entirely destroyed with her Commander and [redacted] er people.

Proper convoys being given to the trade going up and down the Malabar Coast we met with, no loss whatever at sea, except a small pilot sloop which was surprised by two gallivats under the colours of the Siddhi of Rájápur, our ally, not knowing, at the time, of our being at war with the Maráthás.

As your Honour and Council have desired particular information regarding the several places ceded to us, I will conclude with the account of them at this period.

Ceded for ever by the treaty with the Peshwa :—

Sálsette with Karanja, Hog Island and Canary...	3,50,000	
Bassein and its dependencies	4,00,000	
Olpád	3,50,000	
Jambusar	4,00,000	
Broach, the Gáikawár share	3,50,000	
To be paid annually from Ankleshvar ...	75,000	
		19,25,000
Presented to the Company since, by Rághoba and Fattesing on the conclusion of the treaty between them, viz. Corial near Broach ...	50,000	
Chikhli (Surat)	1,00,000	
Variav (Surat)	28,000	
A'mod adjoining to Broach	1,50,000	
		3,28,000
Ceded for ever to the Company		22,53,000

Made over by the Peshwa for the payment of the subsidy. A'mod (since entirely given up) and therefore the others remain as a pledge for the payment of the subsidy.

A'mod	1,50,000	
A'nkleshvar, the pargana of, its Revenue ...	1,10,000	
Hánsot	1,27,000	
Nersaul	1,00,000	
		4,87,000

From the southward port of Bassein to the point of Chaul, the land forms a deep bay, in which are situated the Islands of Sálsette, Bombay, Karanja, Hog Island, Elephanta and Káneri. Bombay is situated about 8 miles from the continent, and forms the harbour to which it gives its name.

Sálsette lies north of Bombay, from which it is divided by a narrow channel of about half a mile in breadth; it is about 20 miles long and the same breadth on a medium. Its chief produce is rice, it is capable of much improvement, not being above two-thirds cultivated and great part of it is also breached by the sea. The fort of Thána commanding a fordable channel dividing Sálsette from the main, is about the middle of the eastern side of the island.

Karanja is a small island on the east of Bombay forming part of the eastern side of the harbour; its chief produce is also rice; it is at present worth about Rs. 6,000 per annum and is capable of improvements. Elephanta is a small island valued at about Rs. 800 per annum. Hog Island and Káneri are little more than barren rocks; the latter is in the mouth of the harbour. Of all these (except Káneri which was not worth reducing) we have possession and the regular sanads for them from the Peshwa.

Bassein is a peninsula formed by a large river on the north, by the
by a large river which divides it from Sálsette and to which it gives its name
which when filled makes it an island in the time of the rains. It produc
particularly fine sugarcane; and an extensive fort on the south commar
of Bassein extends to Baldapaldi northward within 8 kos of Dama
him, Arnála and some other towns situated on small rivers flowing from
sanads for Bassein and its districts, but as we had not sufficient force
the departure of our troops to the northward, and as conducting the
the great object, which was to ensure us the peaceable attainment of these places, it
thought prudent to delay that, or diminish our force by the previous reduction of them;
not therefore in our possession as you imagined, but still in the hands of the ministerial

These are all our acquisitions to the southward of Surat, forming a continued chain
Bombay of about 86 miles from north to south; two additional battalions of sepoys will
imagine be sufficient to maintain the necessary posts, which being called in, on any apprehension
from the French, will be a considerable reinforcement to the standing army of Bombay.

From Bassein to Danse and the rivers comes great part of the timber indispensably necessary for the ships. Sálsette, &c., with Bassein and its districts are only estimated at 7·2 lákhs, but under our Government they will I doubt not in a few years produce ten at least.

For all the cessions to the north stipulated by the treaty with the Peshwa we have not only the sanands, but absolute possession. The sanads for Corial, Chikhli and Variav were just received by the very last accounts, and no doubt we had possession, soon after we were in possession of Amod, of all the places assigned for payment of the subsidy.

Olpád, Variav and Chikhli, lying contiguous to Surat, I see no increase of expense will be requisite on their account, except the necessary one for collection.

The cession of the Gáikawár share of th
collected from the same towns we
mercial town near a river to
will be requisite, as
charges
for the oth
Broach. From Ankleshvar when the subsidy is paid, we have only to send a person to collect annually Rs. 75,000.
is only what is called the Chauth, did, so that this is all clear profit. Jambusar is a large which it gives its name; from its vicinity to Broach very few which is the same garrison which defends the territory of the one will serve is a large town; its districts and that of Corial are all contiguous to

Ankleshvar, the first of the parganas from which we are to reimburse ourselves for the stipulated subsidy, is between Surat and Broach. Hansot adjoins to our pargana of Olpád. Nersaul is about 40 miles to the southward of Surat, situated on a river from which a great quantity of timber is exported. As it is from the net produce of these assignments that the Company are to be paid, the necessary charges of collection will be on account of the Peshwa.

Although these cessions are not literally the Marátha share of the Surat revenues, by which is to be understood those collected by the Peshwa, yet as they generally answer the views of the Company, it was preferred accepting them for many reasons; different persons collect in many of the districts. Broach being reduced since the date of their orders, they could have no views nor interest in the districts ceded adjoining to it. But another still more forcible reason is, that in order to have completed the sum we had in view, the Peshwa must have taken from the Gáikawár dominions, and at that period it was very material to conciliate

the affections of that family, who may also be made useful allies to the Company, should you deem this a fit junction to form a system for counteracting any future designs of the Poona Darbár.

At the conclusion of the Treaty with Fattesing, the general aspect of affairs was very flattering to the hopes of Rághoba; he had already experienced that with the greatest force they could ever hope to collect, the confederates had never dared to make a bold and determined stand against our army as it then was, although for want of pay his own troops had never been brought to act with any degree of efficacy. This army would have been increased after the rains by Captain Kelly's battalion of sepoys from Madras, which from the experience and the activity of the Commander, the attention of his officers and the excellent discipline the men were in was judged by the military gentlemen to be but little inferior in the field to Europeans. Add to this the junction of Fattesing's troops, and the effectual service that might now be expected from the Peshwá's troops, when they found him enabled to satisfy their demands for arrears, it was natural to imagine the confederate army would not dare to face us. The Gáikawár's country, extending far on the road to Poona, secured our rear and provisions to the army. With this force alone, it might not be very rash to pronounce that we should have reached our destination during the course of the ensuing campaign, had we received the requested reinforcement from Madras. It seems to me there would not have been the least doubt of it.

To increase his hopes, by the latest accounts Mudáji who by the death of his brother Sábáji now enjoyed undisturbed possession of the Bhonsla dominions, was advancing with a very respectable force to his assistance, as was also Ismáel Khán at the head of about 4,000 good horse. Appáji Ganesh then in charge of Ahmedabad, was in treaty for the surrender of it to the Peshwa, part of whose troops were gone to take possession of it, which when effected would have left him free from any enemy to the northward of the Narbada.

But above all the conduct of the Nizám at this juncture, most fortunately co-operated with other events, to give us a most perfect assurance of conducting our engagements with the Peshwa to a happy issue. It was perfectly of a piece with that policy which had attentively watched every turn in the Maratha affairs, to return what the Government had usurped from him in its prosperity, on the defeat of their army, and the bad aspect of their affairs. When the Peshwa crossed the Narbada, the confederates who would advance nothing of their own, thought to bribe the Nizám to action by the cession of the strong and important fortress of Davlatabad with Brahimpur, Assay, and some other districts formerly conquered by the Maráthás. He accordingly entered into a solemn engagement with them. They had actually evacuated Davlatabad, and were withdrawing their troops from the other cessions; in point of territory it seems he had now got all he wanted, but judging that if the English entered generally and heartily into the re-establishment of Rághoba his retaining it might be very doubtful, in order to secure himself more thoroughly, he applied to the north of Surat, to sound whether he could not compass his admission into the party of Rághoba. His terms were the confirmation of all that the Ministers had ceded to him, for which the English were to become guarantees, for this he offered to act against the Ministers with all his force consisting of 5,000 sepoys and a train of artillery, which were to be further joined by 8,000 good horse of Mudáji Bhonsla, should the terms be accepted. Should the Nizám once be determined to act against them the confederates must lose all hopes, and there seems no reason to doubt that he would, with the guarantee of the English to secure him in the stipulated cession, as without it he would have little hopes of peaceably retaining them any longer than just during the continuance of the present divisions.

Exclusive of this application to the English, the Nizám had also sent Vakils to Rághoba with proposals of a general accommodation between all parties on the following plan. That

Rághoba was to enjoy all the honors and sufficient revenues to support the dignity of the Peshwa, but the government to be carried on in the name of his son Amrutráv, and the administration of affairs to be with Moroba Fadanavis, all places stipulated to be ceded by the Ministerial party to be confirmed to him by Rághoba, and the confederates fully pardoned and secured in the possession of their fortunes and effects; exclusive of the policy of it, which suffices to account for the conduct of the Nizám, it is imagined the death of Ruckun-ud-Dowla, who was said to be deeply bribed by the Ministers, was partly the occasion of these overtures.

Far different from this flattering situation was the state of the confederacy; they had been deserted by Mahádji Sindia and Tukoji Holkar, on whom rested their chief dependence. Narso Appa, the Governor of Poona, a man well respected, was dead, Moroba Fadanavis, a Minister of the first consideration, with several others, could not be brought to join the confederacy, and his influence was so high that they dared not molest him even in Poona. Already some of their party by no means inconsiderable had quitted it; such were Appáji Ganesh, the Governor of Ahmedabad, and Fattesing Gáikawár, to whose knowledge and influence in the Gujarát country, they are solely indebted to the success they met with previous to our junction with Rághoba. Sábáji Bhonsla, who had formerly been of great service to them, was dead. Always doubtful of the Nizám, the death of Ruckun-ud-Dowla now defeated all their hopes in that quarter. They knew the utter impossibility of resisting the united efforts of the English; add to this the jealousy entertained of the views and ambition of the confederacy made several dread their success almost as much as that of Rághoba. Such was the state of politics at Poona.

Their dependence on their army was nothing better. The Marátha Chiefs who had been brought to engage in the confederacy were given to hope for supply of cost from the Ministers, but here again the Bráhman avarice combated the general interest, for though they have large sums of their own, yet no one being perfectly assured that any particular benefit would especially accrue to himself by parting with it, constantly refused every application and referred to the treasures of the Sarkár, which being only the temporary collections were soon exhausted in subsidies to the Nizám. Haripant Fadkia foreseeing the confusion this want of money would make, absolutely made pacific overtures to the Peshwa at the head of his army when it was in its most flourishing condition; however fit the Marátha troops may be for predatory incursions, strong reasons may be assigned why they will never willingly be brought to act against an army with a well served artillery; from these reasons, and from the little prospect they had of plunder, the army of Haripant Fadkia very soon showed strong disinclination to serve, and having lost numbers of horse in the different attacks we had made on them, the men now became clamorous on their leaders for arrears of pay, who again importuned Haripant Fadkia. By the account of persons sent for intelligence and to watch his motions the Minister had sent bills of fifteen lákhs of rupees, but the shroffs had refused to answer them, from whence may justly be inferred they had not even in this situation advanced the amount. Haripant Fadkia had designed to winter to the northward in order to be at hand to watch our motions on the opening of the campaign, but his troops had absolutely refused. By the last accounts he was at Indore in full march towards Poona with between twenty and thirty thousand men, horse and foot: in his way through Tukoji Holkar's country they had violent disputes regarding some money which Fadkia demanded, but Holkar could not be induced to furnish; and under pretence that the death of Suja-ud-Dowla, and his third son being in arms, might render his presence absolutely necessary in his own Jághír, he drew off his troops from the confederacy.

Sakhárám Bápu and Nána Fadanavis had sent two Vakils to treat of an accommodation, but from the indisposition of one of them, and afterwards of the Resident, they had not mentioned their offers; and though it was rather wished to secure to the Company the late cession by way of peace than of war, yet the precipitancy of dispensing with the President's negotiation,

it was thought, might have bespoken too great an eagerness on our parts, and an impolitic doubt of success in the undertaking we were then engaged.

Such, gentlemen, was the situation of the Peshwa on the receipt of your letter of the 31st May last. I leave you to judge how different from that desperate, friendless and forlorn state, you seemed to apprehend him in. Had you but been pleased to signify to the Government of Bombay alone, your pacific determinations, there is no doubt but a general accommodation might soon have been effected with honor and credit to the Company, and all the cessions and advantages secured to them, which are stipulated for in the treaty with the Peshwa, as the terms of that treaty were never understood by either party to extend further than our assistance to defeat the Ministerial Confederacy, and by conducting him to Poona to reinstate him in the Peshwáship, whether this was effected by force or negotiation the Company were equally entitled to the several benefits which induced them to form these engagements.

But much do I fear, that whatever your future resolution may be in consequence of these my representations, the letter from the Hon'ble the Governor General to Sakhárám Bápu, and your positive orders to withdraw our troops from the Peshwa, will utterly destroy all the fair hopes of success, which from circumstances we had a right to conceive. Nothing can give a stronger idea of the unfavourable consequences which may probably ensue than the triumphant insolence of the confederates, as expressed in their offers subsequent to the receipt of Governor Hastings' letter. Instead of permitting us to retain Sálsette and Bassein (the last of which I have observed is not in our possession), they demand Rághoba to be delivered up to them, Sálsette and other acquisitions to be restored, for which they will deign to reimburse our charges. But a few days before I may venture safely to assert they would have been glad to have compounded for the guarantee of the English to the safety of their persons and property. It is not in their nature to conceive that a spirit of justice dictated this apparent concession; they attribute it to fear or a conscious inability of performing our engagements.

As the Ministers will take every advantage of this circumstance, and no doubt highly exaggerate it, I must confess myself at a loss to judge with precision what consequences may ensue.

The first that strikes me is that Fattesing will fly off from all his engagements, retain such part of his 26 lákhs as are not paid, and refuse the Company quiet possession of the several districts he had ceded to them; by this means the Peshwa will lose all the dependence he had in Gujarát; for having been obliged in some measure to disappoint Govindráv in his expectations on that province, in order more effectually to secure so important an object as having the whole Gáikawár family at his devotion, it is not to be doubted but that Govindráv, when he finds the Peshwa incapable of performing his late promise, will accommodate matters with his brother Fattesing and both decline any further interference.

By our desertion and that of the Gáikawár's, and probably most of his troops for want of money, the Peshwa will really find himself for a time that forlorn and abandoned man which you, gentlemen, imagined him to be. Whatever part he may then take must be detrimental to the interests of the Company in the west of India, and perhaps dangerous to their possessions in the east.

If he embraces the offers of the Nizám, and is reinstated by his means, the Company must not only forego all hopes and title to further possessions, but relinquishing Sálsette, encounter all the difficulties and inconveniences of a Marátha war, which are by no means counterbalanced by the revenues of that island. Exclusive of this, we shall lose about 12 lákhs which will become due for arrears of subsidy; and as we shall have everything to expect from the just

resentment of Rághoba, the commerce of the Company, and the English in general, will be impeded if not totally interrupted by the discouragement which will be in his power to give without coming to an open rupture.

The same consequences will ensue should he throw himself on the protection of Hyder Alli, with the additional disadvantage of increasing the power of a man who has so mortal and declared an aversion to the Company and their allies; and his open partiality to and encouragement of their declared rivals render every accession of country or connection the just object of our jealousy. Hyder has already assisted him of late with money, and no doubt would willingly undertake his cause for much smaller concessions than have been made to us: with 30,000 horse, a body of well disciplined infantry, a good artillery served by about 600 Europeans, he is lately said to have agreed for those with the Dutch; this force, joined to the allies of Rághoba, would be irresistible by the confederates, and then it rests with you, gentlemen, to determine, with the combined armies of Hyder and the Peshwa, in what safety would be our possession in the Karnátak.

His other resources are in his ancient ally Mudáji Bhonsla, in Holkar and Sindia always inclined to his party and now utterly discontented with the confederates, in Moroba Fadanavis and his party and even in Haripant Fadkia whose treatment by the Poona Junto has led him to make frequent overtures to Rághoba; all which equally deprive us of the advantage of the stipulated cessions, and are pregnant with dangers to the Hon'ble Company's settlements.

But there is another object, gentlemen, on which I would wish to fix your serious attention: it is the sacred honor of the English nation and the Company, and that firm reliance which their hitherto unviolated faith has given all the powers around on our word and engagements. It is well known that among the princes of Hindustán the violation of the most solemn compacts enters into the common course of business, therefore they are lightly formed and little relied on. Far different with the English; they have beheld them backward to engage, and making no treaties but with the most deliberate consideration; but then they have ever found them steadfast to their word, and of faith inviolable. The Maráthás have beheld us in the very zenith of their formidable power, with not half our present force, bid defiance to all their threats and boldly oppose ourselves in aid of an inconsiderable ally. After a two years' siege, we hoisted our colours on Janjira which they were on the point of reducing; they admired our good faith and respected our resolution by withdrawing their troops though not without murmurs and strong discontent.

In what light then will they regard our desertion of Rághoba, after the solemn treaty so publicly entered into with him; for whatever errors there may be in the conduct of the Government of Bombay, the application of the Nizám, of the Gáikawár, and the behaviour of all the neighbouring powers strongly bespeak their idea of the force and solemnity of the engagements of the English. They can hardly ever be brought to comprehend the nature of that limited and discretional power, the exact explanation of which can alone clear the President and Council of Bombay in their minds of an unworthy and intended fraud in forming engagements they must know were invalid; by this, and by the public manner in which you have proclaimed their dependence, I am afraid that the requisite respect and opinion of their authority, which are necessary in the common conduct of their affairs, will be totally destroyed; and should they lose this opportunity of accomplishing the views of the Company in the west of India, we may for ever bid adieu to all hopes of it, howmuchsoever the Directors may recommend a continuance of our attention to them; for it is only by availing ourselves of such circumstances as must be embraced the moment they present themselves, that I foresee any probability of bringing matters to the

happy train they were previous to the receipt of your orders of the 31st of May. The intention of the Legislature in the clause of exception before quoted, will, I apprehend, be utterly frustrated. Who again will ever apply to us? They must be sensible the whole face of things may be changed before your consent can be obtained.

Exclusive of our breach of faith with the Peshwa, which would be rendered doubly glaring by espousing the man who was the notorious contriver and conductor of the plot against Náráyanráv, with which the confederates now affect to stigmatize the character of Rághoba; exclusive of this there appears to me many strong objections against acknowledging the administration of Sakhárám Bápu and the Poona Junto. Sakhárám has always shown himself the determined enemy of the Company. Besides that dread and jealousy of their advancement in the west of India, common to every Marátha who has a just sense of the interests of their Government, another good reason may be assigned for it; whether it was from the poverty of his parents, or that the duties of the menial employ he was brought up in, prevented him from giving the necessary application, but unfortunately he does not possess the requisite advantages of education, scarcely being able to read or write; this necessarily, when he came to the charge of affairs, compelled him to repose a confidence in some person who could read and write. His confidant is one Visájipant Lele, a Bráhman, who having long been Supreme Governor of Konkan, in which are Sálsette and Bassein and its districts, and knowing the views of the Company, has ever opposed with all his influence, the least favourable inclination in the Darbár at Poona to comply with them. He has ever fomented disturbances and jealousies between us. Being a man of intrigue and ability he is said to have great weight with Sakhárám, and as he is from interest deeply concerned in preventing our acquisition of these places, I imagine that should we utterly abandon Rághoba, and the confederates perceive his other resources likely to fail him, whatever they may promise us at first should they at length have no fears from him, they will never acquiesce in any of the cessions made by the Peshwa. Indeed their offers before mentioned sufficiently bespeak their intentions. I leave you, gentlemen, to judge what will be the sentiment of our hon'ble employers on this occasion, after such a sacrifice of men, money honour and national faith, to become the contempt and ridicule of the power in the west of India.

Bad and disgraceful as this may be, it appears to me yet trifling to the serious consequence that may ensue to their territories in the east, on the undisturbed possession of which the very existence of the Company depends. I hold it as a political maxim that all the powers in India are interested in the continuance of the Bráhman Government: the jealousy which from various causes ever subsists between the Marátha Chiefs and the Bráhmans will prevent that union of the whole empire, which must be most formidable to the rest of India. The surprising rapidity with which they overran almost the whole dominions of the Mogal, the numerous armies they sent forth to all quarters, and the bravery of the Rajputs, under their own Rája, and led forth by Chiefs of their own caste, are sufficient circumstances to make us deprecate their reunion. Should the administration continue in the hands of the confederated Bráhmans, what with their own dominion and other circumstances, it seems to me very probable that some of the Marátha Chiefs will expel them from the Government, and either re-establish the Rája or reign themselves. Mudáji Bhonsla whose bravery, policy, and daring character are well known and dreaded, was suspected of this design. Disencumbered from his brother Sábáji, he may perhaps turn his thoughts to effecting it. Should such an event take place and the whole power of the empire be collected in one hand, what prospect of a lasting tranquillity can there be to the other States of India? The Government of a Peshwa, under proper checks and limitations of power, seems to me the only certain way to avert this evil. And should this object be deemed worthy your attention, I apprehend the present crisis to be fittest that may ever again offer for effecting it.

I have thus, gentlemen, as fully and as clearly as in my power explained to you, the rise, progress and present state of undertaking with the Peshwa Raghunáthráv. On one hand you will perceive the interests of the Company and the honor of the English nation deeply concerned in fulfilling our engagements; on the other hand you may judge of the detriment, danger and dishonour attending the utter abandoning of them. I am happy to perceive that the general manner in which the letter from the Hon'ble the Governor General to Sakhárám Bápu is worded, by implying you unacquainted with the nature of our previous acknowledgment of Rághoba as Peshwa, on which is founded the equity of our late treaty, reserves as yet unviolate the honor and good faith of the Company, and leaves you free in the choice of measures. I do therefore most solemnly entreat you in the name of the Government of Bombay to warrant and assist them to fulfil their engagements with the Peshwa, as in their opinions and in mine on the most mature consideration, this appears to be the only safe and honorable expedient at this juncture, and is perhaps the only opportunity that may ever offer again of accomplishing the several important objects before explained to you, and establishing the affairs of the Company on that system in the west of India which they have so frequently and strenuously recommended.

But whatever may be your intentions I must earnestly recommend to you, gentlemen, instantly to revoke your orders for withdrawing our army from Rághoba. This may prevent the effects to which they are immediately liable, by keeping all parties in suspense till your final determination is known; and whether you may be led to terminate this affair by arms or negotiation it is equally important to your success, and pardon me if I add, to your national reputation not to utterly abandon him. The desertion of all his allies would be the infallible consequence of ours, and his death most probably of both, which the world judging only by appearances would lay to our charge. In a word, gentlemen, whatever judgment you may entertain of the original measures this seems to me to be no longer the proper object of your consideration. If we have unnecessarily engaged in a war, to which we had no just provocation, yet its continuance is now become necessary to our safety, for the recall of our army will not only throw us at the mercy of a perfidious enemy who will not fail to take the basest advantage of our weakness, but it will cut off all our hopes of future resources by so dreadful an example held out to those whose alliance we may hereafter find it necessary to solicit. If you suppose that we have violated former treaties, and any neutrality which the Company may have recommended to be maintained with the Marátha State by the treaty lately formed with Rághoba, permit me to say that we have the plea of those very engagements to justify us in the part we have taken with the only legal or known representative of the Marátha nation, and that having executed a new treaty with him in all its forms, we have pledged the nation's faith and honour to the performance of it. The Government of Bombay alone is responsible, and willingly takes upon itself the responsibility for the past and for the future. It is our duty to set before you the alternative which we know depends on your resolutions. On the one hand we are convinced that conquest and honor, the acquisition of revenues and an influence in the first state of India, will be the issue of the enterprise which we have happily prosecuted to this time, if we are allowed to carry it to a conclusion: on the other hand weakness, disgrace and ruin will inevitably follow the retreat of our forces, unless an accommodation shall have first taken place, by which the interests of each party shall have been secured and their safety effectually guarded against all future claims and hostilities.

I have, &c.,

W. TAYLOR.

Calcutta, 9th October 1775.

Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL *and* COUNCIL *to* W. TAYLER.

SIR,—After duly considering the representations which you have been pleased to deliver to us, as well as the several informations which you have communicated, respecting the nature, motives and objects of the engagements of the Bombay Presidency with Rághoba and the present state of the Marátha Government at Poona, we have for the present to acquaint you that we are confirmed in our opinion of the expediency of the Company's troops being immediately recalled from the service of Rághoba into their own garrison. Our orders for this purpose will therefore remain in force.

But as you seemed to understand, by the proposition which you urged at taking leave of the Board, that our directions implied the recall of the Company's troops to Bombay, we think it necessary to explain our meaning to have been that it should remain at the option of the President and Council of Bombay to withdraw them into such of their garrisons, and distribute them as they might see fit for the protection of the Company's possessions including Sálsette.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
J. CLAVERING.
G. MONSON.
R. BARWELL.
P. FRANCIS.

Fort William, 9th October 1775.

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL UPTON.

SIR,—Having thought it necessary to depute you to Poona, the Capital of the Marátha State, with powers to act on behalf of this Government in settling with the Peshwa or Acting Minister of that nation, the terms for a restoration of peace with the Government of Bombay, we direct that you proceed thither with all despatch and attend to the following instructions:—

1*st*.—On your arrival at Poona you will deliver the credentials herewith given you unto Sakhárám Bápu, or the Peshwa, or Acting Minister for the time being, and take the first opportunity of expressing to him the regret of this Government for the hostile measures which have been adopted by the President and Council of Bombay in concurrence with Rághoba; you will inform him that we entirely disapprove of the treaty they have entered into with him, which was done without any authority from us, that our only desire is now to re-establish that peace which has been infringed by the Presidency of Bombay, and to live in amity and union with the Marátha nation.

2*nd*.—You will use your endeavours to obtain a cession of the Islands of Sálsette and Bassein to the Company with the other conquered islands, that is Karanja, Kaneri, Elephanta and Hog Islands. You will represent the intentions of the Portuguese to have seized these Islands, and that a naval force had actually arrived at Goa for this purpose; that the Government of Bombay possessed themselves of them as soon as they were informed of this intention without the least degree of enmity to the Marátha Government, but merely to frustrate the designs of the Portuguese which have since proved evident in this respect, they having formally protested against our proceedings and asserted an old claim to the possession of the above places. It might be further urged that the Portuguese will continue to keep a watchful eye upon them, but their Court being at peace with the English nation they would not pretend to set on foot any expedi-

tion against them while they continue in our hands, and if they should be given up again to the Maráthás, the Portuguese would not fail to take the first occasion of making an attack upon them, and either overpower the garrisons usually stationed for their defence or make it necessary to maintain in them such a force in constant pay as the revenues could by no means afford to support.

3rd.—If there is any foundation for the intelligence which we have lately received, and which we believe to be authentic, of some signal advantages which have been gained by Rághoba over the ministerial army, we apprehend you may be able to obtain the cessions of Sálsette and Bassein with the other conquered islands without much difficulty, and in this case you may also have it in your power to gain more substantial advantages to be yielded to the Company; your next object must therefore be to obtain a formal surrender of the moiety held by the Maráthás of the revenue of the town and pargana of Broach, but we must leave these and other points which you may be able to secure for the interests of the Company to your discretion, and you will propose them or not, as you see occasion from the Court, the event of the operations of Rághoba and the inclination of the Ministers to a pacification; if any offers shall have been made before your arrival by the Ministerial party to the Government of Bombay it is unnecessary to recommend to you to invest on them if they should be to the advantage of the Company.

4th.—Although we do not mean to insist absolutely upon all these concessions if manifest advantage should have been gained against the Company's arms, yet we are determined on no account to relinquish the possession of Sálsette and Bassein, therefore should the Peshwa hold out against yielding them to the Company, you are at no rate to agree to restore them, declaring to them if necessary, that the matter having been referred to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors it is impossible to relinquish these places without their express permission, and you are to advise us immediately of what has passed.

Although we have thought it necessary to disapprove of the measures of the President and Council of Bombay in entering into the treaty with Rághoba, and have ordered them to withdraw their assistance from him, yet we think it consistent with the honor of the nation and this Government, to endeavour to stipulate some conditions for him with his adversaries. What these should be must depend on the circumstances in which you may find him on your arrival. We must therefore leave this chiefly to your discretion, and only direct in general, that in whatever treaty you may negotiate with the Maráthás you will endeavour to include Rághoba, and make such terms for him as in his actual situation it may appear to you reasonable to expect, and which may not frustrate the immediate objects of your negotiations.

We enclose the translation of a letter which the Governor General has lately written to Sakhárám Bápu, on the subject of our intentions to depute a person to the Marátha Court, also a copy of the treaty entered into by the Presidency of Bombay with Rághoba, as they may serve as a guide to you in your negotiations.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
J. CLAVERING.
G. MONSON.
R. BARWELL.
P. FRANCIS.

Fort William, 21st June 1775.

Additional Instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel UPTON.

SIR,—We think it proper to give you the following instructions in addition to your former, and require you to pay all due attention to them in entering upon your negotiation at Poona.

As the Nabáb of Arcot is a particular friend and ally of the English, and as his intentions may be affected by any treaty that you conclude with the Marátha Government, we direct that you make the Marátha Chief acquainted with the union that subsists between him and the Company, and insist on including him in the treaty in an express article to the following effect: that the Nabáb Wallah Jah Bahádur, Nabáb of the Karnátak, having been for a considerable course of years united to the English Company by the strongest ties of friendship and alliance, and the Company having ever considered his enemies as their enemies, and his friends as their friends, it is agreed that the Marátha Chiefs likewise shall hereafter regard him as their friend, and his enemies as their enemies.

At the same time we are to acquaint you that we have desired the Nabáb of Arcot if there are any particular articles which he wishes to have stipulated for him, to state these articles to us, assuring him that we would take them into consideration, and give you such further orders respecting them as shall be compatible with the other objects which we have in view, in concluding the treaty of peace with the Maráthás.

We have further to direct that whatever treaty you enter into with the Marátha State, you require that it be signed by all the Chiefs collectively and individually, and that you insist on this as a point from which you cannot depart.

A duplicate of this letter will be delivered to you by the Nabáb of Arcot's Vakil at Poona, with whom you will consult upon anything which he may have to propose for his master's interest, and attend to his representations, as far as may be consistent with the general tenor of your instructions.

We enclose for your information copy of a treaty which was executed between the Presidency of Bombay and the Marátha Government on the 12th October 1756.

We are, &c.,

Fort William, 16th August 1775. WARREN HASTINGS.

Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL *and* COUNCIL, *Fort William, to the* GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay.*

GENTLEMEN,—We have just received your letters of the 13th July and 6th August; that of the 24th June had before reached us.

The last advices which you acknowledge the receipt of from us being dated the 8th March, we take this opportunity of transmitting you copies of all our letters since that date, to your Presidency.

The sense we entertain of your engagements with Rághoba and the whole of your conduct in respect to your transactions with him cannot more fully appear than from the tenor of those letters.

We are very sorry to find the truth of our conjectures as to the consequence of this engagement, that the whole burden of the expensive war undertaken by you in support of Rághobá's claim to the Peshwáship has fallen upon yourselves, and that no dependence can be placed on the assistance of his troops.

We have been so particularly enjoined by the Court of Directors to attend to the preservation of peace in general with the country powers throughout India, that we thought it necessary in our letter of the 31st May to give you positive orders to recall your army from Rághoba to your own garrisons, in whatever state your affairs might be, unless their safety might be endangered by an instant retreat. We hope you have acted in conformity thereto; if not we now repeat those directions, judging it more particularly requisite at this period, as it appears that Rághoba is not able to fulfil his part of the treaty, and we require you to confine your views to the protection of the Company's possessions including Sálsette and the share in the revenue of Broach given up by Fattesing, in the best manner you are able. This last we have also instructed our Minister at Poona to secure if possible by the treaty with that State.

We cannot consequently grant our consent to any further reinforcement of troops being sent to join you from this side of India, and have therefore forbade the Council at Fort St. George to comply with your request for 300 Europeans and 2 battalions of sepoys. Another reason which has weight with us against supplying you with troops is that having appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Upton to proceed to Poona to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Ministerial party there, he will most probably arrive and open the business of his mission to that Court before any reinforcement of troops could be brought to operate with your army, even supposing they should still remain in their quarters at Dubhoi. The junction of fresh troops might be alarming to the Maráthás, and appear contrary to good faith at a time we are treating for peace. We have the greatest reason to hope that Colonel Upton will find the Ministry inclined to listen to his proposals for an accommodation, especially if they reflect on the justice and moderation of this Government in the part it has taken, and discover by this that it is our wish and intention to promote a general pacification. Colonel Upton will no doubt under these circumstances effect an honorable peace for the British nation, and upon terms of security to the Company's possessions in India.

We have agreed to furnish you to the amount of 20 lákhs of rupees in the course of the present year commencing the first of May last, in which we include the drafts accepted from your Presidency and Surat since that date, and we authorize you to continue drawing upon us for such sums as you may be able to obtain at the most reasonable exchange in your power to that extent.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
J. CLAVERING.
G. MONSON.
R. BARWELL.
P. FRANCIS.

Fort William, 7th February 1775.

Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL *and* COUNCIL *to* Lieutenant-Colonel UPTON.

SIR,—Having considered the several questions which you thought it necessary for the elucidation of your instructions to propose to us, we shall proceed to acquaint you with our resolutions upon each.

1*st*.—The direct purposes of your appointment are to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace between the Maratha Government and the Presidency of Bombay, and to obtain a confirmation to that Presidency of the islands of Sálsette and Bassein for the Company; these points you are to consider as indispensable.

If, however, from the success of Rághobá's forces against the Ministerial party, you should find the latter disposed to make further concessions for our neutrality, we have mentioned in our former instructions, that a renunciation of the remaining moiety of the revenues of the town and pargana of Broach is a point which we wish to secure. For the rest you must be guided entirely by your own discretion, which will be actuated by the state and objects of the negotiations which may have taken place between the Government of Bombay and the Ministers at Poona, but we would not have you prolong the negotiation for a day in hopes of obtaining any other conditions than those we have expressly mentioned or required. We cannot point out our intentions herein more explicitly, as your conduct must depend entirely upon the circumstances and situation of affairs.

2*ndly*.—With respect to the terms to obtain for Rághoba:—This likewise is an article on which we cannot give you more particular instructions, because as we have already told you, it must rest wholly on contingent circumstances; but whatever may be settled for him in the treaty, if it forms a clause in it, will of course be guaranteed to him by the Company.

3*rdly*.—The town and pargana of Broach are already possessed by the Company independent of any participation of the revenues of these places with the Maráthás.

4*thly*.—Raghunáthráv is the Peshwa or chief ruler of the Maratha State, but he was obliged by the Ministerial party at Poona to quit that capital, and they have since proclaimed in his stead the son of Náráyanráv, the late Peshwa, who is still an infant. We conceive it impossible to foresee what accommodation will take place between the two parties now contending for the Peshwaship, but it is most probable that if the Ministers prevail, the elevation of the son of Náráyanráv will be confirmed. If the peace is to be effected by a negotiation, the terms of it must be best to the parties themselves, and we shall agree to acknowledge whomsoever they shall finally resolve among themselves to establish. But in the present state of affairs as we cannot formally address ourselves to either of the competitors we have referred you to Sakhárám Bápu, the ruling Minister at Poona, and in case he should not be living at the time of your arrival at Poona you will address yourself in like manner to the person who may be found in actual possession of the chief administration, delivering to him the letter addressed to Sakhárám Bápu, together with your letter of credence, which will contain full power for treating with any person, who shall be possessed of the authority of that State.

5*thly*.—You will advise the Bombay Presidency of your arrival at Poona and inform them constantly, as well as the Presidency of Fort St. George, of all transactions which you may think of use for them to know.

6*thly.*—We do not think it necessary to furnish you with a seal. The Company's seal will be affixed to your credentials, which will give full and ample validity to any treaty which you may conclude with the Maráthás.

7*thly.*—You have been already directed not to leave Kalpi till you hear from Sakhárám Bápu or obtain passports from him. You will have a letter for him delivered to you with your credentials, in which he is informed that we do not admit the authority of any person to conclude a treaty on behalf of the Company with the Marátha Government, but yourself, and if any should have taken place with the President and Council of Bombay it is of no effect until ratified by you.

The Governor and Council of Bombay have already been advised of your appointment; a duplicate of that letter is enclosed with a further notification of the power vested in you by the foregoing paragraph; this packet you will send to Bombay by the first safe conveyance.

The Fort St. George President being informed of your deputation there can be no necessity to furnish you with any letter under their address.

We herewith deliver to you a cypher which you are to keep in your own possession, and of which you are to make use of when you find occasion in your advices to us or the other Presidencies.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.

Fort William, 17th July 1775.

Letter from the Governor General and Council, Fort William, to the Governor and Council, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—By a letter received from Colonel Upton under date the 7th February, we are informed that the Ministers at the Poona Darbár have absolutely and peremptorily refused to accede to any terms of accommodation, but such as should be exclusively honorable and advantageous to themselves. Being therefore left without any alternative, he was to receive his dismissal from their Court in 5 or 6 days, when a further interval would be fixed for the renewal of hostilities.

On the presumption that Colonel Upton's negotiations are entirely broken off, that he has retired to Bombay and that hostilities are in consequence renewed, we think it necessary to take the earliest opportunity to release you from the restrictions which we formerly laid upon your operations, and to provide every means in our power for carrying on the war, in conjunction with Rághoba, with vigour. We have therefore authorized you to treat with him, and to give him the strongest assurances of our full assistance and support, which he has also been given to expect in a letter from this Government, whereof we transmit you a copy enclosed.

One of the most important services you can render to the Company is to obtain the immediate possession of Bassein, provided it can be done by negotiation with the Killedár, and by offering him advantageous terms for himself, but we do not mean to make this the present object of your military operations, which should be directed to one point only, the restoration of Rághoba, nor would we have your attention drawn off to any other, till that shall be accomplished.

We recommend it to you to send into the field all the force you can possibly spare, and (if you deem it necessary) to buy a body of fresh sepoys for the duty and defence of your own garrisons, although we shall leave the detail and immediate conduct of the war entirely to your direction, while the scene of its operations lies in your neighbourhood, yet as we are entrusted with the general control and ultimate charge of it, and as it is likely from the nature of it to involve the Company's possessions in every part of India, and the means of conducting it must principally rest on the resources of this Government, we think it incumbent on us to require and insist that you assign the command of the army to General Gordon, whom alone we deem fit to be entrusted with a charge of such consequence to the interest, honor and safety of the Company, by express choice and nomination he was appointed to it; and we also recommend that you give him immediate orders to join the troops with Rághoba, and march the combined forces with all possible expedition to Poona, suffering no object to divert his attention from this main point, which we hope will put a conclusion to the war. The occasion is too critical and important to suffer us to stand on personal respects, and we hereby declare that we shall consider you answerable to the Company for the consequences, if our present recommendation of General Gordon should not be complied with.

We have written to Sir Edward Hughes to request that he will remain with his squadron on your coast, and afford you all the assistance in his power. To this request you will of course add your own solicitation to him, and we have no doubt of his compliance. We have also desired the Presidency of Fort St. George to send you as large a reinforcement of troops as they may be able to spare, and if the season will permit to despatch them either by the way of Anjengo, or by any other road which they may prefer. You are as well able to judge as we are how far it may be prudent to depend on receiving this reinforcement.

We have further written letters to Nizám Alli Khán, Hyder Alli, Mudáji Bhonsla, Mahádji Sindia and Tukoji Holkar to engage their assistance or at least their neutrality in the present war; the two first of these Chiefs will receive applications to the same effect from Fort St. George, and we have ordered our Resident at the Court of Oude to open a negotiation with the two last, and if they should concur heartily with us, he is authorized on their solicitation for assistance from us to grant them the aid of three battalions of sepoys to co-operate in any military operation which they may recommend and be disposed to engage in for the service of Rághoba. In the mean time we have ordered the brigade in Oude to march to the frontier of the province of Korah nearest to the Kálpi Pass, professedly to be in readiness for this service, if the situation of affairs should absolutely require it, but with a view also to keep them in awe, if they should be inclined to counteract our measures.

To supply you with funds for carrying on the war, we propose to remit you immediately, either in specie or bills, five lákhs of rupees, and we authorize you to draw on us to the amount of wo lákhs more, the whole to be solely appropriated to the operations of the war, and that we may be satisfied that these great supplies are not only expended with economy but strictly appropriated to the service for which they are given, we expect that you will keep a separate account of the disposition thereof, and of all other sums which you may hereafter receive from us on this account, and that you transmit the same to us. For the rest we leave it to you to use every means that may occur to you to form new connections, and to induce the several Chiefs of the Marátha Empire to espouse the cause in which we are unavoidably embarked. The succession of events which have involved the Company in this quarrel has sprung from measures in which we had no concern and for which we are not answerable; but while we lament the necessity to which this Government is reduced of engaging in war we are equally

sensible of the expediency of pushing it with vigour, and to this object you may be assured our utmost efforts shall be directed.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
JOHN CLAVERING,
GEORGE MONSON.
RICHARD BARWELL.
PHILIP FRANCIS.

Fort William, 7th March 1776.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1776.

The following letter was received this evening from Colonel Upton, dated the 2nd instant, advising his having on the preceding day concluded a treaty of peace with the Ministers at Poona:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I am honoured with your letter of the 25th February, and with the copy of the treaty concluded by Rághoba with Fattesing and Sayájiráv and also the copy of one of the sanads executed by Sayájiráv.

I am sorry we differ so widely regarding the sense of my instructions. You will permit me to observe that the words relinquish, restore and confirm imply having possession, which never was our case; and I am quite clear also that I have acted very consistently with the private verbal instructions I received before I left Calcutta, and I have neither had nor seen cause since to deviate from them.

The treaty of peace between the Hon'ble Company and the Marátha Government was signed yesterday afternoon. Such articles of convention as concern the Presidency of Bombay I have the honor to forward.

Your influence with Rághoba that he may quietly aquiesce in the conditions stipulated for him, will, I am convinced, not be wanting. If he expresses any fear or uneasiness at going to the residence appointed for his reception with the Marátha Sardárs sent to escort him, they consent to his being accompanied by an English gentleman with an escort of one hundred of our troops.

The establishment made for Raghunáthráv amounts to about ten lákhs of rupees per annum. It was impossible to procure for him any part in the Government of the country. The Ministers have most solemnly promised to live ever on friendly terms with him unless he should occasion disturbances in the country. An English gentleman being here will be the security for their good behaviour towards him. The Ministers request, when the English army march into their own garrisons, Colonel Keating will advise Haripant Fadkia of it, and at the same time inform him if the conditions obtained for Raghunáthráv are accepted of by him, and if he is putting the part depending on himself in execution.

A Vakil will be sent in a day or two by this Government to Bombay to explain anything that may not be fully comprehended.

Broach is the place appointed for the two Maráthás to meet at, to fix the boundaries of the ceded country amounting to three lákhs per annum. The persons sent by this Government will be furnished with a letter from me signifying that they are the persons appointed by them to assist in carrying this agreement into execution.

As soon as advice is received at Poona of the English army having marched into their own garrisons, they will order the communication to be opened.

I shall be much obliged to you, gentlemen, to furnish me with the English and Marátha names of the small islands in or near the Bay of Bombay, now in our possession. Not knowing them by each other's names prevents their nominally being inserted in the treaty. We are to keep only such as we possess.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN UPTON.

Purandhar, 2nd March 1776.

P.S.—You will be pleased to appoint two gentlemen to proceed to fix the boundaries of the parganas to be ceded near or adjoining to Broach. The ministers agree to our taking any district that is not jághír land.

JOHN UPTON.

Treaty between the Hon'ble the English East India Company and the Marátha State, dated Purandhar, 1st day of March 1776.

Whereas differences have arisen among the Chiefs of the Marátha State and the Government of Bombay having taken a part therein by sending forces into the Marátha dominions, which the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Fort William disapprove, and being desirous of conciliating these differences have determined accordingly to enter into such measures as may most effectually contribute to so desirable an end, they have for this propose, therefore, authorized, deputed and given full powers unto Lieutenant-Colonel John Upton, in the service of the Hon'ble English East India Company, to conclude a peace between the Government of Bombay and the Marátha State. And Colonel Upton having accordingly arrived at Purandhar has concluded a solid and firm peace, on the part of the English Company with the Ministers Sakhárám Pandit and Báláji Pandit on the part of the Peshwa Ráv Pandit Pradhán and all the Marátha Chiefs; and the following are the articles of convention which they have engaged into:—

Article I.—Peace shall be established and take place from this day between the Hon'ble the English East India Company in general and the Government of Bombay in particular, and Ráv Pandit Pradhán and his Ministers Sakhárám Pandit and Báláji Pandit on the part of all the Maráthás, and the following articles are to be observed inviolably by both parties.

Article II.—The peace is to be forthwith proclaimed between the Hon'ble Company and the Marátha State at the Presidency of Bombay, and all its dependencies at the head of the English Troops encamped at Mándvi, and in every part of the Gujarát province where there are British subjects. The Marátha Government will also order proclamations to be made throughout all their dominions.

Article III.—The Peshwa Ráv Pandit Pradhán and his Ministers being desirous of having Sálsette and the small islands subdued by the English in this war restored to them do offer to give in exchange a country of three lákhs of rupees with its Chauth, &c., in the neighbourhood of Broach. Colonel Upton having declared that he could not restore the said islands, it is therefore agreed that they shall remain as they now are, and that they shall write to the Hon'ble the Supreme Council of Calcutta and both parties engage

to abide by their determination. If the Governor General and Council of Fort William do not restore them, they shall continue in the possession of the English, and the Maráthás will then give up all right and title to the said islands. Should the Governor General and Council of Calcutta restore Sálsette with the said islands the English will accordingly deliver them over to the Peshwa.

Article IV.—The Maráthás do agree to give, to the English Company for ever, all right and title to their entire share of the city and pargana of Broach, as full and complete as ever they collected from the Mogals or otherwise, without retaining claim of Chauth or any other demand whatever, so that the English Company will possess it without participation or claim of any kind.

Article V.—The Maráthás do agree (by way of friendship) to give for ever to the English East India Company a country of three complete lákhs of rupees near or adjoining to Broach, on which there is to be no claim of Chauth or any other demand whatever. Two persons on the part of the Company, and two persons on the part of Ráv Pandit Pradhán, to proceed and determine the place and boundaries, when the Peshwa will give the Sanads.

Article VI.—The Peshwa and Ministers agree to pay to the Company twelve lákhs of rupées in part of the expenses of the English army in two payments, *viz.*, six lákhs within six months of the date of this treaty, and the other six lákhs within two years of the same date.

Article VII.—The English do agree that every part of the Gujarát country ceded to the Company by Ragunáthráv, or taken possession of by them, shall be forthwith restored with all the forts and towns thereunto belonging, except what is treaty. The country ceded to the English by Sayáji or Fattesing Gáikawár shall also be restored, when it is proved by their letters and copies of the Sanads granted by the former Peshwas (and now in their, the Gáikawár's, hands), that they do not possess power or authority to make such cessions. The parganás of Chikhli and Corial with the town of Variav, three villages of the pargana of Chorási and the village of Batta Gang are to continue as pledges in the possession of the English till the Sanads for the country of three lákhs are made over. All treaties and agreements subsisting between the English and Raghunáthráv, are hereby annulled; and those of Sayáji and Fattesing, Gáikawárs, are to be also annulled, when the above-mentioned proofs are produced, and these treaties are to be destroyed in the presence of the Peshwa's ministers, when they come to hand.

Article VIII.—The English do agree that the troops now in the field from the Presidency of Bombay are to be marched immediately into their own garrisons and districts.

Article IX.—It is agreed that Raghunáthráv is to disband his army within one month of this date, his followers and adherents (except the servants about his person) are to separate also within the same time; and proclamation is to be made by the Maratha Government granting a full pardon to all the adherents and followers, and all such as have been in arms with Raghunáthráv; the four following excepted, *viz.*, Abáji Mahádev, Nur Khán Gardi, Tula Khidmutgur, and Karigsing Chokidár, who for crimes and misdemeanors committed against the State are for ever banished from the Marátha dominions.

Article X.—If Raghunáthráv refuses to disband his army, the English are to withdraw their forces, and are not to assist him.

Article XI.—The conditions of the ninth article being complied with, the Peshwa and Ministers then consent to establish a household for Raghunáthráv, consisting of our

thousand horse and some foot, who are to be paid, and relieved at the pleasure of Government. But to obey all legal orders given them by Raghunáthráv. Also two hundred domestics, to be chosen by Raghunáthráv, and paid by Government; they will also cause to be paid to Raghunáthráv, to defray his other expenses. Three lákhs of rupees per annum by monthly payments, at the rate of twenty-five thousand rupees per month, conditionally that he resides at Coopergang on the banks of the Ganga Godávari. If at any time he may want to change his place of residence, application is to be made to the Peshwa, without whose permission such a change is not to take place, and he is not to cause any disturbance or carry on improper correspondence with any person.

Article XII.—It is agreed that no assistance is to be given by the English to Raghunáthráv or to any subject or servant of the Peshwas, that shall cause disturbances or rebellion in the Marátha dominions.

Article XIII.—The Peshwa Ráv Pandit Pradhán and his Ministers do declare that the Chauth of Bengal and its dependencies has for time out of mind been part of the jághírs of the Bhonsla; they therefore cannot withdraw it; but if the said Bhonsla or any of his descendants or successors or any other person cause disturbances by claiming or demanding the Chauth on Bengal or its dependencies they do engage never to assist them themselves, or permit any Marátha Chief dependent on them or the Rájáship to give them any assistance.

Article XIV.—It is agreed that in case of shipwreck of any English ships or vessels, or ships or vessels trading under their protection on any part of the Marátha coast, every assistance shall be given by that Government and the inhabitants to save as much as possible; and the whole that may be saved shall be returned, all reasonable charges being defrayed by the owners; in like manner the English Company engage their assistance should any Marátha ships or vessels be wrecked on any of their coasts.

Article XV.—The treaties between the Government of Bombay and the Maráthás, dated July 1739 and the 12th October 1756, are to be held and continued in as full force as when they were first entered into unless any article or articles of either of them should in other manner be provided for by this treaty; in such case such article or articles are to be rejected and those of this treaty abided by.

Article XVI.—All other treaties or agreements subsisting between the Government of Bombay and the Marátha Government, not having undergone alteration or otherwise provided for by this treaty, are to be held and continued in as full force as when they were first entered upon.

Article XVII.—It is agreed that if Raghunáthráv has lodged any jewels belonging to the Peshwa Ráv Pandit Pradhán in the hands of the English, they are to be restored, on the obligation being complied with, for which they were lodged.

Article XVII.—The Hon'ble the English Company shall be considered as the sole lords and proprietors of all the places ceded by this treaty, from the dates of the respective sanads or grants: and are therein accordingly to exercise their own laws and authorities, and the Maráthás are not to cause any disturbances in any of the ceded countries, nor shall the English occasion any disturbance in the Marátha dominions.

Article XIX.—In the places hereby ceded to the Hon'ble Company and in all the places restored to the Marátha Government by the English, it is agreed that both parties shall commence to collect the revenues thereof from the day on which they are delivered; and no demand of collections for any past time shall be made.

Article XX.—A copy of this treaty under the seal of Colonel Upton and a copy shall be sent to Calcutta to be signed and sealed by the Hon'ble the Governor General and members of the Supreme Council of Fort William and afterwards given to the Peshwa.

(Signed) J. UPTON.

The signature of BA'LA'JI PANDIT.

The signature of SAKHA'RA'M PANDIT.

Letter from the GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay, to Lieutenant-Colonel* KEATING.

SIR,—We are now to acquaint you that we received advice from Colonel Upton, late in the evening of the 10th instant, that he had concluded a treaty of peace between the Honourable Company and the Ministers at Poona on the 1st instant.

Enclosed is a copy of an extract from the treaty as transmitted to us by Colonel Upton, and it is necessary for us to give you the following orders in consequence:—

The peace must be immediately proclaimed at the head of the Company's forces under your command agreeable to the second article.

You are immediately to march our troops into such quarters as will be assigned them by the Chief Council at Surat within the Company's districts.

The detachments from Broach and Surat are to return to those garrisons and the remainder is to be held in readiness to embark for the Presidency as opportunities offer.

The stipulations respecting Rághoba must be communicated to him in a proper manner and the absolute necessity of our separating the Company's forces from him explained to him. The Hon'ble the President has written to him upon this occasion, and if he expresses any fear or uneasiness at going to the place appointed for his reception with the Maratha Sardárs sent to escort him, the Ministers consent to his being accompanied by an English gentleman with an escort of one hundred of our troops. Colonel Upton tells us the Ministers have most solemnly promised to live ever on friendly terms with him, unless he should occasion disturbances in this country. You will lose no time in acquainting us with whatever resolution Rághoba may take now and with his future intentions.

If Rághoba refuses to accept the conditions stipulated for him in apprehension of danger to his person, and in consequence thereof applies to you to be received into any of the Company's garrisons, you may receive him with his family and a suitable number of domestics only; but the four persons mentioned in the 9th article must on no account be protected.

When our troops march into garrison you will advise Haripant Fadkia thereof and at the same time inform him if Rághoba accepts the conditions stipulated for him, and if he is putting into execution the part depending on himself.

The 13th article is omitted in the extract sent us by Colonel Upton.

You will acquaint us what part of the stipulated twenty-six lákhs has been paid to Rághoba by Fattesing and how you have disposed of the goods and jewels you mentioned in your letter dated the 30th August 1775, to have retained in your hand on account of Rághoba's debt to the Company.

You will send to Broach one syrang, two tindals and sixty artillery lascars to relieve the lascars doing duty in that garrison.

We are,

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1776. Your loving friends,

WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COUNCIL.

Probably the Sarkár's enemies will say he went to Bombay, his life being in danger, but this was never the case; if any person thinks so, it is without foundation. An answer to this is necessary; what more is to be written?

Translation of instructions from the Peshwa MADHAVRÁV to the MARÁTHA AGENTS at Broach, for making over the country of three lákhs of rupees, December 1st, 1776.

You were formerly despatched to give the English Company a country of three lákhs of rupees; I now write that the parganas Amod, Hánsot, and Dehegebareh are settled with Colonel John Upton to be given to the English Company. An account of the full revenues of them in former years is taken from the Sarkár's office and sent you.

In conjunction with the English Agents, the Zamindárs, and Kanugows[1] of the said pargana are to be called and the above account shown, and you will also enquire particularly into their full revenues in former years according to their papers.

If the full revenues of the said parganas should exceed three lákhs, you will retain villages to that amount from Amod or Hánsot for the Sarkár. If the full revenues of the three parganas should happen to be something less, villages to that amount are to be given from the pargana of Ankleshvar.

If the English should wish to fix the revenues according to the present year, whereas those parganas were laid waste by the march of the armies of Raghunáthráv, the Sarkár and the English, the present collections are not equal to the revenues of former years, but their collections will hereafter become as before.

It is entered in the treaty that parganas of a complete revenue of three lákhs shall be given to the English.

Colonel Upton has written to the Council of Bombay concerning this, and the Council of Bombay will write accordingly to the Chief of Broach.

You are, agreeable to the above, to deliver to the English of Broach a country of a complete revenue of three lákhs of rupees, and take their receipt in the name of the Sarkár, and come away.

An account of the yearly revenues of the following parganas as collected by the Maratha Government and the Mogal of Surat, sent by the Peshwa's Ministers from their revenue office to Lieutenant-Colonel Upton:—

Parganas.	By the Maratha Government.	By the Mogal of Surat.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehegebareh, belonging entirely to the Sarkár	40,000	.....	40,000
Amod do. do. ...	1,63,791	.....	1,63,791
Hánsot	1,19,159	8,650	1,27,809
Ankleshvar	1,67,401	12,600	1,80,001
Total ...	4,90,351	21,250	5,11,601

[1] Kanugows for Kanungo, meaning a speaker or expounder of law. This term was generally applied to village or district revenue officers who, under the former Governments, recorded all circumstances within their sphere, which concerned landed property and the realization of the revenue, keeping registers of the value, tenure, extent and transfers of land, assisting in the measurements and survey of the lands, reporting deaths and successions of revenue-payers, and explaining, when required, local practices and public regulations. They were paid by rent-free lands and various allowances and perquisites.—(Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, p. 260.)

To

THE HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS, ESQUIRE,
Governor General, and Council, at Fort William.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—Having lately received from Mr. Mostyn some very alarming accounts of the proceedings of the French with the Poona Government, we think it our especial duty to lose no time in transmitting you copies of his letters, that you may take what measure you may judge proper for guarding against the bad consequences which must ensue from too close a connection between those powers.

If the French succeed in obtaining the port of Chaul, or any other so immediately in our neighbourhood, it will wholly ruin the Company's trade at this settlement, and materially injure the commerce of Great Britain, exclusive of the advantage such an establishment would afford them in case of a national war. Much, therefore, in our opinion, ought to be hazarded to subvert their scheme, whether, on further intelligence, it should prove to be directed to views of trade only, or to the forming a treaty of alliance with the Poona Government; but we have only considered ourselves authorized to direct Mr. Mostyn to expostulate with the Ministers on the impropriety of their giving encouragement to our natural enemies, after the peace so lately concluded by Colonel Upton, and to demand from them the nature and design of Mons. St. Lubin's deputation. We have also instructed him to endeavour to excite their jealousy by representing the ambitious views and encroaching disposition of that nation, and their attachment to Hyder Alli; and at the same time to make it his study himself to preserve the most amicable correspondence with the Darbár. Mr. Mostyn will, by our direction, continue to keep you constantly and fully advised of such of their proceedings as may come to his knowledge.

Whilst we have such reasons for suspicion of the designs of the French, we beg leave to submit to your judgment how far it is expedient we should remain in our present defenceless state. The enclosed return will show you the great diminution of our European corps; and until the dispute with America is subsided, we have no reason to expect any considerable recruits from England. At any rate it is good to be prepared against every event, and the appearance of a respectable force will at least have a good effect on the conduct of the Poona Government, and may deter the French from designs, which our weakness might otherwise tempt them to undertake. From the same motives, and as they have had lately several ships of force upon this coast, we have applied to Sir Edward Hughes, or his successor in command, to bring round His Majesty's squadron to Bombay as early as he possibly can.

We are, with respect, &c.,

WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COUNCIL.

ombay Castle, 10th May 1777.

To

THE HON'BLE WILLIAM HORNBY, ESQUIRE,
President and Governor, and Members of the Select Committee, at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—On the 15th instant I was honored with your commands of the 10th.

It affords me much satisfaction to find that my answers to the Darbár's papers have met with your Honor and Council's approbation. My reason for not mentioning therein the obstacles thrown in the way of our trade, was my having particularly represented it to Sakhárám Bápu

on my first audience; when he assured me the communication was open, which I believe to be true; but from the distressed circumstances the Government are in for want of money, the merchants are fearful, if they make any very considerable purchases, that loans will be required of them.

On the 8th instant the Chevalier St. Lubin had his audience of the Peshwa; at which the principal Ministers were present, when he delivered his credentials, being letters from the King and Ministers of France, and made a present. I cannot help here observing the difference of his reception and mine on this occasion. Sakhárám Bápu and Nána Fadanavis going without the tent walls to receive him as he alighted from an elephant the Darbár had supplied him with, and introduced him into the Darbár; but they only sent Mádhavráv Jádhavráv and Bahiru Pant to receive and introduce me. Indeed in every respect they pay the greatest attention to the French.

Your Honor and Council may depend on my continuing to exert my endeavours not only to penetrate into the true object of Mons. St. Lubin's deputation, but also to prevent his carrying any schemes into execution to the prejudice of my hon'ble employers. His real view is undoubtedly to obtain a port on this coast in the Marátha dominions, and a factory at Poona. In several conversations I have had with the Ministers, I have always endeavoured to excite the jealousy of the Darbár, by representing to them the ambitious disposition of the French; particularly so long since as the 5th April I represented to Mádhavráv Jádhavráv, one of the people appointed by the Ministers to transact our business with the Darbár, the impropriety of their permitting the French to send an ambassador to this Darbár; and that I doubted if they considered the ill consequences which might attend this conduct; for that I was well assured the French had not only this year sounded the harbours of Kolába and Chaul, but last year that of Gheria, which in my opinion clearly pointed out their views, notwithstanding any professions of friendship they might make, to be on one of those ports, and desired him to make a proper representation of it to the Darbár, that they might not hereafter blame us for not giving them a timely caution: I at the same time mentioned to Mádhavráv the connection between the French and Hyder.

On the 12th instant Mádhavráv Jádhavráv and Bahiru Pant waited on me with the Darbár's replies to my answers to the papers delivered me on the 20th ultimo, and to my demands made on them; translates of which I now enclose. I repeated to them the above-mentioned conversation, and addressing myself particularly to Mádhavráv, demanded in the name of my hon'ble employers to know the real intentions of the Darbár regarding the French, having been informed that the Chevalier intended to stay here during the rains; that orders had been given for their ship being brought into Chaul river; and that there was some talk of giving them a settlement on the coast, which, if true, would certainly cause a breach in our friendship, as we could consider such behaviour in no other light than an intention to injure the Hon'ble Company, it being so contrary to the real intent of the treaty, and the professions of friendship the Darbár had made both to Colonel Upton and me. To which he replied, that he now spoke to me as the Peshwa's Vakil, and as such assured me, nothing had yet been determined on by the Darbár; that they were to have a meeting with the French in a few days in order to settle matters, but I might depend nothing was intended which could cause a difference between us.

Sakhárám Bápu paying me a visit on the 17th instant, I took the opportunity of again representing the extraordinary conduct of the Darbár respecting the French; when he gave me the same assurances that Mádhavráv had before done, but confessed that the French had obtained permission for bringing their ship into Chaul river and for landing their goods and stores, but were on no account to land any warlike stores. Then informed him of the close connection

there was, and had for a long time been, between the French and Hyder; when he replied that he was not ignorant thereof, and that the Darbár would not comply with any views the French might have until they knew what this Government was to expect from them. I likewise again represented to him the obstructions thrown in the way of our trade, which I hoped would have been entirely removed on my arrival here. In answer to which he assured me the communication had been ordered to be as free as heretofore, but should he, on enquiry, find any obstacles had arisen thereto, they should be removed.

By the translates of the Darbár's replies your Honor and Council will observe, that they really have no intention of carrying any one article of the late treaty into execution, until we have complied with every demand they may choose to make on us.

Raghuji Bhonsla took his leave of the Darbár on the 5th instant, when he was presented with a *sirpáv*. He the next day broke up his camp here and marched to Sásvad, where he stayed only three days, and it is said is now returning to his own Government. By the last accounts from the Karnátak, Hyder Alli and Hari Pant's armies were about thirty kos distant from each other, when the latter was much distressed for money, which this Darbár is using every endeavour to supply him with.

I shall strictly obey your Honor and Council's orders with respect to ingratiating myself with the Ministers, but while they continue on the fort, where I am not permitted to go, it is impossible for me to have that free intercourse with them I could wish, or that I might have were they to reside in Poona.

The copy of the receipt from Colonel Upton to the Darbár mentioned in their replies to be inclosed, and for which I have waited these two days, has not yet been sent me.

I am with respect, &c.,

T. MOSTYN.

Curreel near Purandhar, the 19th May 1777.

Paper enclosed in Mostyn's letters.

Mons. St. Lubin's operation was taken in the beginning from Mons. de Bussy's memoirs, and proposed to the Ministry by him and Mons. Dumas, a Commanding Officer in Canada in the last war and late Governor of the Isle of France. They both jointly worked it till such time as they had obtained Mons. Sartine's consent and approbation. Mons. St. Lubin was by the first plan to embark at Bordeaux on the "Paix", to be commanded by de Santy; and was named by the Commercial Department as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Marátha Court. Mons. Dumas on the other hand was to embark at Brest on the Ship "L'Indien", commanded by Mons. Lande, at the head of 1,500 men, which joined to 1,000 which were to be shipped on the "Paix" make 2,500 men under the command of Mons. Dumas, who alone had the Department of War in this expedition. Besides the 2,500 men above mentioned there were 500 more to be landed at the Isle of France by a private merchant ship, which de Santy immediately after his arrival at this coast was to return for, and land where appointed by Mons. Dumas. This plan was so far advanced that Mons. de Sartine visited the ports wherein the above ships lay, with a view of examining them, and of applying for them to the King. Mons. de St. Lubin seeing Mons. de Sartine much inclined in favour of Mons. Dumas, seeing that he alone stood in the fairest way of making his fortune, and perhaps fearing that he would deprive him of the glory he expected from such an undertaking, worked underhand with the Minister and in several memoirs he presented him exposed Monsr. Dumas's incapacity, as well

as the bad consequences of bringing an army here without a certainty of success; and at the same time to send a proper person, acquainted with the country, to try how the G was disposed in favour of the French nation. Mons. de Sartine seduced as well by th as the apparently true prospects he gave in his memoirs, proposed him the expe only man he could find capable of undertaking it; and had orders to sail in a priv Bordeaux, lest his affair might be discovered were he to sail in a King's ship. M little expected such traitorous proceedings from Mons. St. Lubin, that he believe to Lyons to see his parents, and little thought he was despatched for India Lubin in his engagements with Mons. de Sartine is obliged to send an express give an exact account of the affairs he has hitherto transacted. If it gives suf success Mons. Dumas will be immediately despatched with the above force, wh before the English establishments on this and the Coromandel coasts, are abl reduce them jointly with the Maráthás. Notwithstanding this is the plan of oper de St. Lubin is come upon, his ambition will certainly subvert and ruin the wh is far from coveting a partaker of the emoluments he thinks himself entitled to takes; for that reason he has written for the above troops and desires the com himself. He lays, by what I am informed, fair prospect before the Ministers.

The above is taken word by word from J. M.

Letter from JAMES MADIETT *to* WILLIAM LEWIS.

SIR,—According to your desire I now proceed to acquaint you of occur to me relative to the deputation of Mons. St. Lubin.

The paper delivered to Mr. Mostyn was framed verbally from the by Mons. de Santy, who acted as confidential Secretary to Mons. de St understood, even in France, that some overtures transmitted to the Court had first given rise to the steps taken relative to an alliance with th Bordeaux, being in the mercantile line, I had not an opportunity acquainted with Mons. de St. Lubin's designs; but, even in Bord and generally believed, that he was deputed by the French Minist alliance which would restore the influence of France in this co rushing the power of the English, and give rise to many commerc the French nation. In this light I regarded him when he emb is ship was originally intended for America, belongs to Mons. Laffon agement and persuasion of Mons. de St. Lubin, and the high adv owners, she was appointed to the service she came on. Mons. de shortly after the cargo was landed—if it was landed according five lákhs of rupees in specie on board, and send her away to C r to the Captain, which I have frequently seen, are framed in c ing him to endeavour to sell his cargo on the Malabar coast, pper he could get, and go off to China. This was to be his g the advice of Mons. de St. Lubin, to land the cargo wherev fficers with it, and proceed to China with the five lákhs Mo m. Unfortunately for the deluded Mons. Laffonde, he has

Bordeaux from the full assurance he had of his ship going to China with means to valuable cargo there. The Captain is directed to behave with all possible attention e St. Lubin in consequence of the most pointed recommendations from Mons. de

e especial confidence reposed by Mons. Lafonde in Mons. de St. Lubin, the articles argo were entirely left to him; they were chosen entirely according to his views, tores—15,000 muskets rejected from the King's service were spared to him at a from the King's stores by means of the influence of Mons. de Sartine. Cloth of s with assortments for facing formed also part of the cargo, which I frequently St. Lubin mention was to clothe the troops that might be raised in India for the alliance. Having perhaps forgot it in the owner's cargo, he pursuaded an ip to get made and bring out a considerable quantity of buttons. The device of riven by Mons. de St. Lubin; it is a *fleur-de-lis* in a crescent, which probably ubin imagined to be the Marátha standard, and had therefore intended as emblem- ace. Mons. de St. Lubin even caused to be shipped a quantity of gold thread ch he frequently mentioned would be wanting for the embroidery of palankins,

Lubin embarked with him the two brothers de Santy, the elder of whom and Mons. de Corcelle, a young gentleman of family in France. To all of during the whole passage splendid and deluding hopes of fortune. His con- ran on the subject of the great objects that were to result from the alliance rm, the accounts of this country were as splendid as we have since experi- lse. During the whole passage from France to the Coast of Malabár he never icular port he was destined to. Even on his arrival at Máhi he did not intentions, and to deceive Mons. Picot procured bills from him on nents directed to be paid him by the Court of France during this service, e 30,000 livres per annum. He was exceedingly alarmed at the news in by the Captain, and Mons. Warnet, the supercargo, that intelligence alabár Coast of his destination there; that the Dutch Chief assured them ation of it in a letter from Mons. Belcombe and Chevrieul, dated Pondi- Dutch showed them. He could hardly believe it, and even took the n separately; and when he met the "Consolante" frigate, which they had should meet, he was exceedingly alarmed, particularly on the score of d the name of the ship not to be mentioned if spoken to; the men for constant alarm; the guns loaded and all ready for engaging. A d advantageous offers made him for part of his military stores, a pepper in return; but this not suiting perhaps the views of Mo nterfering, he prevented him from accepting these offers, in virtu y the owner's orders, at the same time telling him that he w would sell infinitely better, and to a country where they o make roads through the woods of it, and where he would tra rtly after we left Mangalore Mons. de St. Lubin declared his i o Chaul, where she accordingly arrived the 16th March. Fro ssume to himself both in public and private all the state rance. His confidential Secretary, Mons. de Santy, went ting to the points to be insisted on for his reception. He i officer next in rank to him with a letter of congratulatio t Chaul should be under arms, and the Subhedár at the

them to receive him as he stepped out of the boat; that the fort should salut
guns, and an elephant and palanquin be ready to carry him to the place of his
the points were complied with, except the palanquin and elephant; and he dir
mander of the ship to salute him with 21 guns on his putting off, which wa
with.

From Chaul he sent Mons. de Santy to Poona with a letter to Nán
impatience to see him, and to deliver the letters he had from the King hi
Vazir of France. He made a demand of two elephants, forty-six horses, six p
camels, with sufficient bigáris and bullocks to carry his baggage. A part o
was complied with, and the Chevalier after having stipulated some arranger
reception at Poona set off from Chaul the 11th of April and arrived at P
from Poona to Purandhar he was met by Bhimráv, the Commandant of
remained a few days at Purandhar before he had a meeting with the Mi
present at his introduction were Nána, Sakhárám, and Krishnaráv.
letters, one from the King in a gold bag for the Peshwa; and one in a silve
the Vazir of France, which was delivered to Nána. At this meeting nothing m
was afterwards introduced to the young Peshwa. This was the 12th or 14t
afterwards being totally disgusted with him, I left him.

The different meetings he has had with Nána in this city are too
mentioning. About the latter end of June he sent a circular order di
of the King of France then residing in Poona, and requiring them to
Nána Fadanavis at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to be witness to t
Ministers of the respective nations (meaning himself and Nána) re
alliance to be formed between the King of France and the Marátha State
paper was brought to me; but having then declined all connections wi
I did not obey it.

I have heard it repeatedly mentioned by the different gentlemen
there was some written instrument; on one side of which Nána swore
other side Mons. de St. Lubin swore by the holy Evangelists; t
the book Mons. de St. Lubin was sworn on. Being totally disconne
since my departure from Purandhar I have never been able to le
agreement with Nána, but I have heard in general the basis of it wa
of troops to assist against the enemies of Nána. About 9 days after
Pascoal de Santy, brother to his confidential Secretary, to Nána.
Santy went to Surat about the beginning of August, as I have l
Mons. St. Lubin to Mons. de Sartine, directed to Mons. Bria
to follow his directions in respect to getting to Europe as e
Nána, I have learned, made Mons. Pascoal a present of Rs. 700
in rich piece-goods. I have also since heard that this Mons. Pasc
but I do not know where he is gone to.

At different times all his suite has quarrelled with him and
him again. In these intervals I have frequently heard from de
that he has sent home to France the most flattering accounts
mission here; his having obtained the port of Chaul and gre
above all his being in perfect intimacy with the Nána, who is
Marátha State, and the great political benefit that may result if
a body of men.

needless to recite the various falsehoods and artifices Mons. de St. Lubin
of to lead the different persons that embarked with him to his purposes; the
m and a train of very base and unbecoming behaviour disgusted every one.
supercargo of the ship after finding themselves totally deceived in respect
to their owners, took on themselves the management of the cargo. He himself
nctions, and led them, till they had lost all confidence in him, into such steps,
ll is beyond a doubt with them, that instead of assisting the owners, Mons.
view of sharing the cargo by means of his influence with Nána. I have
gave him to understand that the military stores were meant as a present
rance. In short after much trouble and fatigue they effected the despatch
the 24th August last with 150,000 Marátha rupees, the only return they
nvoice of 900,000 livres, besides the costs and charges of the ship; and for
l the allowed value here of three lákhs, and pay 12 per cent. per annum on
he sale of the goods enables them to pay off that sum. To prevent any
ssactions and the real state of this country and affairs here from reaching
r. Lubin had the baseness to open all our letters which we had delivered
le Santy in confidence. Unfortunately in mine something was mentioned
is political purposes. It was shown to Nána, interpreted to him, and
h representations might ruin the business between them by preventing the
In consequence of this I have been ever since in perpetual alarm for my
n my guard. A few days ago Mons. de St. Lubin went on a visit
g, after his quitting him, and at about nine at night a party of Nána's
tly with Mons. de St. Lubin attacked the house where I was with
had but just time to escape to the English Factory. It proved a
ne, for a poor German, who was mistaken for me, had nearly lost his life.
s; and a dispute arose on the manner of his death, whether by an elephant,
beheading him. It was decided for the latter. His hair was laid over
ifted, when luckily a Bráhmin knew him to be one of Mr. Noronhia's
Toffkhána here.

Mons. de St. Lubin had of what I might write or do to prejudice
Messrs. de Coronet and de Corcelle, only in an higher degree; because
t and connections in France they will be able to do him infinitely
Mons. de Coronet on the 6th instant, on his return from Bárá-
to endeavour to obtain justice from the Darbár on Mons. de St.
nself 100 muskets, a bag of 1,000 dollars, and other effects belonging
t of Rs. 13,000. He told me, that had it not been for the inter-
with whom he has engaged for his cargo, it was past a doubt that
n a fort about five kos beyond Purandhar. It seems that St.
. de Coronet had written to France representing the Marátha
himself as a mere usurper, that no certain benefit could be
them, no dependence had on their promises, nor any safety to
rts. It could not be denied that Mons. Coronet had written
ged the necessity of at least securing Mons. de Coronet in
im one lákh of rupees, if he, the Nána, did not think fit to
. de St. Lubin's superior influence orders were given to seize
t off with him; but the before-mentioned merchant represented
rty to adjust the concerns of his purchases, made some interest
d his dismission. It may be remembered it was confidently
n was in irons.

As to the other gentleman, Mons. de Corcelle, you have seen to what l
driven. I can myself bear witness to his assertion of the danger his life w
present when Mons. de St. Lubin almost surrounded with guards fir
him, one shot of which grazed his side. The house we lived in, after separa
de St. Lubin, has been constantly surrounded with sepoys, and he had nothin
the humanity of Mons. de St. Lubin and Nána's. This he had great reason to
weak defence against the danger that resulted to him from their political vie
impeded if either him or his advices can ever reach France.

If I was to enter into the minutiæ of Mons. de St. Lubin's conduct,
convince you, that he is a man capable of insinuating himself into the esteem
most men, of deceiving, misleading and betraying them. Every person t
him has experienced this, and his various arts and falsities have been d
several disputes with him led them mutually to recall his several profess
engagements to them. I should not have mentioned this but that I imagin
of his character may enable you to judge how far it is probable he may or
Court of France into his views. The many deceits and falsities they detected
to themselves, has frequently led those who embarked with him to consid
acter was not an assumed one; but after the strictest scrutiny there has n
ground to doubt, that in consequence of overtures from hence, he has be
to examine the state of affairs here, perhaps to make some definite agreem
his report as soon as possible. How far this may be true I leave you to ju
circumstances of Mons. Picot at Máhi and Mons. Briancourt at Surat,
him and answered his drafts. It is true that Mons. de Belcombe disc
deur Extraordinaire from the King of France, but still it seems he knew of
the smallness of his appointment, and no staff being sent out with him, it
meant he should act as covertly as possible, which was certainly the mode g
but as St. Lubin is I believe very capable of sacrificing the public be
views, I believe he has been led into an ostentatious display here,
purpose he has been sent for, the better to impose himself on this G
great importance, in hopes of attracting such presents as would mak
event of public affairs. There were unguarded moments during th
believe he spoke from his heart; and then he was very sanguine in
reception he was very sure to meet with here, that the nations
particularly the people here, in the situation he supposed them to be
in the arms of France from the oppressions of the English, and t
particular attention the person who offered them that refuge. Ev
stances altered, and that it was very difficult to draw money from a Br
heard that as a preliminary to the treaty with Nána, he insis
paid him. It is too evidently his interest that a body of men
that he would not make the most favourable report, to induc
measure. I have already mentioned the flattering light in which
that must result from it, in his despatch to France, and that abo
completing his agreement by sending out a body of men. He in
what they should write, and you are already informed of the n
seeks to take in order to prevent the detection of his misrepresent
in some measure disappointed by the protection afforded to M
yet still it remains a doubt, whether or not it is possible to des
dence which there is every reason to think Mons. de Sartil

s he possesses in a great degree the talent of persuasion; he sticks at no
a pen capable of baffling even truth itself, and to give whatever impressions
able to his views.

th November 1777.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. MADJETT.

(True Copy)
(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS.

n Lewis.

Extract of a letter from WILLIAM FARMER *at Poona.*

a most perfect adventurer, and I believe has cheated even the Ministry
siness. He introduced himself to the confidence of Mons. de Sartine
by a memorial he presented relative to this country, which Mons. de
has frequently seen. In this memorial he has not forgotten himself. He
rállissimo at one time of Hyder's Army; the very man who framed the
l the Maráthás, for which he next day received two lákhs of rupees;
uced him to this business was his particular intimacy with the Rája of
the constant companion of his children, used to learn them to ride; in
world a better friend than the Rája. There certainly could not be so
end out to sound the ground here and to form an alliance with the
tances should prove favourable. You may partly judge from this what
in the way of representation.

y and separately, I have examined all the Frenchmen with whom
on, that is, Madjett, Mons. de Corcelle, who was to have been
n, and Mons. Coronet, the Captain of the ship, whom I found
n us. They are in such a situation with respect to St. Lubin, that
ves that he may prove totally a counterfeit, and not be supported
for in fact their lives may perhaps depend on Lubin's reality and
I have turned the matter every way to pursuade them that he was a
out their arguments to the contrary; but they are all perfectly
Madjett's letter. The Captain of the ship confirmed to me
mentioned, that his owner had given him his orders relative
recommendations from Mons. de Sartine. They all agree
entertained of him at Bourdeaux; that it was first talked of
der Mons. Dumas. The fact of the intelligence the Captain
Cochin of Lubin's destination, the Captain confirmed to me.
dge him; and Briancourt has gone so far as to request the
nt de Mendave, a man of good family in France, who has been
ry and is now with Busalut Jung, heard of him; has offered to
r a good employment under him. You will observe, Sir, that
disavows him as an ambassador from the King of France, yet

he takes no effectual measures to remove him; and it is a known fact that St
a Frenchman a despatch to Belcombe in the month of July or August la
fectly agreed in the circumstance of the summons given to attend at the
the treaty. Nána was sworn by his Bráhman and St. Lubin by his Pádri;
book. The despatch of Mons. Pascoal de Santy to Surat in order to
his despatches for France, is certain. We have learnt by a Frenchman
that he has been seen at Briancourt's; his destination is *viâ* Suez. This Fren
wanted to take his passage on an English snow, I suppose "Barrington", but
and he is now to go in a vessel belonging to a black person. You will
Lubin has at stake by the total defeat of all his schemes, perhaps the loss
ment, if these fellows find that he is totally an impostor, and the test they
event of his assurances to them. Every thing therefore with him depends
pursuade the Minister to hurry out a body of men instantly on the receipt
to order them from the islands. I leave you further to judge what he is
has written, they are in perfect possession of the harbour of Chaul, and to
the more valuable, he wanted the gentleman who took the draft of
fathom water where there was only 3½. The flourishing state of this
Nána, the certain destruction of the English, the great advantage to Fr
dwelt on, I am well assured, in a manner that cannot fail to make great

On the whole I think you will agree with me, Sir, that we cannot b
ing to parry a blow, which at all events must be very ruinous to our s
in the first place I think we ought to make the most of the disagree
his suite. I look upon it as a very fortunate circumstance that
been driven to the necessity of taking our protection. They al
man of very good connections in France; he was just entering into
St. Lubin met with him, and persuaded his friends that he could n
He is a young fellow of good parts, and very soon found out St. L
him which, operating with other circumstances in St. Lubin's conduc
a rooted enmity to Lubin. There is nothing he would not venture
is no one St. Lubin so much dreads, because he knows that de Corcell
most dangerous of his enemies here. You will see by Madjett's le
him; it was as cowardly done as it was horrible to attempt.
towards him; St. Lubin advances to meet him between two row
behind him, and a pistol in each, at what he thought an infallible
after the other and providentially missed him; one of the balls gr
his coat. If he is not secured to our protection well backed I th
for St. Lubin constantly instils to Nána the danger to their mut
or any other of their enemies, that is Madjett and the Captain,
should they go there themselves.

This seems so natural a conclusion that the first point I w
is to approve and continue the protection given to Madjett and
that allowing him sent out by the Minister of France they mus
of their own conduct, under the necessity of proving to that
impostor. The different accounts which the Minister will rece
a doubt in his mind of the propriety of what St. Lubin recom
a delay in the execution that must be favourable to us. Coro
himself equally under this necessity of proving him a c

s stopped all their letters; but I have promised them to convey all their provided that I may first have the perusal of them. I have further instilled ending home some one of their party to counterwork St. Lubin at Paris. ety of this, but are afraid; for as they justly observe the Ministry of France nd condemn them for counteracting St. Lubin as their chief and then try s. I believe however I may be able to pursuade de Corcelle to venture by e may yet arrive before Lubin's messenger, and I mentioned to him that we ready for Suez. If you think fit to encourage this idea, I beg an answer as a promise that you will afford this gentleman a passage to Suez, and I to know your opinion how this Mons. Pascoal is to get to Suez but on our s not go *vid* Suez how he is to reach France sooner than a person who z in the beginning of December.

of the remonstrances of the present Government may be made an objec- e to give the protection afforded to the French; but on this side I think ar. By the rights of nations, and by treaty with them we have a clear ans of all nations, even in their service. They can certainly therefore o our receiving them who are neither their servants nor their subjects; seem to me your best security for their silence on this occasion, how- dislike the protection afforded to the French. There is every just ina seeks to fortify himself in this Government against his competi- means of his connections with the French, and his hopes of what St. ongly marked in the great protection he affords him. He must feel well convinced of this, that our interest would lead us into the vent this connection, and the only effectual one is a total change of h he must be sensible we could effect long before the time that he e. His policy therefore must be to keep us quiet, and the Bengal nsuspicious, till he sees the event of his negotiation with Lubin. ecution in favor of Lubin, whom they affect to disown as an ambas- r proofs of a connection with him. Their silence hitherto on this forded to de Corcelle confirms I think my opinion of the conduct gnifying it in writing was meant to make them feel that their d be stated to Bengal in a manner that would leave them no room

Hon'ble Sir, &c.,
W. G. FARMER.

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and COUNCIL, *Fort William, to* GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay*

ay received your letters of the 22nd and 30th August and 10th which you transmitted to us of the arrival of the Chevalier de vourable reception he had met with from the Ministers there, orted to us from other quarters, we waited with impatience Mostyn, of his transactions at that Darbár, but we have been

greatly disappointed in all the letters which we have received from you, since that of the 21st June, to find no further information on the subject. The paper of intelligence obtained by Mr. Mostyn from a person lately in the service of Mons. St. Lubin, and enclosed in your letter of the 2nd of August, has left no room to doubt of the commission with which he is charged from the Court of France; and the secret conferences which he has been admitted to hold with the Poona Government, too surely indicate that they may have listened to negotiations of a hostile nature to the Company; Mons. de St. Lubin remains still at the Marátha Court, and may possibly by this time have entered into engagements with the Peshwa of a dangerous tendency to the Company's establishments. At such a crisis therefore every circumstance is of consequence, and we are under great anxiety to learn the progress and bent of his negotiations.

In your letter of the 22nd of August you acquaint us with the sudden call of Mr. Mostyn to Purandhar, and we understand that previous to the departure of the "St. Helena," which brought us this letter, he was actually arrived at Bombay. Connecting these two circumstances together, which have such an intimate relation to each other, we must conclude that he was charged with some very important commission from the Poona Darbár to your Government. We wish, for the sake of our mutual interests, that you had taken that opportunity of communicating it to us, or of apprising us of the result of his interview at Purandhar; and as you must be sensible of the necessity of a speedy and unreserved communication, of any serious political intelligence which may in its consequences affect the Company's affairs, we request that you will continue to give us the earliest and fullest information in your power on this subject.

In the general return of the troops on your establishment dated the 30th June, and which was transmitted by Colonel Egerton to our late Commander-in-Chief, we observe that though your force in Europeans is very defective of its compliment, yet it is considerably weakened by the manner in which they are distributed amongst your different garrisons, less than one-half being left for your garrison of Bombay, where the whole ought to be collected. We cannot but consider your whole military strength as exposed to great dangers by such a dissipation of it; and most earnestly recommend to you to withdraw all your Europeans, both infantry and artillery, to the Presidency, substituting sepoys and native artillery for the defence of all your other garrisons without exception. We need not use arguments to prove the expediency of giving the greatest possible strength to that part of your possessions, on which the existence of the Company in that part of India must essentially depend, or of collecting into one body that part of your military establishment which is as essentially necessary to the preservation of the rest. We persuade ourselves that you will see equally with us the force of this advice and allow it to prevail, although we offer it only as such, and should have avoided even this kind of interference in the detail of your Government on a point of less importance to the safety of the Company's possessions.

The Governor General has written to the Peshwa upon the subject. The original letter will be sent directly to the Peshwa; a duplicate goes enclosed in this with a copy for your information. We hope it will obtain the due effect.

We are, &c.,

Fort William, the 20th October 1777.

WARREN HASTINGS.
RICHARD BARWELL.
P. FRANCIS.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1777.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

WILLIAM JOHN CARNAC.	DANIEL DRAPER.
NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE.	WILLIAM ASHBURNER.

ANDREW RAMSAY.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 18th ultimo.

Read the letter and papers received the 21st instant from Mr. Lewis at Poona.

As Messrs. Madjett and Corcelle have taken the Company's protection they ought undoubtedly to be considered as British subjects and exempt from Marátha jurisdiction. The President is therefore desired to write to the Darbár to insist on their being treated as subjects of Great Britain and to grant a passport for their safe conduct to Bombay.

Read a letter from the Navváb Hyder Alli Khán, received by the President at Onore, which is ordered to be enclosed after this consultation.

The President acquaints us that he has received certain intelligence that Mons. Pascoal de Santy, charged with despatches from Mons. de St. Lubin for the French Ministry, accompanied by the Secretary to the French Consul at Surat, found means to get a passage from that place in a dingy bound to Muskat, which started about the 26th August last month, and that from Muskat they are to proceed to Grain on the Arab Coast of the Gulf of Persia, and from thence to Europe.

The President lays before us a letter from Mr. William Lewis at Poona, relating that some overtures have been made to him on the part of Sakhárám Bápu, Moroba Fadanavis, Bajába Purandare, and Tukoji Holkar for the assistance of the Company to bring Rághoba to Poona.

This letter having been considered with the attention the importance of the subject requires, the following circumstances strike us in the most forcible manner:—

That if four persons above-named join in making a formal application to us, it may certainly with the utmost justice be considered as an application from the Marátha State, and treated accordingly, as Sakárám Bápu is the Diván or first officer in the Government and the principal person with whom Colonel Upton concluded the late treaty on behalf of that State, he being the Minister first named in the treaty: that Moroba Fadanavis and Bajába Purandare are also persons of the first consequence and the highest hereditary officers; and Tukoji Holkar, a very principal Jághírdár and one of the constituent parts of the Marátha empire.

That it can in no wise affect our alliance with that State whether Rághoba or Sakhárám Bápu is the Diván.

It is an incontestable fact that Nána Fadanavis, the colleague with Sakhárám Bápu in the administration, has been engaged in a negotiation with Mons. de Lubin; and that some treaty or agreement has been concluded between them, in consequence of which Mons. Pascoal de Santy has actually proceeded to Europe overland charged with despatches from the latter for the French Ministry, who we cannot suppose, as observed by Mr. Lewis, will neglect so favourable an opportunity of getting a footing in the only part of India which is now open to them and will doubtless make it their first object to secure a settlement and port in our neighbourhood.

If time is given to the French for the French Ministry to take their measures, and to supply Nána with a body of forces, we can expect nothing but a repetition of the scene of wars and intrigues formerly acted on the Coast of Coromandel, which will certainly be fatal to the influence of the English on this coast, and may end in our total subversion.

The circumstance of Lubin being now at Poona, and the consequence given him by Nána Fadanavis has also its due weight in our deliberations, as it may probably lead to the introduction and establishment of a new and dangerous competitor to the Company's power and commerce in India.

We have now a fair opportunity offered to us of averting these great evils without any breach on our part of the alliance with the Marátha State, though it is observed the repeated violations committed by the other party would justify any measures we might take. If this opportunity is not lost, we shall have it in our power not only to accomplish the Company's views on this side of India in their fullest extent and in the most honorable manner to them by restoring Rághoba to his just right, but also to establish their influence so firmly in the Marátha Government, as to prevent the possibility of their forming connections with the French, or any other European nation, to the prejudice of the Company.

The Marátha Chiefs in general are much disgusted with Nána Fadanavis, and jealous of his ambitious views, which apparently tend to fixing himself at the head of that Government, and the whole body of the people are much inclined in favour of Rághoba, from whence there is the greatest reason to conclude he may be carried to Poona with little or no opposition the moment it appears he is supported by the Company. The presence of His Majesty's squadron now daily expected will not only add weight to our interference, but enable us to spare a larger body of troops to join the forces of Sakhárám to escort Rághoba to Poona. We are also well assured of Hyder Alli's favourable disposition towards him, and his readiness to afford his assistance if called upon.

The premises therefore being duly considered, together with the Company's orders received by the "York," which express a strong predilection in favour of Rághoba and his pretensions, and the urgency of the case which will admit of no delay, but above all the imminent and absolute necessity of some immediate measures being taken to prevent the French from getting a footing in the Marátha country, it is unanimously resolved that it is our duty to make use of the opportunity thus thrown in our way to avert the dangers and secure the benefits above set forth. It is therefore further unanimously resolved that in case Sakhárám Bápu, Moroba Fadanavis, Bajába Purandare, and Tukoji Holkar will make application to us under their own seas and handwriting for the assistance of the Company, we will instantly on the receipt of such a letter and after the necessary preliminaries are settled, join with them in taking every measure in our power for the support and benefit of Rághoba and to carry him to Poona agreeably to their wishes.

Ordered—That Mr. Lewis be immediately advised of our resolution, and directed to communicate the same to the party with all possible caution and secrecy.

The President acquaints us that he has conversed with Mr. Mostyn, who is too much indisposed to meet us, on the subject of the letter from Mr. Lewis, and he has apprised him that the utmost dependence may be had on Anantrav's being fully authorized to make the overtures, and upon the sincerity of the party in Rághoba's favour.

It is remarked that Mr. Lewis has not been explicit in mentioning the station in which Sakhárám and others mean to place Rághoba, which he must be desired to explain; as until the young Peshwa can be clearly disproved, Rághoba can be only entitled

Mr. Mostyn will proceed to Poona to negotiate his important business as soon as his health will possibly permit.

Ordered—That a copy of Mr. Lewis's letter and of our resolutions thereon be immediately forwarded to the Governor General and Council, who, we flatter ourselves, will do justice to our motives, and afford their approbation and support to the step we have taken, and to the measures we may further pursue.

WILLIAM HORNBY.

President and Council's instructions to Thomas Mostyn.

"Sir,—Your health being now sufficiently restored to permit of your return to Poona, we direct that you proceed thither, and resume your station of Resident at the Marátha Darbár.

Mr. Lewis having represented in a letter received yesterday that two or three chowkies had been put upon the Factory and near restrictions laid upon his people, also that Nána Fadanavis had sent him a message to the following purport, that he wanted all the Europeans to leave Poona and that if the English must have a Vakil there, he thought a Kárkún would be sufficient, your first aim must be to obtain a proper explanation from the Darbár of his conduct.

For this end we direct that immediately on your arrival you make a remonstrance to the Darbár in the strongest terms upon the disrespect shown to the Company by the restrictions laid upon their representative and insist upon being allowed the same freedom and privileges to which all ambassadors are entitled and which their vakil enjoys at Bombay. You will in particular demand from the Darbár and insist upon an answer in writing whether they avow the message above recited from Nána Fadanavis, and they must be expressly told that if they continue to treat our Resident with such indignity, we shall consider it as a breach of the treaty on their part, and certainly recall him.

In order to add the more weight to your remonstrance, the President has written a letter to the Peshwa to the above effect.

You will as soon as possible send us an account of the conduct the Darbár may maintain on this occasion.

As we are willing to suppose that they will give you proper satisfaction, we shall proceed to give you instructions on other necessary points.

You will communicate to the Darbár the issue of the commission they gave you to make proposals to Rághoba, and the answer he made thereto, with all which you are well acquainted.

The obstacles raised by the Darbár to the completion of the 5th article of the treaty having been referred to the Governor General and Council, they tell us that they understand the term *kamil tumne* to be synonimous with *gross revenue*, and that it appears most reasonable the gross amount of the actual collections is the sense implied by the words of the treaty. Upon these terms therefore we are willing to receive the country of three lákhs; and as according to the agreement of the Ministers with Colonel Upton, mentioned in your former instruction, the cession of the ceded country was to have taken place from the beginning of the last Marátha year or the 4th June 1776, it is but reasonable that the Company should receive an equivalent to the amount of the revenue they have been deprived of by the delay on the part of the Marátha Government in making over the said country; and we accordingly consider that we have a just claim upon them for such equivalent, over and above the sum for which it is already mortgaged, in which we have the pleasure to observe the Governor [illegible] concur.

As we wish to give all possible satisfaction to the Darbár, that justice is done to them in the management of Jambusar, we have agreed and given orders that their Amaldár shall be permitted to be present, and assist at the jamábandi, or annual settlement of the revenues, and you may assure them that the Government charges have been, and shall be, conducted with the utmost frugality.

The Peshwa in a late letter to the President has repeated the demand for the Gáikawár cessions being given up to the Poona Sarkár, and seems to found it upon a letter received by the Darbár from the Governor General and Council. We enclose for your notice an extract of what they wrote to us on the same subject under the 18th August last, by which we shall be governed, and you will observe to the Ministers that if these countries must be relinquished by the Company, they revert to Fattesing, from whom we received them, and not to the Poona Sarkár.

The Governor General and Council having transmitted us a duplicate letter from the former for the Peshwa upon the subject of the "Aurora," the same is now enclosed, to be delivered him by you, with a translation for your notice. You will call upon the Darbár for a compliance therewith, and desire to know in what manner they propose making reparation to the sufferers, acquainting us with the result.

You will as soon as possible send us the most exact account you can of the state of matters at Poona. Moroba's conduct in departing from thence without explaining himself to Mr. Lewis, and afterwards appearing so suddenly upon Nana's invitation, appears very ambiguous; but we shall suspend forming a direct opinion until we hear from you on the subject; and in the meantime you will be guided by our orders of the 10th ultimo to Mr. Lewis, unless you should see good reason to the contrary.

We wish you safe and pleasant journey, and are,

Sir,

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1778.

Letter from the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL, Bombay, to the Hon'ble WARREN HASTINGS, Esq., Governor General, and Council at Fort William.

GENTLEMEN,—We have received your letter, dated the 20th of October.

It is equally our duty and desire to maintain the most free and unreserved correspondence with your Hon'ble Board in all matters necessary for your information, or that may be conducive to the execution of the high powers reposed in you, and we assure you that we punctually transmitted every intelligence we received of Mons. St. Lubin's proceedings at Poona; for after the paper transmitted in our letter of the 2nd of August, we collected nothing respecting him until Mons. Madjett put himself under the English protection, and delivered the information which has been transmitted to you, both by Mr. Lewis and us.

Our letter of the 19th September which we hope you received soon after the despatch of your above letter, will have given you an account of Mr. Mostyn's interview with the Ministers at Purandhar. Our subsequent letter informed you of the trifling proposals the Darbár commissioned him to make to Rághoba and of his answer.

We shall at all times receive your advice with becoming deference, and allow the force of your reasons for collecting all Europeans at the Presidency. We shall therefore speedily take the necessary measures for that purpose, though, as Broach is a frontier garrison, we apprehend we shall find it expedient to continue some European infantry and artillery there. We have no native artillery on our establishment unless you mean lascars.

Our last letter, dated the 10th December, has been already forwarded in duplicate.

We have now the honor to enclose copies of two letters, since received from Mr. Lewis, on which we have only to observe that in the fluctuating state of affairs at Poona, and considering the intricacy and mystery of Marátha politics, you must not be surprised if the intelligence appears at times much contradictory. We shall suspend forming a judgment on these letters until we hear from Mr. Mostyn on the subject; but however unsatisfactory you may find the information contained in them, our desire to give you the best in our power induces us to carry them before you.

Mr. Mostyn will set out on his return to Poona to-morrow, and enclosed is copy of the instructions we have given him. This packet will be forwarded by him with any material intelligence he may be able to send.

We are with respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servants,
WILLIAM HORNBY.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1778.

Letter from THOMAS MOSTYN *to* GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay.*

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure of informing you that I arrived here the 10th in the morning without meeting any obstruction, though not the least compliment was paid me on the part of the Darbár, notwithstanding they had been publicly advised by Mr. Lewis of my intentions to enter the town that morning. Immediately upon my arrival I gave the proper notice to the Darbár, and requested an audience as soon as possible. Nána sent me word that that day being a holiday, and the next an unlucky day, he could not consider of it before the 12th. After repeated messages I at last obtained an audience on the 13th, at which were present Nána Fadanavis, Mádhavráv Jádhavráv and Bahiru Pant, when I delivered the letter from the Hon'ble the President to the Peshwa, sent some time since to Mr. Lewis, but which Nána had declined receiving from that gentleman, unless conveyed to him through the hands of Mádhavráv Jádhavráv and Bahiru Pant. I at the same time, agreeably to your instructions, remonstrated in the strongest terms on the disrespect shown to the Company by the restrictions laid upon their representative, and demanded a positive and speedy answer to every point of the letter. To which Nána replied that the Darbár would give such an answer as was usual with them; when I observed to him that none but a plain and direct answer would be received. I then told the Darbár that no answer had been sent to a former letter from the Hon'ble the President, on which they observed it required no answer, that letter being only a reply to some letters the Peshwa had written him; but on my reminding them that it contained a demand for a *dastak*[1] for two gentlemen who came to us from the French, they pretended to recollect it; and said they would likewise give their answer thereto in writing. I then acquainted them with the issue of my commission to Rághoba, to which I received no reply.

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[1] A pass-port or permit.

After I had taken my leave of the Darbár, knowing Bahiru Pant has great influence with Nána, I repeated to him the absolute necessity of a speedy answer to the above letter, which he promised should be sent me in two days; however, from the knowledge I have of the dilatoriness of this Government, not choosing to place an entire confidence in this promise, I wrote under the 14th to Mádhavráv Jádhávrav that I hoped he would procure it to me as soon as possible; and sent a message of the same kind to Bahiru Pant. They replied that they had spoken to Nána on the business after I had left him, who said it was necessary he should first consult with Sakhárám Bápu; in consequence of which your Honor and Council will plainly perceive Nána is using every artifice to evade giving an answer. I shall therefore write to the Peshwa in hopes of procuring some reply; and in the meantime beg leave to observe that the chowkies are still continued. I should have done myself the honor of addressing you before, but was induced from promises made me by the Darbár to wait a few days in hopes of being able to transmit you their answer to the Hon'ble the President's letter.

On the evening of my arrival, I endeavoured to bring Moroba to an explanation, in consequence of which he sent me a letter for the Hon'ble the President, which was forwarded on the 11th; and notwithstanding I have since frequently urged him, he declines being more explicit until he receives an answer thereto.

The following, according to the best information I have been able to procure, is the state of the different armies:—Mudáji Bhonsla is still at Lackunwaddy Ghát about 30 kos to the eastward of Aurangábád: Holkar continues at his own village of Bambgam, and by his refusing to see Nána or any one he may send, appears to be determined on not coming to any terms with him: Mahádji Sindia in endeavouring to raise contributions on Jánoji Páttenkar's Jághír near Rahimatpur, has had a skirmish with him, in which Jánoji was killed: this action, it is said, has caused great discontent amongst all the Marátha officers in Sindia's camp.

Hari Pant has again been defeated by Hyder and has retreated to Panch Maháls on the northern bank of the Krishna in hopes of receiving some assistance from Downsa, who is encamped at Nanavi Pent about 12 kos from Hari Pant's camp. Hyder's army has crossed to the northern end of the Tungabhadra in pursuit of him. The Darbár are using every endeavour to persuade the Nizám (who on account of a wedding in his family has not yet left Hyderabad as was reported) to join them against Hyder, but which he refused doing until they comply with the promises made him when he joined them against Rághoba, which are their delivering to him the forts of Ashur and Ahmadnagar. I have reason to believe this intelligence can be depended on, having received it from several hands.

On my entering the town observing several parties of horse encamped about it, I sent people to make enquiries of the numbers, from which reports I find there are from eight to ten thousand belonging to different officers.

Mons. de Corcelle, the French gentleman who some time ago took our protection, on the 14th at night delivered me a letter, and immediately left the factory.

I am, very respectfully,

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS MOSTYN.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1778.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1778.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

WILLIAM JOHN CARNAC.	DANIEL DRAPER.
NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE.	WILLIAM ASHBURNER.

ANDREW RAMSAY.

Read and approved our consultation of the 14th instant.

The President informs us, that he has received a message from Rághoba, acquainting him that advice has been sent him from Poona, that an agreement has actually been concluded in writing for giving Revdanda or Chaul to the French, but that the sanads have not yet been issued.

It being of the utmost importance to ascertain the truth of this intelligence, Mr. Mostyn must be directed to spare neither pains nor expense for that purpose; and to send immediate advice of the result of his enquiries to us, and to the Governor General and Council.

From the uniform conduct of the Poona Government for a long time past, and from the repeated intelligence we have received, it is past a doubt that some agreement has been concluded between them and the French, of which indeed the Governor General and Council appear to be convinced by their letter of the 20th October. We think it very probable that the intelligence sent by Rághoba may be true; and more particularly from the circumstance of a French gentleman having been landed at Chaul on the 30th ultimo from a vessel directly from Pondicherry, who may have had some commission from Mons. Belcombe, the Governor, which may have occasioned the cession of that place. The consequences of such an event would be of such a ruinous nature to the interests of the Company, that it is resolved to send instant advice of the intelligence we have received to the Governor General and Council; and to ask them expressly and demand an explicit answer, whether in case a party of French should arrive to take possession of Chaul, or we should receive certain advice of such a measure being intended, we are to suffer them to proceed without interruption, or to use all efforts to prevent such a settlement from taking place?

It is our fixed and deliberate opinion which we think it necessary to record for our own justification, and to make the same known to the Governor General and Council, that nothing but a change in the present administration at Poona can secure the Company from the dangers and bad consequences of an alliance between the French and the Maráthás, and that there is no other method to avert the impending evils but the Company's immediately taking a decisive part.

Read the letter received this morning from Mr. Mostyn.

We think Mons. de Corcelle quitting our protection appears a very extraordinary circumstance after what has passed; but we hope during his residence with Mr. Lewis he has not made himself master of any intelligence of consequence.

Mr. Mostyn must be directed to send advice of every material circumstance to Bengal at the same time he does to us, and particularly respecting the French, whereby much time will be saved.

W. HORNBY AND OTHERS.
Secretary.

Translation of a letter from the Peshwa MADHAVRÁV NÁRÁYAN, *to the Hon'ble the* PRESIDENT, *dated the 27th January 1778, and received the 1st February following.*

After compliments.

The letter which you favored me with I have received and observe its contents. Your Honor therein, from the representation of Mr. Lewis, says "that a chowki is put near his house; that his people cannot stir out unless attended by this Sarkár's people; that Nána said that if the English must have a Vakil, a Kárkún was sufficient, and that the rest might go away; that if these are my intentions I should let you know the same, when you would immediately order them away from Poona; that unless Nána acts agreeably to the custom observed by all powers with respect to ambassadors, you will esteem it a breach of the treaty, and that Mr. Mostyn would set off to-morrow for Poona". To all this I reply that Mr. Lewis has written to you another matter entirely, and in a different manner; the old custom is this, that the Sarkár's *Jasoods* attend the Vakil who comes from another Darbár. If he wants anything these people make application and procure it for him. The Jassoods in like manner did attend upon Colonel Upton when he came here from the Supreme Council of Calcutta as they do now upon Mr. Mostyn. My Ministers did acquaint Mr. Lewis that if his people who went to Bombay took this Sarkár's *dastak* with them they would meet with no hindrance; and that in case they took their way it was necessary they should have *mircanah* and a *dastak* too, which Colonel Upton always had when he despatched any people to Bombay, and this custom your Vakil should also observe. What is termed a chowki is when armed men remain at the door and stop the communication, the attendance of mircanahs came therefore to be called a chowki, so that Mr. Lewis is mistaken and had no chowki about them.

Mons. St. Lubin, a Vakil from the French King, came here with a letter from him to this Sarkár; two of his gentlemen were detected in writing untruths to Europe, and therefore went to Mr. Lewis who protected them. The Vakil upon this made a complaint to this Sarkár alleging that Mr. Lewis had protected these people; that he ought to send them back to him as they were his servants. This I have frequently desired Mr. Lewis to do, but he does not pay attention to it. When the Governor wants much to do justice, it is wrong to have such a dispute. I ask, if he will grant his protection in the like manner to every bad man that will go to him, how can the Sarkár's authority be preserved. Justice is requisite to be kept in every kingdom, and I therefore told Mr. Lewis that he ought to endeavour to increase our friendship, but instead of that he was making a quarrel. Colonel Upton who was here about 15 or 16 months never caused any quarrel nor played a trick, and to prevent a difference between the English and this Sarkár agreed that a Kárkún should be kept here with 5 or 10 men in the same manner as one belonging to this Sarkár is now at Bombay; but that if business of importance was to be transacted, Mr. Thomas Mostyn should be called from Bombay. The above-mentioned two Frenchmen are still with Mr. Lewis; the French therefore refuse to go, and say it is not customary for one ambassador to protect the bad men of another. Notwithstanding the letters that have come from Bengal your Honor does not act agreeably to the terms of the treaty, and yet say from what Mr. Lewis has informed you that "you shall esteem it a breach of the treaty on his part". At this I was surprised. Mr. Mostyn, notwithstanding having been absent six months for that purpose, has settled nothing regarding Raghunáthráv, about the delivery of Chikhli, &c., the country of three lákhs to be ceded to the Company, and the payment of twelve lákhs of rupees to them from the revenues of Jambusar by means of the Sarkar's *Kamávisdár*.[1] I thought he

[1] The term Kamávisdár was applied to the head revenue officer of a district who was sometimes also entrusted with the administration of the police

would now confer on the articles of the treaty, but instead of which he talks the same as before. Your Honor will therefore write to him to settle the articles with this Sarkár agreeably to the treaty, and also get the Company's articles settled, after which he shall be despatched. Your Honor will do everything to increase our friendship, which I also intend doing.

Translation of a letter from the NAVA'B HYDER ALLI KHAN BA'HADUR, *to the Hon'ble the* PRESIDENT, *dated 9th January, and received the 3rd February following.*

After compliments.

Hari Pant Fadkia and Parashurám came into the country belonging to the Jamidár of Haran Pulley with 40,000 horse, and my army went against them to punish them; whereupon the enemy being afraid thereof and not being able to stand before my said army, did retire into the country called Adhooney, where my said army was encamped in my country at the distance of twelve kos from him, from whence a few of my troops with artillery marched against him, and from the fear of them they soon dispersed and endeavoured to escape, but in the meantime my troops came up with his and fell upon them, by which many of his officers were killed and wounded, the rest threw themselves into the river. My army did not fail to pursue the enemy as far as the river Krishna, and by which they possessed themselves of many horses, camels, guns, &c. Your Honor being my friend I have given you this news. You have for a long time assisted Raghunáthráv, and I make no doubt but you will out of regard to him place him in the Government at Poona, and likewise assist him with an army.

Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL *and* COUNCIL *to* THOMAS MOSTYN *at Poona.*

SIR,—We have received a letter from Mr. Lewis, under date the 29th ultimo, with the several enclosures which he refers to.

We have no doubt that Mr. Lewis has advised the President and Council at Bombay of the protection which he has granted to Mr. Madjett and to Mons. Corcelle, and that you will be guided in your future proceedings by the directions which you may in consequence receive from them. We for our part do not think it was advisable for the Resident at Poona to afford the protection of the British flag to the dependants of a foreigner who had been well received by that Government, as such an act might tend to embroil them with the Marátha court. Indeed the glaring improbabilities in their own narative of the causes which obliged them to solicit this protection and the strange manner of their appearance before the Resident made us strongly suspect them to be impostors. The general character of Mons. St. Lubin for intrigue affords also a great probability that he has made these men instruments to foment animosity between the English and the Peshwa Darbár. We therefore think it necessary to advise you to be on your guard against the conduct and insinuation of such persons.

We are, &c.,

WARREN HASTINGS.
RICHARD BARWELL.
PHILIP FRANCIS.
EDWARD WHELER.

Fort William.
29th December 1777.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1778.

Received per pattamar a letter from the Governor General in Council with the paper therein referred to as follows :—

"GENTLEMEN,—We have received your letters of the 7th, 12th and 17th December.

Having taken the last of these letters with your proceedings which accompanied it into our fullest consideration, we have agreed to sundry distinct resolutions upon the general subject of them; a copy of which we transmit to you for your authority and guidance.

At the same time that we refer you to these our reply to your letter, we must request that you will attend particularly to the following explanation of the circumstances and considerations on which they have been formed.

We have supposed, that your intentions were to act in concert with the Marátha Government; to assist in composing its intestine divisions at the particular solicitation of its Chief Minister; and by means of such a policy to prevent the growth of an influence dangerous to the Company's interests, and to defeat the intentions of a party adverse to the Company's possessions. In this view we give our opinion and sanction to the plan which you propose to engage in; making it an express condition of our concurrence, that you restrict your operations merely to the objects so required and defined; and that you withdraw your forces as soon as these shall be fully accomplished.

We are, &c.,

Fort William, 2nd February 1778.

WARREN HASTINGS.
RICHARD BARWELL.
PHILIP FRANCIS.
EDWARD WHELER."

Resolutions of the Governor General and Council.

1*st*. Resolved,—That it is the opinion of the Board, that the President and Council of Bombay are warranted by the Treaty of Purandhar, to join in a plan for conducting Raghunáthráv to Poona, on the application of the ruling part of the administration of the Marátha State.

2*nd*. Resolved,—That it is the opinion of the Board, that the President and Council of Bombay are warranted by the orders of the Court of Directors, to give their support to the pretensions of Raghunáthráv if they can afford it without a violation of the treaty.

3*rd*. Resolved,—That the plan which the President and Council of Bombay have agreed to form with the Marátha Government, as explained in their proceedings of the 10th December, and in their letter of the 12th December 1777, be approved.

4*th*. Resolved,—That the sanction of this Government be given to the plan which the President and Council have agreed to form with the Marátha Government as above expressed; and that they be authorized to carry the same into execution by such means as they shall judge most advisable, provided these be consistant with the treaty, and the orders of the Court of Directors.

5*th*. Resolved,—That the Company not being bound by the treaty of Purandhar to take part in the disputes in the Marátha Government, are therefore entitled to any farther advantages that may be obtained by negotiation, as a compensation for the hazard and expenses of their interposition and assistance.

6*th*. Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Board, that the following are proper objects to be required as a compensation for the interposition of the Company; and that it be recommended to the President and Council of Bombay to obtain them accordingly, *viz*:—

1*st*.—That such reasonable and practicable security be obtained for the personal safety of Raghunáthráv as he shall require.

2*nd*.—That a specific sum be required to reimburse the Company for the military charges which may be incurred by their interposition.

3*rd*.—That the fort and district of Bassein be added in pepetuity to the Company.

4*th*.—That an additional grant of territory be made to the Company, adjacent to Bassein or to Bombay, in exchange for Broach and the lands ceded to the Company by Fattesing Gáikawár, and for the parganas of Hánsot, Amod and Dehegebareh.

5*th*.—That no European settlements shall be allowed on any of the maritime coasts of the Marátha dominions, without the consent of the Governor General and Council of Bengal previously obtained.

7*th*. Resolved,—That a supply of money, to the amount of ten lákhs of rupees, be immediately granted to the President and Council of Bombay, for the support of their engagements above-mentioned, independent of the ordinary annual supply to that Presidency.

8*th*. Resolved,—That military assistance shall be sent to the Presidency of Bombay.

In explanation of the grounds of the 3rd resolution the Board think it necessary to remark that they understand the plan of the President and Council of Bombay to be confined merely to the objects of security to the English possessions in India, and to the exclusion of the natural enemies of the British Government from any influence or connection with the Maráthás.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) W. BRUERE,
Assistant Secretary.

Letter from THOMAS MOSTYN *to the Hon'ble* WILLIAM HORNBY.

HON'BLE SIR,—I addressed you early yesterday morning, and this is purposely to advise you of the revolution I have so long expected. About noon Moroba accompanied by Chinto Vitthal and Nárro, Junher's son, with about ten thousand horse, came and encamped on the other side of the river, and immediately sent fifty horse into town, seventy-five of which went to the palace, and the rest through all the streets directing the inhabitants in Raghoba's name to open their shops and not to run away on pain of punishment, for they had nothing to fear. The appearance of so large a force without knowing who they were, had put the town into the utmost confusion, and everybody was moving off as fast as possible. At one o'clock Moroba came into town and went directly to the palace to pay his respects to Párvati Bái, who immediately invested him with the *sirpáv* of Diván, and presented him with the *Mutalik Sicca*, *Kattar*, *Nobat* and *Jerry Patka*.[1] Moroba after removing all the old chowkies on the palace and placing his own people, also putting a chowki on the house of Nána's Diván, and receiving the compliments of Vissáji Pant Binni, Sadáshiv Rámchandra and Jánuba, the Governor of the town, these being the only people of consequence left there, returned accompanied by them to his tent on the other side of the river. This letter would have been despatched in the evening, but having sent my man to Moroba with compliments of congratulation, and to learn what further steps he

[1] Bestowed on him the Premier's seal, the sword of state, the drum and the Imperial standard.

intended to take, I waited for his return. He is this moment come, and gives me the following particulars: On his arrival at Moroba's tent he found Moroba with Bajába Purandare and Chinto Vitthal were gone to meet Holkar, who is come and encamped about three kos off; that Sakhárám had left Purandhar and reached Couree about six kos distant, and would join Moroba in the morning; that the whole of their force now here amounted to 30,000. This intelligence I have had confirmed by other hands, with the addition that Krishnaráv Ballál and Iduráv were both coming. On Moroba's return from Holkar my man met him, but had only time to give my compliments when Moroba desired him to stay; that he must go to his victuals, having eaten nothing all day, and come fifteen kos in the morning, and been busy ever since. My man waited until near eleven o'clock, and finding he did not come out, sent in to desire to speak with him. He was sent for, but there was such a concourse of people to pay their respects, that Moroba could only return his compliments, and request I would send him again in the morning. I am also informed that after all the party is met, they intend to march to Purandhar. It may, therefore, be some days before I see Moroba unless he sends for me; in which case I shall not hesitate going, as Sakhárám and in short the whole of the Government except Nána, are here. I do suppose they will determine soon to send some persons of consequence to Bombay to settle matters, and to attend Rághoba if he comes; in which case it is probable they will desire me to accompany them. Therefore to save time I should be glad to have your directions on this point. I am sorry to find the party are likely to succeed so easily, for I see no resource Nána has, but to come in to Moroba's terms, or to fly into one of his forts, which are Lohgad and Pratápgad, but the latter is most judged to be the place. Should Nána condescend to make up matters, I fear it may induce the party to object to comply wholly with Rághoba's treaty; and should Rághoba refuse to accept of their invitation on any other terms, Moroba and his party may look upon themselves absolved from the oath they gave to Rághoba, which is the reason of their having made this effort, and think no more of him. Our consideration seems now to be whether it would not be more advantageous for the Company to recede something, and thereby fix Rághoba in the Government with a body of our troops, and remain in strict friendship with the Márátha State, and consequently entirely shut out our natural enemies the French, and all other Europeans, than by persisting in a full compliance of the treaty, have Rághoba thrown upon our hands without any further prospect; be at variance with this Government, lose all hopes of any future advantage from them even by the present treaty, than what we are in absolute possession of, and give them an opening to admit the French or any other power they please. This is only conjectural, and what has occurred to me may be the case; for I cannot tell what may be their ultimate resolutions on this head, until I come to talk with them.

The revolution has set the French Captain at liberty to come here. I saw him this evening and he tells me he has received a letter from Mons. Picot, dated Mahi, the 29th January, informing him that his ship would leave Pondicherry the 5th February in company with the "Brilliant"; that Mons. Belcombe was on board the latter, and proposed proceeding on her up the coast as high as Surat, where he intends staying the rains. I know not what may be his views, but by the time he reached Máhi he will have full knowledge of Lubin's conduct and character here, not only from the officer of the "Vigil" sent up, but also from a black spy, who talks French, he sent here in the character of a merchant, and who found means to get to hire with Lubin, by which means he got at all his proceedings. He also learnt from the Captain every thing respecting him and what had passed between the Darbár and Lubin. Lubin at last heard that this man often visited the Captain, and, suspecting his errand, acquainted Nána therewith, who directly ordered him to be watched and, if possible, seized. In consequence the fellow was one day pursued, but got off by running

into the Captain's house and desired to be secreted. This raised the Captain's curiosity and he questioned the man more particularly, when the man candidly confessed his errand and that he was employed by Belcombe, who, having heard various reports concerning Lubin and the Captain, sent him to know the truth, and that he was ordered to meet Belcombe at Máhi. The man further told the Captain he came to Poona in company with a pair of Madras pattamars bound to Bombay, who promised to call on him on their way back. One of these pattamars was seized, supposing him to be the man, but Nána finding his mistake only kept him one night, and next morning sent him with a guard out of town to prevent his making a complaint to me. This affair happened about twelve days ago. These circumstances, with the news of the revolution in the Government, will, I hope, induce Belcombe to lay aside his scheme of coming up to Surat. Mons. Lubin has already met with some disgrace by Moroba having ordered away the elephant Nána sent him to carry his colors; and I flatter myself he will soon be glad to quit Poona, unless detained by the Captain who has thoughts of complaining to Moroba of him for money owing to him by Lubin, and get him made a prisoner. If the Captain cannot do this he is in hopes Belcombe, who is a relation to Belford, the owner of the "Sartine", will stop at Chaul and demand of the Governor that Lubin be delivered up to him. I will use my endeavours that Lubin be sent away before this can happen, otherwise it may lead to an intercourse by no means for our interest.

As I do not intend to address you publicly until I have talked with Moroba and Sakhárám or somebody from them, I beg you will be pleased to lay before the Board such parts of this letter as you may judge necessary and proper.

I remain, &c.,
THOMAS MOSTYN.

Poona, 26th March 1778.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1778.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

WILLIAM JOHN CARNAC.	DANIEL DRAPER.
NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE.	WILLIAM ASHBURNER.

MR. RAMSAY, indisposed.

Read and approved our consultation of yesterday.

The President acquaints us that an agent arrived last night from Moroba, who had been despatched before the late revolution took place, and that he has had a conference with this agent who signified to him Moroba's desire that no time should be lost in conveying Rághoba to Poona, but without making any particular proposals.

In order to save time until some proposals are received, it is judged necessary to make preparations for taking the field and determine what force can be detached, which will have the further good effect of giving encouragement to Rághoba's friends.

The state of our force being therefore considered, and a general return laid before us, it appears thereby that we shall be able to detach three hundred European infantry, rank and file, two companies of artillery, two thousand sepoys, rank and file, and five hundred artillery lascars, which force will be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

It is judged proper that Colonel Egerton should proceed in command of the forces, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn as second in command.

A suitable field train with a proper quantity of tents, stores and provisions must also be held in readiness.

Ordered,—That two companies of sepoys be re-called from each of the garrisons of Surat and Broach, and replaced with local to be raised at those places.

The President acquaints us that he shall have a meeting with Rághoba this evening to learn his sentiments and intentions on this extraordinary revolution.

WM. HORNBY, AND OTHERS.

Letters from the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, Fort William, to the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—We have now to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from you, dated the 3rd and 20th ultimo, and two from Mr. Mostyn, under date the 19th and 24th ultimo.

We refer you to our letter of the 2nd instant, a triplicate of which you will receive by this ship for our resolutions passed on the receipt of your advices of the 12th December.

For the purpose of granting you the most effectual support in our power we have resolved to assemble a strong force near Kálpi, the Commanding Officer of which will be ordered to march by the most practicable route to Bombay, or to such other place as future occurrences and your directions to him may render expedient. Although the event of the overtures which have been made to you yet remains doubtful, we cannot help being exceedingly alarmed at the steps which are taken by the French to obtain a settlement on the Coast of Malabár so near to Bombay, to establish a political influence in the Maratha State, the immediate object of which must be the overthrow of your settlement, and the future consequence dangerous to the Company's possessions in the other parts of India.

We are therefore of opinion that no time ought to be lost in forming and carrying into execution such measures as may most effectually tend to frustrate such dangerous designs, especially as the season is so far advanced that the rains might set in before we could furnish you with any military assistance, if we waited for definitive advices from you. We propose therefore to give immediate orders for collecting the force above-mentioned.

We shall direct it to march as soon as the stores shall be provided, and the other necessary preparations completed, unless from any intermediate advices received from you, we shall judge the prosecution of this design unnecessary.

We shall use every precaution which can depend on our care or influence for insuring a safe and unmolested passage to the detachment, and obtaining regular supplies of provisions on its march, and we earnestly recommend to you to assist us in these objects. For this purpose we shall direct the Commanding Officer to advise you continually of his progress and wants, and shall place him under your command from the day on which he shall move with the forces under his charge.

As we have no property, nor pretensions to property, in the port of Chaul, we cannot authorise you to use any overt measure for preventing the French from forming an establishment at that place, however dangerous their neighbourhood may be to your Presidency. This must be effected by other means, that is, by an appeal to that power which alone can give them the right of possession; we think it necessary also to add the following injunctions that you do not on

any pretence become the aggressor by commencing hostility against the French directly or against the Marátha State, but that you continue to adhere, as you assure us you will do, to the strict letter of the treaty between the Company and the present Administration of the Marátha State.

Fort William,
26th February 1778.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
RICHARD BARWELL.
PHILIP FRANCIS.
EDWARD WHELER.

GENTLEMAN,—In the late despatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the ship "Besborough" we were furnished with a copy of their general letter to your Presidency, dated the 4th July, and concluding with following paragraph:—

"Although we cannot but agree to the protection you have given to Rághoba considering the connection you have had with him, by which we must suppose the Company have been benefitted, yet we are under some apprehension that the Maráthas will think it a breach of the treaty entered into with them by Colonel Upton; for though that treaty is not upon the whole so agreeable to us as we could wish, still we are resolved strictly to adhere to it on our part. You must therefore be particularly vigilant as long as Rághoba is with you, to prevent him from forming any plan against what is called the ministerial party at Poona; and we hereby positively order you not to engage with him in any scheme whatever for retrieving his affairs without the consent of the Governor General and Council, or the Court of Directors. At the same time we think common humanity will warrant us in giving you orders to protect his person from violence, if any such should be made from the partisans of the Ministers."

We have given this extract at full length, because we shall make it the groundwork of our instructions on that part of it which restrains you from forming any engagement with Rághoba without our consent.

Although two years are past since the conclusion of the treaty made by Colonel Upton, yet it does not appear that one article has been yet accomplished, except those which contain the declaration of peace between the Company and the Maráthás. These from the inefficacy of the rest, and the dangerous connection which has been formed by one of the ruling members of the Marátha State and the French, stand on so insecure a footing, that we can place no dependence upon them. We think it neither consistent with good policy nor with our public duty to suffer the interest of our employers to remain longer in this state of suspense and alarm, nor the obligation of the national faith to be made the instrument of a policy, which aims at the ruin and extirpation of the English influence in the East Indies, without making such effort as our means will afford, and the treaty will allow to remove the first, and frustrate the last.

Your late advices contain no grounds for any rational expectation or conclusion, but that the distractions and weakness of the actual administration at Poona were so ripe for a change, as to make it probable that some great event will have taken place before you can receive this letter, and the objects of it be anticipated or precluded by your own application of the advantages which may have been presented to you, to the more permanent security of our common interests. Yet as the reverse is possible, we shall proceed to give you such instructions and authorities for your guidance as are necessary on the supposition that the same administration remains, and that the treaty continues on the same footing as that on which it has stood for the two years past.

First.—We direct that you demand immediate possession of a country of three complete lákhs of rupees, near or adjoining to Broach, conformable to, and in the manner provided by the 5th

article of the treaty; but as the execution of this article has been hitherto suspended by the disputes which have arisen between you and the ministers, concerning the interpretation of the original words of the treaty *Jumma Caumil*,[1] which are rendered by the word complete in Colonel Upton's English draft of it. Although we must regard the advantages taken by the Ministers in this instance as disingenuous, yet as a proof of our resolution to abide by the strict letter of the treaty, even against the evident spirit and natural construction of it, and against our own ascertained intentions, we direct that if on enquiry you should learn that the technical meaning of the words *Jumma Caumil* is such as the Ministers have ascribed to it, and such as under that interpretation will justify them in their application of it to the value of the lands offered by them in virtue of the 5th article of the treaty, although estimated by you at only 2,10,000 rupees, you do accept the same as a full performance of that article. But if it shall appear to you on valid authority, that the words *Jumma Caumil* mean in their official acceptation, what their natural construction implies, a complete rent, or a rent equal to the estimated sum, you will in such case insist on the performance of the 5th article of the treaty conformably to this interpretation; and if in either case the Ministers shall refuse to comply with your demand, we direct that you declare their refusal to be a violation of the treaty.

Second.—We direct that you demand immediate payment of the sum of twelve lákhs of rupees due by the 6th article of the treaty, or of so much of it as still remains unpaid; and that the Pargana of Jambusar be thereupon restored to the Ministers, unless you shall have accepted of the same as an assignment under such engagements as shall have absolved them from the literal performance of that article, and those engagements have been fulfilled on their part; and if they shall refuse to comply with the demand made to them that you declare their refusal to be a violation of the treaty.

Third.—We direct that you keep possession of the Pargana of Chikhli and Corial, the town of Variav, the three villages of the Pargana of Chorási, and the village of Balla Ganj, which were ceded to the Company by Fattesing Gáikawár, since the Ministers have failed in producing the proofs that Fattesing did not possess power or authority to make such cessions.

Fourth.—We direct that you cause a remonstrance to be made to the Ministers against the countenance afforded by them to the Chevalier Lubin; against the engagements formed between him and Náná Fadanavis; and against the grants of the port of Chaul made to him or to the French nation through him, if you shall have obtained any satisfactory information either that such a grant has been actually made, or that the forms of office only are wanting to render it a complete title. The grant without these forms may be the same to the French, and equally dangerous to us, which appears to be the case from the intelligence contained in Mr. Mostyn's letter of the 24th January last.

Although we do not insist on any positive right to demand the dismission of the Chevalier Lubin nor the exclusion of the French from the harbour of Chaul, yet we have a right to require a knowledge of the intention of the Ministers in regard to these points, so far as they respect the treaty of peace subsisting between the Marátha State and the English Government in the East Indies. We therefore desire that you will demand from the Ministers a clear and satis-

[1] *Jumma Caumil* for *Jamá Kámil*, or *kamál*, meaning complete or standard assessment. In Bengal the term usually denotes the settlement made by Akbar's financial minister Todar Mal. In the Madras Provinces it was applied to the assessment of the revenue of the Northern Sarkárs made about A.D. 1512—1570, or to one subsequently framed in the reign of Alamgir, or about 1684—1687, for the whole of the Deccan on the principles of Todar Mal's assessment, and accordingly in Khándesh it denotes the highest rate which any village had been made to pay although not unfrequently falling short of the estimated rental or *tankha* as calculated at an earlier date.—(Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, p. 229.)

factory explanation of their intentions; and that you declare to them that we shall take such measures accordingly as prudence shall dictate for the future safety of the Company's interests and possessions committed to our care.

We recommend it to you to obtain if possible a copy of the engagements entered into by Nána Fadanavis with the Chevalier Lubin, and a knowledge of the measures which may have been taken for their execution. We cannot view this intrigue without feeling the most alarming apprehensions of the consequences. In effect this is the sole motive of all the late measures we have taken for the support of your Presidency. We regard the Maráthás as the only native, and the French as the only foreign power in the East Indies capable of affecting the influence which the English nation has acquired in it. The former were prevented from giving us an immediate or effectual trouble, by their internal distractions, and the inequality of their number to the effect of our discipline; the latter by their want of landed property or any alliance which might supply it. An alliance formed between them would at once relieve all their mutual wants, and afford them all the requisites to dispute with us on equal terms the dominion of the East Indies, which we at present in a degree possess without a rival. By timely provision and a spirited negotiation it may be prevented, but if it be once suffered to take effect by the admittance of a French force into the Marátha State, which may be the work of a few months, all our efforts may prove insufficient to defeat; and the whole empire become the theatre of war between two European nations backed by their respective allies, with the same calamities attending it, which we formerly experienced in the Karnátak, but rendered more dreadful by the superior magnitude of the contest.

Fifth.—We have informed the Peshwa and the Ministers of our intention to send a military force for the defence of the Company's possessions on your side of India; and have desired that they will issue the necessary orders both for their safe passage, and such things as they may require on the march, assuring them that the strictest orders will be given to the commanding officer of this force to conduct himself in every respect in a manner suitable to the peace and friendship which have been established between the Marátha State and ours; and that we are resolved most rigidly to adhere to the letter of the treaty, and to maintain the peace intended by it. These assurances we desire you will cause to be repeated, and that you will make the same requisition for the free passage and assistance to our troops.

Sixth.—While Sakhárám Bápu and Nána Fadanavis continue to hold the administration and adhere literally to the treaty to which they are parties, we recommened and enjoin the same literal adherence to it on your part. This obligation will remain in equal force if a change of Government should take place, and the new members of it shall declare the state to be bound by the treaty, and pledge their own faith to it. But if the present or future members of the administration shall either directly infringe the treaty, or permit it to be infringed by persons acting under their authority, or shall refuse to fulfil the conditions of it, we are authorized by the Company to invest you with authority to form a new alliance with Rághoba, and to engage with him in any scheme which you shall deem expedient and safe for retrieving his affairs. The like authority we have already given you in case of your receiving a formal invitation to that effect from the first Minister Sakhárám Bápu. In our letter of the 2nd February, we at the same time recommended certain advantages, which on such an occasion we were of opinion ought to be required as a compensation for the Company's interposition, but under every circumstance we recommended to you in the most earnest manner to make the establishment of a lasting peace, which can only be effected by good conditions of reciprocal advantage with the Marátha Government, and a total exclusion of the French influence, interest and property from the Marátha Government and country, your sole general objects, as they are ours.

Seventh.—We do not mean, however, to preclude you from any advantages which it may be possible to obtain by negotiation, though we instruct you to be bound by the treaty, in case the chief members of the Marátha State shall declare themselves bound by that treaty, and shall pledge their own faith to it. But as a change in the administration at Poona [illegible] probable, it will be [illegible] you to gain political advantage highly beneficial to the Company and to the general good of the nation, and to amend the defects in our present engagement, we leave it to you to pursue such a policy as circumstances shall require, independent of any particular interests of Rághoba, whom you must regard in the great political objects of our Government as simply meriting our consideration, and not necessarily connected or blended with them.

Fort William, 23rd March 1778.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
RICHARD BARWELL.
PHILIP FRANCIS.
E. WHELER.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1778.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

WILLIAM JOHN CARNAC. | DANIEL DRAPER.
NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE. | WILLIAM ASHBURNER.

ANDREW RAMSAY.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 1st instant.

Also the letter received this morning from the Governor General and Council.

After consideration thereof the first point that appears to be necessary is to take off the restraint we have laid on the march of the troops from Kálpi and to order the Commanding Officer to move forwards. Resolved, therefore, that a letter be immediately despatched to him by different routes desiring him to lose no time in marching forward agreeably to his orders from the Governor General and Council, and that he be directed to give us the most constant and punctual intelligence of his motions and wants, and the particular road he may intend to pursue, that we may afford him every assistance in our power to facilitate his march.

Resolved, also, that a copy of the Bengal letter be sent to Mr. Mostyn for his observation, and that he be acquainted the above is the only resolution we have as yet formed upon it, agreeably to which he must make the necessary application to the Ministers to give the most effectual orders for the safe and unmolested passage of the troops from Bengal, and to furnish them with all requisite supplies.

It appears at present better to defer any resolutions in consequence of the letter from Bengal till we can form a more certain judgment of their intentions and dispositions towards the Hon'ble Company.

D. DRAPER, AND OTHERS.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1775.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor.	
William John Carnac.	Daniel Draper.
Henry Moore.	Nathaniel Stackhouse.
William Ashburner.	Andrew Ramsay.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 31st instant.

Met to take into consideration the last letters from Bengal and the advices from Poona, which are accordingly now read.

The letter from Bengal of the 23rd March and our present situation with the Poona Government having been thoroughly considered, the following resolutions are unanimously agreed to:—

First.—Resolved,—That Mr. Mostyn be directed in the name of this Government, and under the authority of the Governor General and Council, to call upon the new administration at Poona to declare expressly whether they consider the Marátha State as bound by the Treaty of Purandhar and whether they will pledge their own faith to it.

Secondly.—Resolved,—That Mr. Mostyn be directed agreeably to the said treaty to demand immediate possession of a country of three lákhs, near or adjoining to Broach, and in case the Ministers shall refuse to comply with the demand, he must declare such refusal to be a violation of the treaty.

In order to avoid any further discussion on this head, it must be signified at once to the Ministers that we are willing to receive in full completion of the 5th article a country that will produce to the Company three lákhs of rupees a year in the gross revenue, without any allowance for the charges of collection.

Thirdly.—Resolved,—That Mr. Mostyn be directed to acquaint the Ministers that the Governor General and Council have directed us to keep possession, and which we shall accordingly do, of the countries ceded to the Hon'ble Company by Fattesing Gáikawár, since they (the Ministers) have failed in producing the proofs required by the treaty that Fattesing Gáikawár did not possess power or authority to make such cessions.

Fourthly.—Resolved,—That Mr. Mostyn be directed to make a remonstrance to the Ministers agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Bengal, against the countenance afforded to the Chevalier de St. Lubin, who, notwithstanding their promises, since the late change in the Government, still continues at Poona; and that he demands from them a clear and satisfactory explanation of their intentions with respect to the French, declaring to them that the Governor General and Council will take such measures according as prudence shall dictate for the future safety of the Company's interests and possessions committed to their cares.

Fifthly.—We have experienced so much equivocation and delay in the members of the Poona Government that we think it necessary, and it is accordingly resolved, in addition to the orders from Bengal, to direct Mr. Mostyn to deliver his demands in writing, and at the same time to acquaint the Ministers we shall expect an immediate and explicit answer likewise in writing; but that if such an answer is not returned within fourteen days, we shall consider any further evasion or delay as a refusal, and [illegible]ures accordingly.

The settlement made by Colonel Upt[illegible]ting Jambusar, which was agreed to by us, renders it unnecessary to make the second[illegible]emands enjoined by the Governor General and Council; but whenever the Ministers [illegible]good the balance of the twelve lákhs, the sum due in lieu of the country of three [illegible], the amount due to the concerned in the "Aurora," we shall be ready to restore th[illegible].

As we find by Mr. Mostyn's letters and Lewis's report that there is li
curing from the Ministers the proper orders for the passage and supplies
tachment, Mr. Mostyn must be ordered to make a direct application for
Tukoji Holkar and Mahádji Sindia themselves, to whom the President is l
write, making them at the same time the assurances mentioned in the Bengal

The moment Mr. Mostyn obtains information of Colonel Leslie being
must send him every information he may judge can be of service, and Colone
directed likewise to correspond with Mr. Mostyn.

The Governor General and Council must be apprized of the difficulty w
in procuring passports for their troops, and it must be suggested to them, that
occasion they shall deem it expedient to send us reinforcement, the easiest and
be to order troops from Madras and to replace them if necessary with others fr

In this place it is judged necessary to explain more particularly the reasons f
ance on the 3rd instant to take off the restraint we had laid on the march of the Beng
tachment, and to direct the Commanding Officer to advance to this coast.

When the late change had been effected in the administration at Poona, we at first entertained hopes, that it would have been followed by the admission of Rághoba into a share of the Government, and of course the full performance of our treaty with him, but we more particularly depended that the French influence at the Marátha Darbár would be destroyed by that event. Though we had soon cause to abate in our expectation with respect to Rághoba we still thought the overthrow of the French schemes would render the revolution a circumstance of the highest advantage to the Hon'ble Company, and make the further progress of the Bengal troops unnecessary, as their aid was intended solely to enable us to effect that point, for however much we might be disappointed at the neglect shown to Rághoba by the new administration, we were not authorized to assert his pretensions so long as they continued to observe the late treaty.

Upon these grounds, and for the reasons mentioned in our proceedings of the 22nd ultimo, we judged it most prudent to direct the Commanding Officer of the Bengal Detachment to remain at Kálpi till further orders, but upon receipt of the letter from the Governor General and Council, dated the 23rd of March, which more fully explained their views, and gave us authority to demand proper explanations from the Darbár regarding certain points, we at our last consultation resolved to send orders for the Bengal Detachment to advance; which from the nature of the instructions we had received prior to that letter we did not think could answer any end adequate to the expense and danger of the march, for after the plan for restoring Rághoba had miscarried, it was impossible for us to defeat the design of the French without breaking the treaty of Purandhar, which was precisely the substance of their instructions under the 26th of February.

Upon a review of our late advices from Poona, we find too many instances of duplicity in the Darbár to let us doubt but that they still mean to continue the same line of evasive conduct so long pursued by that Government. Mons. de St. Lubin is still permitted to remain at Poona, although his dismission was the very first object of our instructions to Mr. Mostyn after the late change in the administration took place, and he received every satisfaction on that head that promises could give, so long ago as the 10th of that month. Notwithstanding the request then made to him in public Darbár to accompany their Agent to Bombay with proposals respecting Rághoba, we find by his latest letters that they have been only trifling with him, nor have they to his knowledge yet taken one step towards settling the business, or fulfilling the unexecuted articles of the treaty. We now begin to suspect that Moroba means to tread in the

decessor Nána Fadanavis, and, unwilling to part with any share of his power obably seek to secure the whole to himself by the same means. Though er is transferred from Nána to Moroba, the former is still in office and a bár; and upon the whole we are fully of opinion that we have no reason to dministration are favourably disposed towards the Company, and that we rejudice take our measures upon that presumption.

d the smallest expectation of obtaining better terms, it would have been im- ve demanded the performance of Colonel Upton's treaty; but that with the overnor General and Council before us, and considering the late mysterious ct of the Darbár, we can no longer defer putting our demands in expectation them. By the conduct they observe on this occasion, we shall be able to form the footing we are to be on with the new Government, but the Governor ouncil must be desired to inform us what measures they intend to pursue if the answer with respect to their connections with the French should not prove satisfac- as much will depend upon our being furnished in time with their sentiments and instruc- tions on this head.

WILLIAM HORNBY, AND OTHERS.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1778.

At a Consultation, present:

THE HON'BLE WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

WILLIAM JOHN CARNAC.	DANIAL DRAPER.
HENRY MOORE.	NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE.
WILLIAM ASHBURNER.	ANDREW RAMSAY.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 22nd ultimo.

Read the advices received from Mr. Mostyn since our last meeting, when the President also lays before us a letter and an extract of a letter to him from that gentleman, both entered hereafter.

After the instructions we have given to Mr. Mostyn in consequence of express directions from the Governor General and Council, and after we have advised them of our having actually taken our resolutions conformably thereto, we do not think we are warranted, neither do we judge it expedient, to defer making our demands on the Darbár in expectation of proposals from them. Mr. Mostyn must therefore be directed not to quit Poona, but immediately to take his measures agreeably to the orders contained in our letter to him, dated the 16th ultimo.

If Chinto Vitthal should still choose to come to Bombay, proper orders will be given for a boat and every necessary accommodation being provided for him.

Mr. Mostyn should have insisted on the persons who intercepted the President's letters being exemplarily punished.

A letter to Mr. Mostyn agreeably to the above resolutions is now drawn up and despatched from the Council table.

Read translations of the Portuguese letters obtained by Mr. Mostyn.

Copies thereof must be transmitted to the Governor General and Council.

Resolved,—That a representation be made to the Portuguese Government at Goa and Daman to the following effect:—

That we have reason to believe schemes are concerting between the French and the Poona Government, which have for their objects the annoyance and detriment of the British nation, but that from the alliance and good harmony so happily subsisting between His Most Faithful and His Britannic Majesty we have every reason to hope, and shall rely that the Portuguese will not in any shape interfere or take any measures that may tend to promote the success of the French schemes, which in the end would prove equally subversive of the Portuguese influence in India.

Though we are still in uncertainty with respect to the situation of the Bengal Detachment, and have no advice what route they have pursued, yet we think it highly necessary that the Commanding Officer should have timely instructions whither to direct his march, which point being therefore seriously considered, together with an extract of a letter from Mr. Hastings to the President, which he now lays before us, Surat appears to us in point of situation, accommodation, and every other respect to be the most eligible place, and it is therefore resolved to send directions to Colonel Leslie to direct his march to that city, unless, from circumstances he should think it more expedient, or it should prove more convenient to him to proceed to Broach, in which case he must have a discretional power for that purpose.

The necessary advice and orders must be sent to Colonel Leslie and to the Chiefs of Surat and Broach agreeably to the above resolution: and the latter gentlemen must be directed to spare no pains or expense to open a correspondence with Colonel Leslie, for which purpose as common harkárás may be suspected, it must be suggested to them to employ Bráhmans or other proper persons.

WILLIAM HORNBY, AND OTHERS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. MOSTYN to the PRESIDENT.

The remonstrance you have been pleased to direct me to make to the Darbár, I could wish had not been sent. I have advised them it shall be delivered as soon as translated; but for the following reasons I intend to detain it until I can be acquainted with your answer to this letter. First, because the Darbár, to pursue their present plan of amusing you and gaining time to carry their views respecting the French into execution, will undoubtedly promise to comply therewith. Secondly, because it entirely debars us from further expectation either for ourselves or Rághoba, and we may be saddled with him as long as he lives. Thirdly, because the Darbár are amongst themselves much divided, Holkar urging them to bring Rághoba in which Sindia will most likely concur; and also seeing us determined to be no longer trifled with should they be inclined to make any offers worth our acceptance, this remonstrance would certainly put a stop to them. Lastly, because the time fixed for the Darbár to deliver their answer, and by the time it can be transmitted to you, the rains will set in, therefore the delay of a few days can be of no material consequence in case you should still think it proper to be delivered. Therefore I flatter myself you will approve my conduct and speedily favour me with your commands upon it. Excuse me, Sir, for having given my sentiments thus freely, and I have to entreat you will put a favourable construction on them, my only wish being that you should be informed of every thing that can be of any use in your deliberations upon this important matter.

Sindia is advanced within twelve kos of Purandhar. I hourly expect answers from him and Holkar regarding the dastáks; your letters to them you will perceive by the public address, are stopt and carried to Moroba. I have written both Moroba and Holkar about it. By a note from Purandhar this evening I am informed the Darbár have intelligence that the Bengal forces are on the banks of the Narbada, and taking the road for Brampore (Barhánpur?); but as I have had

repeated reports of this, I don't give entire credit to their being advanced so far, as I think I should have heard from them by this time if they were. From Bachoba I learn to-night that the Darbár has written to Mudáji Bhonsla to desire the officer of our troops in a freindly manner to return; and should he want any assistance to advise them (the Darbár); but I am under no apprehensions on his account as I hear he stands well with the Bengal gentlemen. The only danger I think to be apprehended for the army is their want of provisions, from their having no horse with them to forage.

(Signed) T. MOSTYN.

Poona, 28th May 1778.

Letter from Mr. Mostyn to the President.

Hon'ble Sir,—Agreeably to what I wrote you last night this morning both Tombackur and Chinto Vitthal waited on me, when they informed me they were sent on purpose to request I would accompany Chinto Vitthal to Bombay, with some proposals to Rághoba. I made the same objections I had done to the Darbár before, that I did not see any necessity for my going unless the Darbár would explain themselves, particularly after the evasive manner they have behaved with respect to this business. They made me the same answer the Darbár had done, that it was to assure Rághoba of their good intentions towards him. I told him that I considered this as all finesse, only intended to gain time and stop our troops from Bengal advancing, for had they been sincere the Darbár would long since have despatched me, and sent away Mons. St. Lubin, but that I was convinced from the extraordinary attention Moroba and the Darbár had paid him, the former had taken up Nána's plan and entered into the same engagements with Mons. St. Lubin. This they positively denied, though they acknowledged Lubin had made the tender to Moroba, who replied, as long as they were in friendship with the English this Government would not enter into any alliance with any other European nation, and that Moroba absolutely despatched him. I replied that it was very true Mons. St. Lubin had been publicly despatched, but it was only with a view to blind us and perhaps others; that I had in my possession what I esteemed as sufficient proof of my allegation, and produced copy of a letter written by Mons. St. Lubin to the Captain General of Goa by Mons. de Santy, which I luckily this morning procured. They answered it was possible Mons. St. Lubin might have written in that manner, but denied my being able to produce any writing from the Darbár. Upon which I observed it was the art of this Darbár not to give any thing under their hands, that they might have an opportunity of denying it, and that it was for this reason before I could give credit to their having finally despatched Mons. St. Lubin, or promise to proceed to Bombay with Chinto Vitthal, that I insisted on a writing from the Darbár with their seal affixed to the following effect: "That in order to satisfy the English Company, they declared that they had not at present, nor would have so long as they continued in friendship with the English make any treaty with the French or suffer the French to trade in any of their ports", being exactly conformable to the promises made me by Sakhárám Bapu, Nána Fadanavis, Mádhavráv Jadurai and Bahiru Pant, when I was despatched to Bombay by the Darbár in August last. This they promised to deliver me, with a letter for the President, accounting for the Darbár's having kept me here so long; and requested I would send the linguist in company with Tombackur, who returns this evening to camp to bring them, which I consented to. Chinto Vitthal informed me he should set off on the 30th. If the linguist returns with the above papers in time I shall accompany him, otherwise will follow as soon as I receive them, agreeably to the permission the Board have already given me. Enclosed is copy of the letter from Lubin to the Captain General of Goa, men-

tioned above. Mr. Lewis being taken ill, and as I have been much employed in seeing a number of people to-day, I take the liberty to request you will favour me in laying the above before the Board.

Chinto Vitthal informs me he shall be four days in going to Panvel, where he will wait two days for me, by which time I hope you will order a proper boat to carry him over.

I have not been able to procure the written intelligence from B———to-day, but he has promised to send it me in the morning.

I remain, &c.,
THOMAS MOSTYN.

Poona, 28th May 1778, midnight.

Copy of a letter from Mons. St. Lubin to the Captain General of Goa.

The high esteem I have for your Excellency makes me desirous at all times to hear of your good health, and believe that I am even interested in executing your commands.

Mons. Bernardo Picot de La Motte, Governor and Chief of Máhi, in his letter of the 18th February, advises me of having obtained your resolves on all points that he wished respecting the interest of His Most Christian Majesty as well as the proposal which he made to the Supreme Council of His Most Faithful Majesty, for which an acknowledgment is due to your [illegible] Excellency, and I wish the circumstances were of greater moment, for, then you would have known the excess of my gratitude.

As to the difficulty your Excellency expressed to Mons. Picot about passing the two regiments through your dominions, to be transported to this coast, on account of the alliance subsisting between their Britannic and Most Faithful Majesties, and that your Excellency as well as your Council would not consent thereto without special orders on this point, your Excellency's reasons are very good, but I beg leave to observe in reply that the two regiments aforesaid do not come with any designs to the prejudice of the English, but for motives which I will make known to you by messenger, whom I intend to despatch to you by the end of March with a special commission from His Most Faithful Majesty, which I every moment expect from Pondicherry, and which very matter I have confidentially mentioned to the Chief of Máhi. But should our ships suddenly arrive with instructions to call at your port, I as well as my King expect to be indebted to your Excellency for the attention, consistent with good harmony, to our Chief named Peter Russel, who comes from Pondicherry with instructions for his conduct in treating with your Excellency, and he will hope that you will also give timely orders to the Government of Daman that they may not raise any obstacles or plead in excuse the want of your instructions. In token of my regard I send your Excellency ten pairs of quails, as also a repeating watch, being the work of a new artist, which I have the confidence to hope you will accept, not as a present, but as the tribute of my respect, being desirous to show you how much I am,

Your Excellency's, &c.,
Le Chevalier de St. Lubin.

March 12th, 1778.

Copy of Mons. St. Lubin's letter to the Governor of Daman.

To

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SEBASTIÃO DE AZEVEDOR.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—Mons. de Briancourt, Director of His Most Christian Majesty at Surat, in his letter of the 19th January of the present year assures me of having mentioned to you the circumstances which might occasion our cruisers or ships arriving at your port, but you showed repugnance to such a step and declared it not allowable without the special orders of His Most Faithful Majesty, through his Excellency Senhor Captain General de Goa. Without this that you would not consent to any disembarkation exceeding ten men at a time, being agreeably to the rules of your Government. This I allow to be reasonable and proper, as a due obedience ought to be shown to the orders of your Prince, on which account I have written to his Excellency the Captain General to provide against that which Mons. Briancourt meant to do, as you might otherwise on the arrival of the said ships be disagreeably situated. Understand therefore that I am now at this Court for the execution of matters committed to my charge by my Prince which the Captain General will explain to you; but in the interval should any of our cruisers or ships arrive at your port for refreshments and any officers from them should be desirous of passing through your dominions, I trust that you will show them every countenance and assistance in your power; an acknowledgment for which favour is reserved until the time when I shall be made known to you, and trust that you have in me a faithful friend. In testimony of my obligation to you, I send you 6 pairs of quails and a repeating watch made by an able artist, which I hope will prove acceptable, and that you will give me opportunities of showing how much I am,

Sir,

Your, &c.,

LECHEVALIER DE ST. LUBIN.

12th March 1778.

Copy of an answer from the Captain General.

I have received your much esteemed favour and heard with great satisfaction of your health. By what has been written to me by the Governor of Máhi, Mons. Bernardo Picot de La Motte, I learn that His Most Christian Majesty had despatched you to the Court at Poona to treat on matters of the greatest weight, and as in what Mons. Picot relates, there are things respecting His Britannic Majesty, and matters that require mature consultation, and on which the Captain General cannot alone resolve, I have, therefore, referred it to the Supreme Council, Dajunta of the State, who determined not to refuse the port to any cruisers, ships or vessels belonging to His Most Christian Majesty to remain for any reasonable time, for such is the orders of my sovereign. As to our dominions becoming free ports for the transportation of troops to this coast, is a matter I cannot permit (the dignity of my sovereign being concerned therein) without special license, and for such being obtained the most urgent reasons must be given, as great consideration will be paid to the appearance of any designs contrary to the interests of Great Britain. We as faithful vassals ought not to concur in any thing which might diminish the firm alliance subsisting between the two crowns. As to the other circumstances which Mons. Picot has advised me, I cannot reply thereto, being ignorant of the just rights of such points. The Prince my master who knows of your despatch has given me instructions in consequence, which shall be executed when it may appear convenient, and for his interest your cruisers or ships may refresh in this port, and the Supreme Council have agreed to their staying 15 days, and the same order is sent to the Governor and Captain General at Daman. I return you thanks

for the honor you did me in the present you sent, and now beg your acceptance of a pair of pistols, three rolls of gold lace and a pair of dogs. I remain ready to execute your orders, being,

Panjim,
27th April 1778.

Yours, &c.,
JOZE PEDRO DE CAMARA.

Answer from the GOVERNOR of DAMAN.

Yours of the 12th March of the present year I received on the 25th of the same month, by which I learn you enjoy good health to my great satisfaction.

I have considered of what you have written me, as also of what I have been before advised of from Mons. de Briancourt, and seriously reflecting on the said points I answer you as follows: The secret and cautious manner of your proceeding to Poona has occasioned much noise and suspicion. As your intentions are still unknown, I should have been much perplexed and embarrassed how to act had any of your ships suddenly arrived at this port. The rules and orders of my King and his representative the Captain General at Goa do not leave me at liberty to take any steps of my own, and as common report declares your designs to be contrary to the interests of His Britannic Majesty, I cannot promise you, without special orders from my Prince, a compliance with the proposal made to me by Mons. Briancourt, which proposal I have transmitted to his Excellency the Captain General. You are not ignorant of the alliance subsisting between my King and his Britannic Majesty, for which reason I cannot consent that your ships of war or other vessels should continue at this Bar for any considerable time. As to affording assistance to any of your officers who may wish to proceed to you, this you may depend on, and of their having my protection. I return you thanks for the present you sent me, and remain with readiness to execute your commands,

Sir,
Yours, &c.,

Daman,
26th March 1778.

SEBASTIÃO DE AZEVEDOR BRITTO.

Translation of a letter from the Chevalier LUBIN to the CAPTAIN GENERAL at GOA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I Mons. de St. Lubin now proceed to write to your Excellency to enquire after your health, and lay before you the true motives which induce me to request of your Excellency and your Supreme Council leave to bring through your dominions two regiments which were sent by his Most Christian Majesty to the Most High Bráhman Ministers of this Darbár of Poona to put a stop to the disorders resulting from the death of their sovereign, and as the granting this succour redounds to the credit of my King in giving his protection to those who solicit it; and as our own ports are too distant for our cruisers to return in case of accident, should there be occasion so to do, I am obliged thus early to solicit your Excellency and your Supreme Council's leave, until his Most Faithful Majesty shall signify his real commands to you, respecting which we have had conferences with the Prime Minister the Marquis of Pombal, Sebastião Jozé de Carvalho. This being the case, with what I transmitted to your Excellency under the 12th of March, as also the circumstances which I have before particularly related to the Chief of Máhi, Mons. Bernardo Picot de LaMotte, ought to impress you with a true knowledge of me, and your

Excellency is not ignorant of the great friendship subsisting between your Prince and ours. Your Excellency observes that as my arrival was silent and void of all that ceremony and compliment which is due to an Ambassador Extraordinary, much more so to and from His Most Christian Majesty to a Darbár so opulent as that of Poona; and as reported it was chiefly to embroil the affairs of the English, and considering the alliance that subsists between their Majesties of Great Britain and Portugal you could not assent to or grant leave to our troops to pass through your dominions without special decree from your King, and that it was right to explain to me the circumstances that caused the objection. This observation appears very just, but I must observe to your Excellency, that it was necessary, that neither the populace nor some persons of consequence in France should be privy to the motives of my despatch until a distant period; therefore such conduct was necessary to avoid suspicion, and on this account I embarked according to the orders of my sovereign, and came hither in a merchant ship, and the leave I now ask of your Excellency is that, as the season is far advanced, and the ships will not be able to come to Chaul Bar on account of the bad anchorage and insufficiency as a port in the rainy season, that you will permit the said ships to winter in your ports, and transport their troops to this Darbár. As I judge your Excellency will have received the commands of your King on this business, I wish to avoid being prolix on this business, observing only that my stay here will not a little disgust the English, who by every underhand practice (so natural to their genius) are aiming at having me dismissed from this Darbár, but happen what will, I have taken care to effectuate my designs.

The Governor of Daman, Sebastião de Azevedor Britto, has written me as he has done your Excellency, and by the same messenger, as your Excellency will observe by the copy which I enclose. I have only to remark to your Excellency that great is the fortune of the English to have the Portuguese so steady to them, and in faith of this have they (the English) arrived to such a period, that laying aside all respect and right, they have at various times treated the Portuguese nation with the utmost disrespect in India, and this notwithstanding they have shown themselves steady to the English. I do not mention this to your Excellency to revive the past and remind you of the future, only as a reply to your Excellency's observation to me.

Under the 8th April arrived a packet to me from Pondicherry, sent to your Excellency from the new Prime Minister of Portugal, and desiring to insure its safe arrival with you, I sent it by my Secretary to your Agent here, asking his receipt for it; he returned it to me with the most frivolous excuses, which I acquaint you of; however it may arrive with you though later.

Mons. de Santy, my Secretary, will acquaint your Excellency minutely the reason of his new proceeding, and the objects he has in view, and will deliver your Excellency the packets and letters for the Governor and Superintendent General for His Most Christian Majesty at Pondicherry, and for your Excellency I beg the utmost expedition from you in forwarding the first, and a favorable reply to mine to your Excellency.

I purpose going in a short time to Daman (in consequence of my orders) to transact matters which alone Santy will acquaint you of. I am prevented doing them effectually unless your Excellency determines and recommends my business to your Chief there. I shall pursue my journey on the return of the person I now send to your Excellency.

The letters I send your Excellency for Mr. Bernardo Picot de LaMotte, Chief of Mahi being of the utmost consequence, I sent to your own particular care, requesting your forwarding them by careful hands. Be assured, excellent Sir, that I shall not fail to acquaint my Prince with the affection and benevolence I have received from your Excellency, and he will thank His Most Faithful Majesty, from whom your Excellency will receive just eulogiums.

Respecting the charge of the ship "Du Surtur," Mons. Vernem has solicited my recommending him and his affairs to your Excellency. I beg you will grant me this favor in his behalf.

The letter, which the first Minister now sends, is sent solely to your Excellency and to lay open his designs; the other, for your Supreme Council, will be separately delivered you by my Secretary. Since your Excellency knows well the cunning and malice of the British nation, and how much they are bent on extirpating me from hence, such being the case, your Excellency should seriously reflect ere you resolve on this business. Notwithstanding fortune has given us a bitter pill in the death of His Most Faithful Majesty Dom Jozé, and of the dismissal of the Marquis of Pombal, for whom I particularly feel, and to whom I have written a separate letter of condolence.

I send to your Excellency a ring with twenty-five diamonds, a snuff-box set with rubies, two pairs of pistols and a set of buckles, which you will accept not as things of worth but as a tribute which my esteem pays you.

I am, &c.,

Poona, 26th April 1778. LeCHEVALIER de St. LUBIN.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Hastings to the President, dated Fort William, 18th March 1778.

On the 23rd of last month orders were issued for forming the detachment intended for your assistance. It will consist of six of our best battalions with their guns, and a company of native artillery with 4 twelve-pounders and two howitzers. I do not know whether any cavalry will be added to it: this I propose to leave to the option of the Commanding Officer, who, I hope, will not want it: the party will form at or near Kálpi. Colonel Leslie will command it, and I hope he will be in readiness to march early in the next month. His route will be through Bundelkhand and Berar, or near the confines of that province, for the greater convenience of receiving supplies of provisions and other assistance, which I expect to be afforded by Mudáji, having written to him for both, and I have many reasons of great weight to believe that he will not disappoint me.

I formerly requested that you would endeavour to obtain from Mahádji Sindia and Tukoji Holker passports and orders for the subsistence of our troops if they should pass through the province of Málwa. If you have been able to succeed in this application, I beg the favor of you to despatch an express with advice thereof, and with duplicates of the above orders to Colonel Leslie, as he may possibly take that route, it being possible that Mudáji may not consent to let him pass through his dominions, although I think it is now probable. At all events such is the universal disaffection of the Zamíndárs and other petty Chiefs to the Marátha Government, that I know they will all gladly afford their assistance to our detachment and even solicit its march through their lands. The only assistance that we require from them is provisions, and this is the only article in which the Maráthás can distress us; but to effect this, they must lay waste the country within many miles of our line of march, and of course lose so much of their own revenues, which we may be sure neither Mudáji nor Tukoji will consent to for the sake of the present administration, having never manifested such attachment to it, or indeed to any other princes but their own interest. The ambassador of Mudáji and of the Rája of Jeynagar and Bundelkhand are with me; the first indeed has lately taken leave to go to Benares, where he may be of essential service.

I will not lengthen my letter by enumerating all the recourses which I depend upon for the security of our detachment. I beg, Sir, that you will rest perfectly satisfied on this head. I will engage to provide for its safety and easy progress at least to the frontier of the Deccan; nor

have I a doubt of its accomplishing the remainder of the route, but in that it will require your assistance, as it will be guided by your orders in the line which it will have to follow, whether it be to Poona, Bombay, Broach, or to any other quarter.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1778.

Received the following letter from the Governor General and Council:—

"GENTLEMEN,—We have received your letters, dated 25th ultimo, by the "Terrible".

That no time may be lost in conveying our sentiments to you, we send this by different routes to acquaint you that we approve your resolution of the 21st July, and authorize you to assist Rághoba with a military force to conduct him to Poona, and to establish him in the Regency there on the following express provision:—

First.—That it does not interfere with any engagement formed with Mudáji Bhonsla by Mr. Elliott, and previously noticed to you by him.

Second.—That your latest advices from Europe shall be equal to an assurance that the force required for this service may be spared without endangering the safety of Bombay in the event of a French invasion.

Third.—That the engagement you may form with Rághoba himself, or Moroba and his associates, be not contrary to those concluded with Mudáji by Mr. Elliott, and noticed to you, nor of a hostile tendency to the Government of Berár.

We are, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
R. BARWELL.
PHILIP FRANCIS.
E. WHELER.

Fort William, 17th August 1778."

Bombay Castle, Monday, 12th October 1778.

At a Select Committee, present:

The Hon'ble W. HORNBY, President and Governor.
JOHN CARNAC. | Colonel C. EGERTON.
DANIEL DRAPER.

Read and approved the minutes of our last meeting on the 28th ultimo.

The Committee being assembled Mr. Carnac delivers in the following minute:—

"Mr. Carnac is sorry to observe, that although we had by an unanimous vote pronounced the treaty of Purandhar to have been infringed in almost every article, not a single step has yet been taken in prosecution of our resolutions of the 21st July, to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the distractions in the Bráhman Ministry, to exclude Nána from any share in the Peshwa Government, who ever since he has had the lead thereat, has been incessantly plotting mischief against us, and to invest in his room, during the minority of the Peshwa, Raghunáthráv with the chief administration of the Marátha State, to which he has the fairest claim, and whose pretensions, good policy requires us to support, on account of the close connexion we have had with him, and of his known favourable disposition towards us. The times will not admit of further delay; and if we do not soon openly espouse the cause of Raghunáthráv, there is great danger that the happy moment for establishing his authority, so essential to our welfare, will be irrecoverably lost. It is not to be questioned that the French have

been invited to Chaul by Nána, and should he be joined by four or five hundred men of that nation (which it may be expected will be the case) it is to be apprehended he will with their aid acquire such a preponderancy in the government, as to be able to baffle our utmost efforts, and perhaps to usurp the dignity of Peshwa. The degree of power Nána actually possesses is already so considerable, that if he be suffered to retain it, the most serious evils must ensue to the Company from his avowed enmity to the English, and the French will be admitted to the exclusive trade and intercourse with the Maráthás, which by a timely exertion we might have secured, and without which our possessions on this side of India are scarcely worth our holding. Mr. Carnac entertaining these sentiments, is inclined to believe we were warranted, by the most urgent plea of necessity in behalf of the Company's interests, to give our most strenuous assistance to procure for Raghunáthráv the office of Regent, even independently of the Governor General and Council; how much more then must it be incumbent upon us so to do, when we have their express sanction of the measure; especially as in the present state of affairs there is no risk likely to be incurred by the settlement during the short time the troops may be supposed to be employed in effecting this service. He does not conceive we ought to be deterred from our purpose, as it has been argued we should, by the paragraphs in the Governor General and Council's letter to us, dated 17th August, respecting any engagements formed with Mudáji Bhonsla by Mr. Elliott, and previous notice to us given. By a strict attention to the words, and to the contexts, nothing more seems to be meant than that we should enter into no final engagements with Raghunáthráv, which may be contrary to such as shall be concluded with or of a hostile tendency to the Government of Berár. If the letter is to be understood as containing a direction that we are absolutely to undertake nothing till we have advices from Mr. Elliott of the nature of progress and result of his commission with the Bhonsla, it would be tantamount to a prohibition of the expedition we had meditated, and which they have approved, by suspending it to so distant a period as to leave us little or no hopes of success.

It will be proper here to remark that there is no reason to believe Moroba's party is so depressed, but that in conjunction with the other favourers of Rághoba, they may render us material service in the execution of our plan; however, at all events Mr. Carnac deems it an indispensable duty to use every endeavour to anticipate, if possible, the French in so important a point as their having the prevailing influence at the Maratha Darbár.

Our conduct must appear strongly inconsistent to our hon'ble employers, if, after having so earnestly and repeatedly lamented to them, as we have done, our misfortune in being precluded by the controlling power of the Bengal Government from taking advantage of these lucky circumstances, which have occurred, we should now remain wholly inactive, when that Government has given us a full latitude to act, and has provided us with the necessary resources to do it with vigor and with effect."

The subject of this minute being taken under consideration, it is thought necessary before we come to any resolution to consult Mr. Mostyn on some points; who attending accordingly, the subject of debate was communicated, and the necessary papers being read to him, he delivers himself as follows:—

"If the Committee are determined to take any measures of placing Rághoba in the Regency of the Poona Government it evidently appears to me the sooner it is undertaken the better. The less opposition you will meet with, the greater certainty of success, of which, indeed, I have not in my own mind the least doubt, and I do not con-

ceive there can offer a more favorable crisis than the present, and for the following reasons :—

First.—The army is at present dispersed, and though this is the time for their beginning to join, it will be at least six weeks before they are assembled; and even then I do not suppose a man will move until they are in some measure satisfied for the arrears due to them (now three years, except a few partial payments), and the advance of a further sum for the ensuing season, which is usually two months' pay. This, it is well known, the Government is in no capacity to do, and the disunion amongst the party now in power, particularly Sakhárám Bápu and Nána, which you, gentlemen, are well acquainted with, will prevent their adopting any effectual means to remove this difficulty. They will not advance any money themselves, none but Nána is indeed able to do it, and no one else while their dissensions continue will lend.

Secondly.—Another very material reason why it should be deferred as little as possible is that Holkar with several other Marátha officers, now adherents of Moroba, will naturally conclude (if you let slip this opportunity) that you have quite given up Rághoba's cause, and be under the necessity for their future support and security to take part with Nána. It may occur to you, gentlemen, that Moroba being under some restraint in Ahmadnagar, little assistance can be expected from him; but I have reason to believe, and from pretty good information, that whenever he is convinced you are determined to espouse Rághoba's cause, and are landed on the continent, he can easily effect his enlargement and join you on the other side of the Ghâts with his friends.

Thirdly.—That with respect to the distance of Colonel Leslie's detachment, though it might be of more utility if nearer, yet I am of opinion they in their present situation render material service by keeping Mahádji Sindia (in the neighbourhood of whose capital they now are) in awe, should he be inclined to oppose us; but this I think from his known character he will not venture to do, when he finds a respectable English army along with Rághoba, but be one of the first to make his submission, not only from the immediate danger he will apprehend on account of Colonel Leslie's army, but in future, from his knowledge of the influence the English have over the king, which might deprive him totally of his jághír north of the Narbada; and the sooner you begin the speedier, in my humble opinion, will Colonel Leslie be able to advance, as it will no doubt put an immediate stop to the opposition and delay he has and will otherwise continue to meet with.

Fourthly.—But what appears to me the most weighty reason of all is, that by any further delay, the danger there is of the French gaining an influence at the Marátha Court, which I took the liberty to mention under 21st July, and which is fully stated by Mr. Carnac; and I can assure you Nána will spare neither pains nor expense to procure assistance from them, in which case I much fear it will render any future attempt very hazardous, if not wholly impracticable.

As you have been pleased to favor me with the perusal of the Governor General and Council's letter of the 17th of August, it is my duty to inform you, from what knowledge I have of the Marátha Government, I do not apprehend any engagements you may have with Raghoba can interfere with the treaty Mr. Elliott may enter into with Mudáji in the Rájáship. They are both Ministers of the Rája and their governments entirely distinct; however, to prevent a possibility of the two treaties clashing, an article may be inserted in yours with Rághoba to provide against it."

On full consideration of all circumstances it is resolved by a majority of the Committee, Mr. Draper only dissenting thereto, that we forthwith carry into execution the plan agreed to under the 21st of July last for conducting Rághoba to Poona and placing him in the Regency during the minority of the young Peshwa, and that the necessary measures for that purpose be undertaken as soon as possible.

Mr. Draper acquaints us that he will deliver his reasons in writing for dissenting to the above resolution.

Directions must be sent to the Chief at Surat to do everything in his power to prevent any correspondence being carried on between Mons. Briancourt, the French Consul, and the Poona Government, and to use his endeavours to intercept their letters.

W. HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
C. EGERTON.
D. DRAPER.

Copy of a letter from the FRENCH *at Pondicherry to the* PESHWA.

I have been favoured with your letter together with one from Nána Fadanavis and another from Hari Pant, saying I should commence a war with the English nation, and to grant you an assistance of money and force which has given me satisfaction, and I have in consequence and in the manner you ordered me, begun the war. I am ready to obey you with all my heart. You will know all the particulars by the letters of Nána Fadanavis and Hari Pant. What more can I say?

Translate of a letter from the FRENCH *at Pondicherry to* NÁNA FADANAVIS.

I have received your friendly letter with one from the Peshwa, saying I should commence a war with the English nation; that the Sarkár of the Peshwa will assist me with money and an army, and after the war with the English was over a factory shall be settled at Poona. You have in your said letter made many proposals to me by which I have great profit, but I defer answering them till a proper time, and now write you what is necessary. You have acquainted me that the English nation have violated their faith; that they are troublesome, and occasion disturbances, and that Mr. Mostyn, a Vakil of Bombay, is the cause of the troubles. You have also written me that their affording protection to Raghunáthráv Dáda never fails to create troubles; that if I will assist you immediately in this business you will get me paid rupees twenty lákhs from the Sarkár of the Peshwa directly, and when I go against Bombay that you will assist me with twenty lákhs of rupees and ten vessels armed with sepoys. I have agreeably to the Peshwa's orders and your advice now commenced a war, and have daily engagements with the English army that is come from Madras against this place. We are firing shot on both sides, all which your Sarkár's harkárás have seen; as also that we have destroyed three grabs; the four ships which lie in deep water we shall, please God, also destroy; it is right that you keep your word and agreements. You may reckon that we shall reach Bombay after the trouble at this place is over.

The same to Hari Pant Fadkia, with the following addition: You will explain to Nána Fadanavis all that I have written you and send me his answer, with the money that is agreed, and after I have finished the present business, will come your way.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1778.

At a Select Committee, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

J. CARNAC. | Col. C. EGERTON.

DANIEL DRAPER.

The consideration of the force to be detached on the intended service being now resumed, returns and statements of the troops are laid before us, which not appearing sufficiently clear and distinct, the Colonel is desired to order the proper officers immediately to prepare a correct statement and disposition of the forces under this Presidency when this point will be settled.

Mr. Mostyn called in.

In reply to the reasons alleged by Mr. Draper for dissenting from the resolution of the Committee under the 12th instant, the other members who concurred therein have only to observe, that in their opinion the success of the measure determined on, the absolute necessity of which Mr. Draper admits, depends [upon its being immediately undertaken; and that the execution will become much more difficult, if not altogether impracticable, by being suspended to so distant a period as that gentleman proposes. It is certain that very advantageous offers have been made by Nána through Mons. Lubin to the French nation, in order to engage their assistance in support of his usurped authority; and if a junction of their forces with him be once effected, they will acquire so predominant an influence at the Poona Darbár, as will occasion a perpetual warfare between the Maráthás and us, whereby the Company's possessions on the western side of India must be rendered insecure and unprofitable; they therefore deem themselves bound in duty to their hon'ble Masters to prevent (if possible) an incident so ruinous to their interests, by a timely interposition of the only resource that is left, namely, to take advantage of the present divisions amongst the Bráhman Ministers to establish Raghunáthráv in the Regency, and to assist him with as considerable a part of our force as we can spare for that purpose. Although it is near two months since we had the first advice from the Governor General and Council of their having deputed Mr. Elliot on an important embassy to the Government of Berar, we have had as yet no information whatever of or from him, and it is hard to guess when we may. But it is no way likely the degree of support we mean to give Raghunáthráv can be at all effected by any negotiations that may be concluded with Mudáji, for even supposing it should be recommended to him to assert his pretensions to the Rájáship of Sátára, and that he should in consequence assume that dignity, most probably he would continue the first Pradhan Government, taking care to reduce them to their original subjection to the Rája, and the sovereignty being in the person of Mudáji, who is in friendship with the Bengal Administration, it would perhaps be more for the general interest that the Asht Pradhan or council of eight should be dependent.

The Secretary now lays before us a draft of the letter from Rághoba to the principal Maratha officers to be circulated on his landing on the continent, which being approved is ordered to be explained to Rághoba, and if approved by him, a proper number of copies must be made in the country language and the Company's seal and Rághoba's private seal affixed to them.

The propriety of communicating our plan to Rághoba being now considered, it is resolved to defer it till we receive an answer from Surat about the coolies we have written for, which may be daily expected, as we can be at no certainty when the army can move till we have secured a proper number of coolies, and it is of the utmost importance to keep our intentions secret.

Mr. Mostyn acquaints us he hopes he shall be able to find means of getting two or three hundred pack bullocks ready at Panvel, and he is desired as custom master to deliver an account of the Hamals and Kámáthis that can be procured on this island.

Mr. Lewis must be advised in cypher of the scheme we have in agitation, and be directed to hold himself in readiness to quit Poona on the first warning. He must endeavour to send away his papers, and as many of his sepoys as he can, and if he should at last find it necessary he must be permitted to take the protection of Tukoji Holkar, who is now encamped near Poona with a considerable body of troops, and we have the strongest expectations will declare for Rághoba the moment it appears we have entered heartily into his cause.

W. HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
C. EGERTON.
D. DRAPER.

Instructions to Colonel CHARLES EGERTON.

SIR,—Having judged it expedient to send a body of forces into the field to conduct Rághoba to Poona and to establish him in the Marátha Empire, we direct that you take upon you the command of the said forces, observing for the present the following instructions:—

When the troops and stores are embarked in the boats provided for that purpose, you are to proceed to the fort of Belápur on the Marátha shore. Your first step must be to take possession of the fort, which must be done in the name of Raghunáthráv, and we imagine will be effected without any opposition, and to secure it with a proper garrison for the lodgment of your stores.

After Belápur is secured you will move the army to Panvel, when you will receive further instructions from us.

Captain Stewart has been already detached by the way of Apta with a division of the army to secure Bor Ghát, and you will afford him such further support or assistance as may be necessary.

Several manifestoes are herewith delivered which you will dispense on your landing, and make it generally known that our forces are not sent with any hostile intentions, except to those who may oppose them or quit their habitations.

We doubt not but you will cause the strictest discipline and regularity to be observed by the army, and do your utmost to prevent all plundering, and for the better preservation of discipline we now enclose a commission empowering you to appoint and confirm General Court Martial and wishing you all possible success in your operations.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
WILLIAM HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.
C. W. EGERTON.

Bombay Castle,
23rd November 1778.

In the evening of 27th November 1778 Messrs. Carnac and Draper, the President being indisposed, waited upon Rághoba, accompanied by Mr. Mostyn, when the treaty was exchanged in form and a royal salute was fired from Rághoba's artillery.

Rághoba then acquainted the Committee that the orders to the officers of the several places ceded to the Hon'ble Company should be delivered as soon as they could be got ready, and to-morrow noon being mutually settled for his public visit, the Committee took their leave.

On their preparing to depart, presents were brought in, according to the custom of the country, of money and dresses, which the Committee were very earnest to decline, telling Rághoba it was against law and the orders of the Great Council of the Nation to accept presents of any kind, but Rághoba urging that a public refusal would be the greatest indignity and discredit him much in the eye of his own officers, the Committee at last agreed to receive for the benefit of the Company the present intended for them, when one hundred gold mohurs were presented to Mr. Carnac, seventy-five to Mr. Draper and fifty to Mr. Mostyn, with articles to make a suit of clothes for each in the European fashion, all of which were accordingly delivered into the Hon'ble Company's treasury as their property.

Rághoba met the Select Committee at the Governor's house to take leave, when he was treated with every demonstration of respect, and a proper present made to him and his principal officers in the name of the Hon'ble Company.

When he took leave he expressed the utmost satisfaction at the friendship and attachment shown them by this Government, and promised, if he met with success, to be ever a firm friend and ally to the Hon'ble Company, and always to promote their interest to the utmost in his power.

TREATY WITH RA'GHOBA, 1778.

Articles of Agreement and Treaty between the Hon'ble William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor, and the Select Committee of Bombay, on the part and behalf of the Hon'ble United English East India Company on the one part, and Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán on the other part. Done and concluded at Bombay, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1778, and on the 3rd day of Jeelend Sookhursun Tessah Subein Mia-wa-Alluf, or year 1179, Mahomedan style; or according to the Gentoo era, the 5th day of Márgashirsha Shuddh, in the year 1700.

ARTICLE I.

The treaty concluded by Colonel Upton with Sakhárám Pandit and Báláji Pandit, Ministers in behalf of the Peshwa and the Marátha State, having been violated by those Ministers in almost every article, the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, with the sanction and concurrence of the Governor General and Council, do hereby engage and agree, in behalf of the said Hon'ble Company, to assist Raghunáthráv Pradhán to the utmost of their power to put him in possession of Poona, and to place him in the Regency of the Marátha Empire during the

minority of Mádhavráv Náráyan, the infant Peshwa, hereby declaring that the true intent and meaning of this treaty is not to alter the form of government, or to interrupt the peace between the Hon'ble Company and the Marátha State, but only to remove the administration out of the present improper hands, and to place in the Regency the person who has the justest title to that office.

ARTICLE II.

Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán on his part doth hereby engage and agree to accept the office of Regent, which he is to exercise with full power during the minority of the Peshwa Mádhavráv Náráyan, in whose name he further engages to continue the sicca and conduct the government. But Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán having expressed his doubts of the legitimacy of the Peshwa, Mádhavráv Náráyan, the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay do hereby engage, on Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán's strong solicitation, to request explicit orders from the Company, whether, in case he should prove to their satisfaction that the child is supposititious, they will place him in the Peshwaship, which, on such proof, will be his unquestionable right; and whether, in case the child should prove to be really the son of Náráyanráv, they will guarantee him an equal division of the government and country on the Peshwa's attaining to the age of seventeen, agreeably to what Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán says he is entitled to by his birth-right according to the Gentoo law.

ARTICLE III.

The Governor and Select Committee of Bombay do hereby stipulate, and Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán for their satisfaction and that his upright intentions may appear manifest, doth hereby engage and agree, that the person of the Peshwa Mádhavráv Náráyan shall be kept under the charge and custody of such persons as may be agreeable to the Select Committee, who wish that the child may be committed to the charge of Párvatibái, if she will undertake the charge; and, in such case, the Matchy of Purandhar, where the child is kept, must be guarded with a party of the Company's troops, and Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán may keep a chauki on the outside of the gate to see that no improper persons be admitted; but no person whatever must have admittance to the child's presence without the permission of Párvatibái. In case Párvatibái should refuse to undertake the charge, the child shall be put under the care of any of his relations on the mother's side; but should all these decline the trust, the child shall then be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed most advisable for his security and for the honor of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV.

Moroba Fadanavis, Bachoba Purandhare and Tukoji Holkar having invited Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán, to take upon himself the Government as Regent and promised their assistance, Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán doth hereby engage, upon condition of their performing their promises to his and the Select Committee's satisfaction and behaving like faithful obedient servants, that he will show favour to them, according to their ranks and services, in settling the offices of government, and that their persons and fortunes shall be unmolested.

ARTICLE V.

The Governor and Select Committee engage not to interfere in the appointment or nomination of the officers to the forts, army, artillery or revenues, or in the management of the government, provided nothing be done in breach of any of the articles of the present treaty, Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán on his part faithfully promising to observe the terms mentioned in the circular letter with respect to the personal safety of those who he may be of opinion have injured him.

ARTICLE VI.

In consideration of the assistance to be afforded by the Hon'ble Company for placing Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán in the Regency at Poona, Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán doth hereby engage to confirm and ratify the former treaty concluded with him at Surat, the 6th March 1775, and to cede and make over to the Hon'ble Company for ever the several places and territories granted by the said treaty, which were restored by the treaty of Purandhar and Bassein and its districts, and the island of Kennery, which were not put in possession of the Company. The several acquisitions which will devolve to the Hon'ble Company by virtue of this article are as follow:—

Bassein, fort and town, and the whole of its districts and dependencies, in their fullest extent, according to the just and fixed boundaries of that province.

Jambusar and Orpád, in the same full and ample manner as ceded by the treaty of Surat.

The Island of Kennery.

An assignment upon the Pargana of Occlaseer (Ankleshvar) for the sum of Rs. 75,000 per annum, as settled by the 8th Article of the Treaty of Surat.

There being also some small places, known by the name of the Antgoms, always annexed, and actually making a part of the district of Sálsette, which have been withheld from the Company by the Poona Ministers, Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán doth hereby engage and agree that the said Antgoms shall be ceded to the Hon'ble Company; but although the Governor and Select Committee have ever understood that the Antgoms made a part of the district of Sálsette, yet, if the contrary should be made plainly to appear, they will give up their claim.

ARTICLE VII.

In addition to the several grants and cessions hereinabove specified, Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán doth hereby engage and promise to cede and make over for ever the parganás of Ahmood and Hansoot, which grants are to be considered as an instance of his goodwill and affection to the Hon'ble Company, the conditions upon which they were formerly granted not having, as he declares, been fulfilled.

ARTICLE VIII.

All the places herein ceded to the Hon'ble Company are to be considered as their sole right and property from the day this treaty is executed, without any claim of chauth to the Marátha Government or any other demand whatever, and may be taken possession of by the Company's people whenever they may think proper; for which purpose Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán doth, with these presents, deliver the necessary orders to the Marátha officers to surrender the said places. Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán doth further promise and engage that, immediately after his taking charge of the Regency of Poona he will execute and deliver to the Government of Bombay regular sanads, under the Peshwa's sicca, for the several cessions granted to the Hon'ble Company by this treaty.

ARTICLE IX.

Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán engages to pay and make good the charges and expenses of the army and stores with which he is now to be assisted, which he hereby faithfully promises to make good in ready money as soon as the situation of his affairs will possibly permit; and for the further security of the Hon'ble Company, he, by these presents, assigns over the pargana of Versaul and the remainder of Occlaseer, the revenues of which are to be collected by his Amaldárs and paid to the Hon'ble Company, till the amount due for the expenses of the army is fully discharged; but in case of failure herein, these parganas are to

be put in possession of the Company and the revenues collected by them till the said amount is fully discharged, when all right and title thereto, on the part of the Hon'ble Company, will be relinquished: or if Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán regularly pays the monthly sum stipulated in the next article, the Hon'ble Company will not interfere with the said parganás.

ARTICLE X.

Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán engages to pay in full for the body of forces, consisting of four thousand men, with which he is to be assisted, the sum of two lákhs and a half of rupees per month, which the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay agree to accept, without further account in full of every expense attending the army, and is to commence from the day the forces leave Bombay.

ARTICLE XI.

Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán faithfully promises and engages to discharge his present debt to the Company as soon as the state of his finances will admit, agreeably to an account which will be delivered to him.

ARTICLE XII.

The English forces are to continue with Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán until the object of this treaty is accomplished, which is to place him in the Regency at Poona, and when that is effected, they are to be at liberty to return to Bombay. The Company will be at all times ready to assist Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán with their forces so far as may be consistent with their other engagements, or the situation of their own affairs will permit.

ARTICLE XIII.

The several treaties and agreements subsisting between the Government of Bombay and the Marátha Government are hereby ratified and confirmed, and shall be held and continued in as full force as when they were first concluded, unless otherwise provided for in this treaty.

ARTICLE XIV.

After the establishment of Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán in the Regency at Poona there shall be a firm peace and alliance between the Hon'ble Company and the Marátha Government. Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán engages never to assist the enemies or molest the dominion of the Company in any part of India, nor to make war or commit depredations in the Karnátak, or any other part of the dominions of their ally the Navváb of Arcot. The Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, in like manner, engage, in behalf of the Hon'ble Company, not to assist the enemies of Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán.

ARTICLE XV.

Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhan hereby engages and agrees that no European settlements shall be allowed to be made on the maritime coasts or in any other part of the Marátha dominions without the consent of the Company or of their representatives being previously obtained, and that no manner of intercourse or connection shall be maintained between the Marátha Government and the French nation; any failure in which stipulation will be considered as a breach of the alliance between the Marátha Government and the Hon'ble Company.

ARTICLE XVI.

Raghunátráv Bájiráv Pradhán doth hereby stipulate and engage that the English shall enjoy all their former privileges and freedom of trade in the Marátha dominions without interruptions; and he further engages to give all possible encouragement to the Hon'ble Company's trade, and to promote, as far as he can, an exclusive vend to the English for European commodities in the Marátha dominions; but the Hon'ble Company will make no settlement therein without permission from Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán.

ARTICLE XVII.

If any article of the present treaty should interfere with any engagement formed by the Governor General and Council not yet known to the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, such article may be liable to be altered or amended as may be necessary.

The foregoing articles having been mutually agreed to by the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, on the part of the Hon'ble Company and Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán, the contracting parties have interchangeably affixed their hands and the seal of the Hon'ble Company, in Bombay Castle, the day and year above written.

WILLIAM HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.
DANIEL DRAPER.

The Diary and Proceedings of JOHN CARNAC, Esq., Colonel CHARLES EGERTON and THOMAS MOSTYN, Esq., appointed by the Hon'ble the President and Select Committee of Bombay a Committee to accompany Raghunáthráv to Poona, commencing the 7th of December 1778.

Monday, 7th.—A packet from the Hon'ble the Select Committee directed to John Carnac, Esq., Colonel Charles and Thomas Mostyn, Esq., the Committee proceeding to Poona, having this day been delivered to Messrs. Carnac and Mostyn, they embarked on board the yacht for Panvel, in order to meet Rághoba and proceed with him from thence to join the army under the command of Colonel Egerton, now on its march towards the Bor Ghát.

Tuesday, 8th.—Landed at Panvel at 6 A.M. and hearing that Raghunáthráv had passed that place on his way from Kalyán determined also to proceed with the utmost expedition. The want of bullocks, &c., for the transport of our baggage prevents our setting out this day; but expecting a supply from the Commissary of the army I hope to be able to proceed early to-morrow. Learnt that the army was last night at Chauk. The inhabitants of Panvel had mostly deserted with their effects.

Wednesday, 9th.—Proceeded to Burwa; where finding that Raghunáthráv was up in the Fort of Purbull, where he had been three days, sent him a message acquainting him of our arrival. He sent word in return that he should come down to-morrow morning; that Amrutráv with all his baggage, guns, &c., was ordered to march from Panvel to Burwa, and when they arrived he would accompany us to the army.

At 8 P.M. received a letter from Amrutráv directed to Mr. Carnac, wherein he informed him he had his father's orders to march and join him at Panvel, but the want of bullocks for the transport of his baggage had prevented him; that the bullocks which he had hired had been taken for our army; that he was endeavouring to procure others, and would march to join him to-morrow morning. A village near the fort of Purbull (Prabal) deserted.

Thursday, 10th.—Chinto Vitthal waited on us, and acquainted us in the name of Raghunáthráv, that he requested we would remain at Burwa this day; that to-morrow he would certainly come down and settle with us about proceeding to the army. Though our present delays do not appear in the least to retard the march of the army, yet in pursuance to the injunctions of the Hon'ble the Select Committee, to expedite as much as possible our march to Poona, it was thought fit to avail ourselves of this opportunity to urge to Raghunáthráv the necessity of this point; and therefore a letter was written by Mr. Carnac in return to this message, acquainting him, that from his message of yesterday, it was hoped he would have come down this morning, and therefore that he (Mr. Carnac) had proposed to proceed to Chauk this afternoon; but that in consequence of his message by Chinto Vitthal, that he would certainly come down to-morrow, and desiring he would wait till then, he had determined to remain where he was, but earnestly entreated he would lose no time as his affairs required the utmost despatch; and any further delays might be attended with inconvenience by giving his enemies time to strengthen themselves, that he therefore depended on having the pleasure of seeing him to-morrow morning. This afternoon Amrutráv came from Panvel on a visit. The receipt of his letter was mentioned to him, and he was desired to be quick in forwarding baggage of his father Raghunáthráv from Panvel. He said it would be here to-morrow, and that he should return instantly for that purpose.

Friday, 11th.—At about 1 P.M. Ragunáthráv came to visit us. After previous complimentary discourse, the utility of his speedy appearance above the Ghâts being represented to him, he acquiesced therein; and it was settled that as soon as Amrutráv had joined him, he would proceed directly with us to Khandála, and there remain till the army and heavy baggage had come up, and act in pursuance to the advice we might give him relating to the main point of reaching Poona. He desired we should proceed on to Kalipore, where he would follow us to-morrow with Amrutráv, whom he expected at Burwa this morning. In consequence of this we determined to proceed on to Chauk on our way to Kalipore. Arrived there in the evening, and found it almost deserted. Many complaints made of our sepoys plundering.

Saturday, 12th.—At About 2 P.M. decamped from Chauk, where Raghunáthráv had just arrived and proceeded on to Kalipore. At half-past 10 at night a message came from Raghunáthráv informing us that some of his cannon and heavy baggage not being come up would prevent him from proceeding on to Kalipore to-morrow. Kalipore chiefly deserted, and complaints brought of our sepoys plundering.

Sunday, 13th.—This morning intelligence was received that Raghurám of Bambory, Tapkeer and Bandy left Poona last Monday with 1,500 horse and 3,000 foot in order to come down Dew Ghât towards Tully Gonsalah, which is about 12 kos to the southward of Bor Ghât. As it seems probable the enemies of Raghunáth, if they mean to act with vigour, should advance a body of men into the Konkan, as well to distress us for provisions on our march by cutting off our communication with Panvel, as to endeavour to seize the person of Raghunáthráv, whom they may have heard has not yet joined our army, we think it necessary to apprise him of this intelligence, and desire he will immediately move forward to the army at Kampoli. We also think it necessary that Colonel Egerton should be acquainted with the receipt of this intelligence, and to direct Lieutenant Harvey at Panvel to be on his guard and to have boats ready for shipping off our stores at a moment's warning:—

"FROM

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE;

To

RAGHUNÁTHRÁV.

I received your message last night acquainting me that some of your heavy cannon being still behind you should not be able to leave Chauk this day, and requested I would therefore remain at Kalipore till you could join me.

It is very necessary to inform you, that I this morning received intelligence that Raghunáthráv of Bambory with 1,500 horse and 3,000 foot, together with Tapkeer and Bandy, left Poona on Monday last with an intention of coming down Dev Ghát into the Konkan. As your personal safety is the first thing that must be attended to by your friends, I must take the liberty to advise you to secure it, by joining the English army at Kampoli as soon as possible. In full confidence that you will follow my advice, I shall immediately proceed to that place, and hope at farthest to have the pleasure of seeing you there to-morrow.

J. CARNAC.

Kalipore, 13th December 1778.

"To

COLONEL CHARLES EGERTON,

Commander-in-Chief of the English Forces,

Kampoli.

SIR,—Messrs. Carnac and Mostyn have directed me to acquaint you, that intelligence has been received this morning of the march of 1,500 horse and 3,000 foot from Poona, on Monday last, with the intention of coming down Dev Ghát towards Gonsalah, about 12 kos to the southward of Bor Ghát. If the enemies of Raghunáthráv mean to oppose him with vigour, it seems probable that they should advance a body of men into the Konkan; and, therefore, they have thought it requisite to apprise you of this intelligence having been received that you may take such measures in consequence as may appear to you expedient.

They farther direct me to inform you that they mean to proceed from hence this day towards Kampoli; and that they hope to be able to join you with Raghunáthráv to-morrow, or next day at farthest.

H. G. FARMER,

Secretary to the Committee.

Kalipore, 13th December 1778."

"To

LIEUTENANT HARVEY,

At Panvel.

SIR,—Messrs. Carnac and Mostyn have directed me to acquaint you that intelligence has been received of the march of a body of troops from Poona towards the Konkan; and they have thought fit to advise you of this, that you may be on your guard, and have boats in readiness to transport to Bellipore the detachment with you, and such stores as may be at Panvel. Should not the armed boat, which you mentioned to them while at Panvel, have yet been sent you, you will please immediately forward a copy of this letter to Bombay, as an instance of the expediency of its being sent forthwith.

W. G. FARMER,
Secretary to the Committee.

Kalipore, 13th December 1778."

At six in the evening arrived at Tope near the village of Hull, about 3 miles from Kampoli. The inhabitants of the village all fled.

No answer being yet received from Raghunáthráv to the letter addressed him by Mr. Carnac, and contrary to our hopes no appearance of his advancing this evening near to our army under Colonel Egerton, the following reflections occur on the retardment that seems studiously to have been made of his junction with our forces. There is no point which his enemies have so studiously aimed at as to possess themselves of his person for many evident motives. In the situation which Nána Fadanavis appears to be, to us it seems probable that he would attempt this as his last and most certain resource for retaining the government, and for defeating the hopes of the party that may be formed in favour of Raghunáthráv. It seems beyond a doubt that he receives certain intelligence of everything that passes relative to Raghunáth, and perhaps some of the persons in his confidence may be engaged with Nána Fadanavis to embrace any opportunity to seize and carry him off. It must be owned, that if the conduct of Raghunáthráv has been regulated by such treacherous advisers, it concurs strongly with other circumstances to warrant the supposition that a design is formed for seizing him. He was first led to Kalyán, then to the Fort of Purbull (Prabal), where he remained four days; when he came down he promised to leave his heavy baggage behind him and proceed directly to our army. This was almost a proposal of his own. The next day he sent word that one of his heavy cannon being retarded he should remain at Chowke a day longer; and now, notwithstanding the advice that was this day sent him, he still remains at Chowke, which is at least eleven miles from our army at Kampoli—a distance that renders it impracticable to afford a timely aid, should any design be formed by his enemies to possess themselves of his person. These several circumstances concurring with the advice received at noon, of a body of men having marched on Monday last towards the Konkan, renders it our duty to take the best means in our power for effectually securing the person of Raghunáthráv, whose seizure would be equally disgraceful, distressful and disadvantageous to us in the present state of our connection with him. This may be done, we apprehend, by advancing a farther guard instantly for his protection, and acquainting him instantly with our apprehensions and our intentions to advance this guard. It was therefore resolved to send William Gamul Farmer directly to Colonel Egerton to Kampoli to state our ideas to him, and to recommend it to him, to order a farther guard of not less than 300 sepoys to be immediately advanced to Chowke for the protection of Raghunáth. A message was also sent to Raghunáthráv as above stated.

At ten at night Mr. Farmer returned from Kampoli, and informed us, that having acquainted Colonel Egerton with our opinions as above set forth the Colonel returned for answer that the army was but just come to its ground, and that it would be harassing the men too much to march them back 10 or 11 miles to Chowke. That he apprehended the guard with Raghunáthráv was sufficient for the security of his person, and that if it was not thought sufficient, it would be much easier for Messrs. Carnac and Mostyn to advance the guard with them than to send one from the army.

Monday, 13th.—No answer being yet received from Rághoba to the letter sent him yesterday, Mr. Sibbald was sent at about 9 A.M. to represent suitably to him our apprehensions of what might possibly be the design of his enemies, and to urge farther to him our wishes that he would effectually secure his person by advancing nearer to our army.

Received the following letter at 9 A.M. :—

"To

W. G. FARMER, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Committee appointed to accompany Raghunáthráv.

SIR,—I am directed by Colonel Egerton to acquaint you, that he has received your letter of this date, and that he is much obliged to Messrs. Carnac and Mostyn for the intelligence they have sent him. He thinks there is nothing to be apprehended from any opposition the enemies of Raghunáthráv may attempt against him in the Konkan; but he will however take such measures in consequence as to him shall appear necessary. The Colonel is very glad to hear he may so shortly expect the pleasure of seeing Rághoba and Messrs. Carnac and Mostyn in Kampoli.

M. MURRAY,

Secretary to Colonel Egertôn, Commander-in-Chief.

Kampoli, 13th December 1778."

At about 10 A.M. an answer was received from Raghunáthráv to the letter written him yesterday, of which the following is a translate :—

"To

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE.

After compliments.

You sent me a letter, in which you mention news being received of the march of the horse, &c., of the Bharobaries to the Konkan, and recommended me to move on to Kampoli. I also got intelligence that their horse were come to the Ghát; but now they are gone back. Should they perchance come down I will seize them. There is nothing to fear. I have great trouble to get bullocks and people for my cannon and baggage, but I will use my best endeavours, and to-morrow or Tuesday will arrive at Kampoli. You will please to send me 300 men. What should I write more ?"

13th December.—At about 6 in the evening Mr. Sibbald returned from Raghunáthráv, and brought an answer, in substance the same as the foregoing letter. He further expressed himself much obliged for the attention shown him and to his safety; and though by the detachment with him, and his own Gardis he apprehended no danger, yet, if convenient, he would further wish to have the force sent him proposed by Mr. Carnac. Mr. Sibbald had persuaded him to advance beyond Kalipore. As he is now within about a mile from hence it does not appear requisite to advance any farther guard for his protection.

At about 8 this evening the following letters were received forwarded under cover to Mr. William Leiws from the camp at Kampoli :—

"To

WILLIAM LEWIS, ESQUIRE,
At Poona.

SIR,—This is purposely to enclose you duplicate of a letter to the Hon'ble the Select Committee, together with one wrote to yourself the 31st ultimo.

Since my last I have left Bálájí's territories and am arrived within 4 kós of Seronge, which I have upon the right, and proceed towards Bhopál.

I have met with no material interruption since my last letter. Upon the day of quitting Bálájí's territories his troops made their appearance and made repeated attempts to carry off the baggage, &c., in all which they were however baffled, for knowing the deceitful character of the Marátha, notwithstanding his peaceful and amicable professions, I observed the most particular precautions against any treacherous designs he might intend to me.

The nature of the service I am engaged in, requiring me to avoid all unnecessary delay, I am proceeding towards the Narbada and shall at present defer giving the chastisement due to Bálájí's conduct.

THOMAS GODDARD.

Camp 4 kos from Seronge, 12th November 1778.

"To

CAPTAIN JAMES STEWART.

HONOURED SIR,—A letter came from Goa, dated the 3rd of October, written by William Bolts and directed to Mons. St. Lubin. He mentioned in his letter he sent what news he could pick up, *viz.*, the French have acknowledged the avowed independence of the Americans, but Spain will not join them; Prussia has declared war with Austria for their pretensions in Bavaria; the Ottoman Porte has declared war with Russia. Some say 16, others 22, ships of war have sailed from Toulon, which some say destined for America, others say for India. The Naváb Hyder Alli has given him a factory at Billiapatam, one at Mangalor, and one at Karvar in the neighbourhood of Goa. The Naváb of Scindy (Scinde ?) has given him a factory at Sattah (Tatta?) and Shábandar. He desires St. Lubin to acquaint Nána Fadanavis that he was very willing to serve Nána if he pleases in making alliance between the Poona Darbár and Hyder Alli; and promises the utmost secrecy, fidelity and obedience to Nána's commands and instructions. He also mentions that if Nána does not employ him in this affair he will shortly return to Bombay. The East India Company send out 21 ships under convoy this year, and two regiments of Infantry are destined for Bombay. He desires St. Lubin to send him Nána's determination concerning the affairs of Gogah, but he is not anxious about it, because Scindy and Dumaon (Daman) will be sufficient for him in this part of India. Thomas Barnes explained this letter to the Darbár and gave me this extract."

Addressed the Hon'ble the Select Committee as follows :—

"To

THE HON'BLE WILILAM HORNBY, ESQ., President, and Council,
Select Committee,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—The occasion of the present despatch is to forward you a letter from Colonel Goddard, sent under cover to the Resident at Poona. As a letter he writes at the same time

to Mr. Lewis informs us generally of the contents of his despatch to you, and as we have not your express permission to open letters directed to you, we have forborne to take that liberty at present, but beg leave to submit to you the propriety of having this permission in future, as a speedy knowledge of the contents of advices both from the Governor General in Council and from Colonel Goddard may hereafter be very important to us in our negotiations.

We have also thought fit to forward to you, without loss of time, copy of a letter from Dádáji Odowji at Poona to Captain Stewart, because as it seems this M. William Bolts means shortly to proceed to Bombay, you will be able to judge of the danger of admitting to an English port a man who under neutral colours appears to be immediately connected with our most dangerous enemies both in Europe and this country. The mode in which this intelligence was obtained by Dádáji Odowji appears to be through Thomas Barnes, an Englishman who has been long in the service of the Poona Government, and is usually employed by them to explain intercepted letters written by Europeans.

Although we arrived at Panvel so long ago as the 8th instant, yet owing to the various delay of Raghunáthráv, whom we wished to be as near to us as possible, we have not yet joined Colonel Egerton. As these delays have in no shape we believe retarded the march of the army they cannot have had any material consequence; but as the appearance of Raghunáthráv above the Ghâts must tend to encourage his partisans and to expedite the accomplishment of what the Committee have in charge, by inducing those partisans either to join him or to act openly and decisively in his favour, we have never ceased to urge to him the propriety of proceeding expeditiously, and having once brought him to consent to leave his cannon and heavy baggage to come on at leisure, we hope in a day or two to be able to advise you of his being at Khandála.

The 13th instant we received intelligence of the march of 1,500 horse and 3,000 foot from Poona towards the Konkan. If the enemies of Raghunáthráv mean to act vigorously, it seemed to us they would endeavour to intercept our communication with Bombay, as well in the hope of distressing us by cutting off our supplies of provisions and stores, as perhaps with a view of attempting something against the person of Raghunáthráv, who they must have known went first to Kalyán and afterwards up to the Fort at Purbull. We therefore advised Colonel Egerton of the receipt of this intelligence, and have persuaded Raghunáthráv to advance nearer to our army. There has yet been no advice of these troops having entered the Konkan; on the contrary it appears to us by a letter yesterday from Raghunáthráv that they had advanced to the Ghâts, but retired again.

Dádáji Odowji also writes to Mr. Lewis, under the 11th instant, that Sakhárám and Nána have despatched one Anantráv to Sátára with orders to proclaim a new Rája and to procure from him a sicca to Mádhavráv Náráyan.

J. CARNAC.
THOMAS MOSTYN.

Hull, 11 kos from Kampoli, 15th December 1778.

P.S.—We are just advised that 2 six-pounders more yesterday got up the Ghâts by hands and are now with the detachment at Khandála under Captain Stewart."

At six in the evening arrived in the camps at Kampoli the Secretary to the Committee and sent the following summons to Colonel Egerton and Mr. Mostyn:—

"To

COLONEL CHARLES EGERTON,
AND
THOMAS MOSTYN, ESQUIRE.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Mr. Carnac to request you will please to meet him at his tent to-morrow at 10 o'clock in order to open and peruse a packet from the Select Committee of Bombay addressed to John Carnac, Esq., Colonel Charles Egerton, and Thomas Mostyn, Esq., the Committee proceeding to Poona.

W. G. FARMER.

Camp at Kampoli, 15th December 1778."

Received a letter from Dádáji Odowji, at Poona, to Captain Stewart, dated the 14th instant, forwarding one from the Naváb of Táll Bhopál, to Mr. Lewis, which he could not read; but that he had learnt that Colonel Goddard was arrived at Táll Bhopál, and had stayed there eight days; that the 13th instant a new Rája was proclaimed at Sátára, but that the sicca was not yet arrived; that some person had desired him to acquaint Mr. Lewis that Rághoji A'ngriá, who was a relation of Sindia's and entirely devoted to the Ministers, intended to offer Rághoba 1,000 horse for his service with a view to betray him.

The letter from the Naváb of Táll Bhopál mentioned the arrival of the Bengal army in the district of Bhopál, and that agreeably to what had been written him, he (the Naváb) should furnish the Colonel with grain and afford him any other friendly aid in his power.

Wednesday 16th.—In consequence of the contents of the letter received yesterday from Dádoji Odowji, Mr. Carnac at 9 A.M. sent to Rághoba to advise him of the intelligence received relative to the treacherous designs of A'ngria; to caution him against those designs; and to advise him to advance nearer to our army.

At a meeting of the Committee, present:

JOHN CARNAC, Esq., and Colonel CHARLES EGERTON.
(Mr. MOSTYN, indisposed.)

Opened a packet from the Hon'ble the Select Committee at Bombay directed to John Carnac, Esq., Colonel Charles Egerton and Thomas Mostyn, Esq., the Committee proceeding to Poona, containing the following papers:—

Instructions dated 5th December 1778.
Gentoo copies of Raghunáthráv's circular letter.
Copy of the translation of Raghunáthráv's circular letter.
Copy of the Treaty concluded between the Select Committee and Raghunáthráv.
Copy of the cypher framed for Colonel Leslie.
Copy of the Treaty of Surat.

Perused the Commission and instructions directed to the Committee.

Resolved,—That the copy of the Commission be sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who is directed to publish it in general orders.

Colonel Egerton requesting it, the Secretary is also directed to furnish him with a copy of the instructions to Committee.

Mr. Mostyn being indisposed and no further particular business offering,

Adjourned.

J. CARNAC.
CHARLES EGERTON.

We the President and Select Committee for all political, military, and naval affairs of the Hon'ble United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on the coasts of India, Persia and Arabia, and of His Majesty's Castle and Island of Bombay,

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting. By virtue of a power given us by the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the said United Company, and derived unto them from the authority of our Sovereign Lord George III. and his Royal predecessors, denominate and appoint you, John Carnac, Esq., Colonel Charles Egerton and Thomas Mostyn, Esq., a Committee for concerting and conducting all the necessary operations, political and military, for conducting Raghunáthráv Bájiráv Pradhán to Poona, and for placing him in the Regency of the Marátha Government. Hereby giving you full power to execute and perform all matters and things in any way appertaining or conducive to the due discharge of the trust reposed in you, agreeable to the instructions herewith delivered to you. And we hereby require and order all factors, officers, servants or others in the service of the Hon'ble Company that may be employed on this service to conform, submit and pay due obedience to you, John Carnac, Esq., Colonel Charles Egerton and Thomas Mostyn, Esq., you following all such directions as shall be given by us, or by the President and Select Committee for the time being pursuant to the trust hereby reposed in you. Sealed with the seal of the aforesaid Hon'ble Company and given under our hands in Bombay Castle, this fifth day of December, in the nineteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George III. and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

(L. S.)

W. HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.

ED. RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary to the Select Committee.

To

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE,
COLONEL CHARLES EGERTON,
AND
THOMAS MOSTYN, ESQUIRE.

GENTLEMEN,—You are well informed of the several steps that have led to the conclusion of a new treaty with Raghunáthráv, by which the Hon'ble Company are bound to assist him with a body of forces to conduct him to Poona, and to place him in the Regency of the Marátha Empire.

As the welfare and, we may almost say, the existence of this Presidency will depend upon the success of the measure we have embarked in, we have thought it proper to commit to you the execution of our plan; and you are appointed a Committee by the accompanying commission, vested with the necessary powers to concert and conduct all political and military operations in the course of this expedition, relying upon your zeal, address and judgment to bring the business to a speedy and happy conclusion.

Upon receipt hereof Messrs. Carnac and Mostyn are to proceed with all convenient expedition to Panvel, where the army intended for this service is now encamped under the command of Colonel Egerton. Rághoba proceeds by the way of Thána; and as soon as he has joined the army, we direct that you urge him to march without loss of time to Poona—a measure which we trust will be effected with little difficulty or opposition, as the passage of the Ghâts is already secured by Captain Stewart's division, and we have strong reason to believe that a very general disposition prevails amongst the Marátha officers and people in favour of Rághoba and his pretensions.

You will not fail strongly to inculcate to Rághoba the necessity of his making himself master of Poona without a moment's loss of time, and take the utmost care to keep him steady to this point, which ought to be and must be his first object; for according to the treaty we are only bound to put him in possession of Poona, and to place him in the Regency of the Marátha Empire; and it is equally for his interest and the Company's it should be accomplished in the most expeditious manner possible.

We shall deliver to you herewith a number of circular letters under Rághoba's sicca and the Company's seal and translation thereof for your notice. These are to be sent to the principal officers, and dispersed over the country, that our intentions in bringing over Rághoba may be made known to all ranks of people; and if after this declaration your march should be opposed by the Poona Ministers or their adherents, we hereby authorise you to repel force by force and conduct Raghunáthráv to Poona against all opposition.

If overtures should be made on the march to Poona by any of the Marátha Chiefs or Ministers, you will assist Rághoba with your best advice, and promote to the utmost of your power any accommodation that you may judge favourable to our views, which are, to connect Rághoba with men of influence and estimation in their own country, and well inclined to the Hon'ble Company; and in this light we must regard Moroba Fadanavis, Tukoji Holkar and Bachaba Purandhare in the foremost rank.

We flatter ourselves that from the experience Rághoba has had of our attachment, and his confidence in your judgment and regard to his interest, that he will pay great attention to your advice upon all occasions; and the better to secure your influence we recommended to you to cultivate his good opinion by every consistent method. We are likewise very earnest in your injunctions that you are to use every means in your power to conciliate the minds of the people in general to the English, and to the undertaking we are engaged in; for which purpose no violence must be offered to the persons or property of those who remain quiet in their habitations, and every act that can give offence to the religious scruples of the Gentoos must be carefully avoided.

After Rághoba is put in possession of Poona, you are to see him placed in the Regency, and the sicca put into his hands with all the usual forms and ceremonies, and upon the terms stipulated in the Article II., from which we cannot admit the smallest deviation. Our part of the treaty will be then performed; but here will begin a task in which the utmost delicacy and judgment will be necessary on your part to secure on a firm and permanent footing the advantages by

which we are attracted by this expedition, and on which the safety of this Presidency will so much depend, namely, the entire subversion of the party in the French interest, and filling the offices of trust under the Poona Government with persons well disposed towards the Hon'ble Company.

By the copy of our treaty with Rághoba, now put into your hands, you will see the limitations we are under with regard to our interference in the appointment or nomination of the officers of Government. You are well acquainted how much Rághoba's jealousy was excited by our stipulation in favour of Moroba Fadanavis, Bachoba Purandhare and Tukoji Holkar, which you will see duly performed; and for the rest, it must be your rule, by a line of judicious conduct, to make the persons you approve of, the men of Rághoba's own choice. We would wish, and we imagine, Moroba will expect to be Rághoba's Diván, though it is not improbable Rághoba may for some time at least conduct the executive part of government himself, but this is entering upon a matter so much depending upon future circumstances that we shall waive saying any thing farther at present as we shall have sufficient time to give you more explicit instructions when we are better informed.

It will be particularly requisite that Rághoba should, as soon as possible, place the forts in the Konkan and upon the sea-coast under the charge of persons we can depend upon for obedience to his orders, and that will oppose the admission of the French into any part of the Maráttha dominions; on which head you must desire Rághoba to give them immediate and particular instructions according to the terms of the treaty.

The personal safety of the young Peshwa is a point wherein our own reputation and the honor of the nation are so deeply concerned, that we give it you in charge with the most implicit confidence of having our intentions faithfully executed, and that every precaution be taken which your prudence can suggest, or the treaty will warrant, to prevent any possibility of injury happening to him.

The other parts of the treaty that will rest with you to see executed are, to receive from Rághoba the monthly stipend for the payment of the forces, and the sanads under the Peshwa's seal for the several places ceded to the Hon'ble Company, which we shall rely on your care to see punctually performed as soon as Rághoba's circumstances will permit. As it is highly proper that this garrison considering the state of affairs with France, should be in a respectable situation, we recommend it to you and hereby give you a discretional power to return to Bombay such part of the forces as you may think can be spared, whenever you may judge the objects of this expedition are brought to such a point as to admit of the force being lessened with propriety.

We recommend and enjoin as a point very essential to the success of this expedition that the utmost harmony and good understanding be observed among yourselves; and in order to avoid all mistakes or misconceptions, we think it proper to describe the following line between the power of the Committee and the Commanding Officer, which must be strictly observed by both:—

All political intercourse with Rághoba must be confined entirely to the Committee, who are to have the sole management of all matters of negotiation.

The execution of the general plan of the expedition being as before mentioned entrusted to the Committee, it is our intention and order that the decision and determination on points that may appear to them conclusive to the accomplishment thereof shall rest solely with the Committee, and the Commanding Officer is hereby enjoined punctually to comply with all requisitions made to him in writing by the Committee on all such points.

On the other hand, the Committee is hereby expressly prohibited from interfering in the detail of the duty of the army, or from prescribing to the Commanding Officer, in respect to the mode of march or encampment, or the method of carrying any military measure into execution, all of which are the distinct province of the Commanding Officer.

We have given orders to the Commanding Officer agreeably to the above; and directed him to appoint a guard and treat the Committee with all proper respect.

The correspondence with this Board must be conducted solely by the Committee, who must likewise advise the Governor General and Council of all material transactions. Mr. Lewis left the Company's cypher buried at Poona, but we now furnish you with a copy of one we framed for our correspondence with the late Colonel Leslie, which will serve your purpose till your arrival at Poona.

A regular diary must be kept of all your proceedings and the motions of the army, in which every circumstances of moment must be punctually recorded, and two copies thereof delivered to us upon your return.

Your expenses will be defrayed by the Hon'ble Company, and we permit you to keep a table at their charge suitable to your station.

The accounts of the Paymaster and Commissary of the army must be subject to your superintendence and control, and you will take care they are forwarded to the Presidency at such stated times as you may judge reasonable. The Paymaster has been furnished with a lákh and a half of rupees, and should that sum be expended before you can obtain a supply of money from Rághoba, we have given authority to those officers to pass their necessary drafts upon us, subject to your approbation.

Mr. William Gamul Farmer is appointed your Secretary and Marátha Translator, for both which offices he is to be paid an allowance of three hundred rupees per month. Mr. James Rivett is ordered to the assistance of Mr. Farmer in his business of Secretary and is likewise to act as Chaplain to the army.

Mr. James Sibbald, who is under orders for an embassy to Hyder Alli, is to act as your interpreter and is to be despatched to Hyder's Court from Poona, whither we shall send his instructions in due time.

We wish you all possible success and honor in the discharge of your important commission, and are,

Gentlemen,
Your, &c.,
W. HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1778.

Circular letter from RAGHUNA'THRA'V BAJIRA'V *Pant Pradhán.*

To

ALL THE MUTSADDIS, SARDA'RS, JAGHIRDA'RS AND SUBJECTS OF THE MARÁTHA STATE.

You will no doubt hear with pleasure that the Government of Bombay, with the sanction and concurrence of the Governor General and Council of Calcutta, have now determined to support my cause with vigour, and with the assistance of the Almighty to place me in the Regency of the Marátha Empire, which you well know is my just right. The Governor and Select Committee

have been moved to this resolution in my favour by the unjust conduct of the present administration at Poona, who have violated in almost every article, the treaty concluded with the Hon'ble Company in March 1776, and by their great desire to restore, through my hand, peace and good order to the Marátha Empire, which has been so long involved in troubles and confusion, and experienced so many calamities by mismanagement and discord.

That no officer or subject of the Marátha State may be deterred from following the dictates of his duty by any suspicion of the rectitude of my intentions, I have in the most solemn manner granted this circular letter, and declare this in the face of the world that my only view is to remove the government out of the present improper hands, and to take upon myself the power of Regent, during the minority of the young Peshwa Mádhavráv Náráyan without doing injury to any one who does not oppose my just designs or to endeavour to abscond; and shall bury in oblivion all past injuries from every person whatever unless provoked by any new acts of enmity after this notice.

I now call upon and require you immediately to join my forces and the English army who are with me, and to attend me to Poona, where I hope by the Divine blessing to settle the government upon a firm and solid footing, and to restore the Marátha Empire to its former happiness and splendour.

In further confirmation of what is herein contained the Hon'ble Governor and Select Committee of Bombay have caused the seal of the Hon'ble Company to be affixed.

(A True Copy.)

EDWARD RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary to the Select Committee.

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Committee this day the Secretary wrote the following letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army:—

"To

COLONEL CHARELS EGERTON,

Commander-in-Chief to the English Forces at Kampoli.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee appointed to proceed with Raghunáthráv to Poona to enclose you a copy of the commission from the Hon'ble the Select Committee at Bombay, vesting them with the necessary powers to concert and conduct all political and military operations in the course of the present expedition; and to require you to publish the said commission in the general orders to the army under your command.

I am, &c.,

W. G. FARMER,
Secretary to the Committee.

Kámpoli, December 16th, 1778."

Received a letter from Dádáji Odowji at Poona, to Captain Stewart, dated the 13th instant, in which he mentions the receipt of two letters from Colonel Goddard, one for Mr. Carnac and one for Mr. Lewis, both which he then forwarded. That by the reports at Poona Sindia and Holkar had taken an oath to act with the Ministers. Nána having further prevailed upon Sindia by a present of 3 lákhs that Mahádji Sindia was first to go against the English troops, and if he was worsted, Holkar was to aid him; that on the 11th instant Nána had despatched Bhimráv Pansia and Rámchandra Ganesh with some guns to Talegaon; that the Ministers were

desirous to try their success in an engagement with us, and if they were defeated it was to be left to Sakhárám to make the best peace he could with us; that Nána Fadanavis was for despatching troops through the different Ghâts into the Konkan.

For the information of the Committee Mr. Lewis delivered different letters received by him since his departure from Poona, one, from Colonel Goddard, dated Camp near Bimlass, October 31st, 1778, received at Bombay 1st December 1778.

Different letters from Dádáji Odowji, dated 27th and 29th November and 2nd D[illegible] 1778.

At about noon Mr. Sibbald returned with a message from Dáda Sáheb to Mr. [illegible] thanking him for his friendly caution, that he thought he had nothing to apprehend [illegible] Rágoji Angria who had presented him with an elephant and 25 horse; that he should advance and encamp within a mile of us.

Sunday, 20th.—At a Committee, present:

JOHN CARNAC, Esq., and Colonel CHARLES EGERTON.
(Mr. MOSTYN, indisposed.)

Read and approved the minutes of the last Committee.

Colonel Charles Egerton now delivers in to the Committee the following minute:—

"The Commission granted to the Committee appointed to attend Rághoba to Poona, bearing date Bombay Castle, December 5th, 1778, being in my opinion highly contradictory to a paragraph in the instructions accompanying the said Commission, and repugnant to the military powers vested in me as Commander of the Forces of the Presidency of Bombay, and now in the field, do most strenuously protest against publishing the same in general orders.

"I do also protest against this commission vesting military authority, and also to the mode in which it was granted, together with many articles of the instructions appertaining to the said Commission, for such reasons as I shall hereafter exhibit at a more seasonable opportunity."

For the foregoing reasons the Colonel is of opinion, that the commission should not at present be published in generel orders to the army; and farther, that according to the letter of the commission appointing the Committee he holds any meeting incomplete and informal without the presence of every member; and therefore the orders issued to him in consequence of the resolution passed at the last meeting of Mr. Carnac and himself was in his opinion of no validity, till he shall have received farther instructions from his superiors at Bombay, or till the recovery of Mr. Mostyn permits him to attend in Committee.

Mr. Carnac is of opinion, that the sickness of one of the members of the Committee disabling him to attend, does by no means render the proceedings of the other two invalid. According to the general rules of the Company's service, a majority of any Board can form a legal meeting of it, and that therefore the Colonel was bound to have obeyed the requisition sent to him in consequence of the resolution passed at their last meeting. However being unwilling to enter into any discussion on the subject, he consents to refer the matter to the judgment of our superiors at Bombay, and therefore proposes that the minutes of the last Committee relative to the publishing the Commission, together with the minutes now made, should be instantly forwarded with an address to our superiors, requesting their instant decision on these several points. According to the opinion entertained by the Colonel it seems to him (Mr. Carnac) of no utility to sit again in Committee, and that of course the business

[illegible] in charge to them must remain at a stand till such decision comes, or till the recovery of Mr. Mostyn, which, he is sorry to observe by the authority of the Surgeon, is very [illegible] and at least not likely to be for some days.

The Colonel concurs in opinion with Mr. Carnac, relative to the transmitting with an instant address to our superiors, the minutes he makes mention of, but differs in opinion with him as to his general conclusion; for though he (Colonel Egerton) thinks fit to insist that the point [illegible]ly relates to himself, *viz.*, the publication in general orders of the commission to the [illegible]der his command should be discussed in a full Committee, yet he is far from thinking this proposal can give any impediment to the conduct of affairs committed in charge to the Committee, as Mr. Carnac and himself can meet, deliberate, conduct and give final answers to Rághoba relative to those affairs.

Mr. Carnac observing that from the accounts of the Surgeons there is great room to apprehend Mr. Mostyn may not recover, thinks it necessary to observe to our superiors the very great loss the Company will sustain at this critical juncture by his death, and how much it may probably impede the execution of the material points they have in charge, both from the want of local knowledge, and particular abilities and acquaintance Mr. Mostyn possesses in Maratha affairs; and because that most of the engagements formed at Poona were immediately formed with him, and that the persons he treated with looking immediately to him may now be backward in making fresh overtures to the Committee. To which the Colonel concurs.

Mr. Sibbald now lays before the Committee a paper, as entered hereafter, containing intelligence transmitted from Rághoba, with which he was made acquainted by Náro Gopál and Trimbak Bhálerávy. With respect to the proposal of having a body of men from Bombay, we are sensible from the state of the garrison it is impossible to accede to it.

Mr. Carnac lays before the Committee the following minute: —

"As the speedy arrival of the army upon the Ghâts, and their being pushed forward as quickly as possible, is very essential to the easier accomplishment of the service on which the army is now employed, the enemy having thereby so much the less time to prepare and collect themselves; and as our troops have been hitherto but very slow in their progress, they having disembarked at Panvel 25 days ago, and yet are little more than the same number of miles distant from it, it is much to be regretted that a more expeditious mode had not been found out for conveying to the top of the Ghâts the ordnance stores and baggage than the one at present pursued. It appears to Mr. Carnac that much labour, time and a considerable expense are unnecessarily wasted in the making a carriage road up the Ghâts; and that with the same number of people now employed for this purpose, everything intended to be carted up might have been carried up by hand with more ease, security from accident and despatch, and from the conversation he has had with many on the subject he is inclined to believe this to be the general opinion. The Commander of artillery has actually passed some of his guns beyond the road constructed by Major Spaeth and by a route wide of it, which may be adduced as a testimony that this part of the new made road at least was wholly needless."

As an answer to Mr. Carnac's minute might be productive of altercation and argument, the Colonel defers saying anything on the subject till he has an opportunity of having his conduct properly scrutinized by his superiors at Bombay.

J. CARNAC.
C. EGERTON.

This morning Rághoba sent Náro Gopál and Trimbak Bhálerâv to Mr. Carnac to inform him of the following intelligence he had just received from the enemy's camp:—

That the ministerial forces under the command of Bhimráv Pansia, Báji Pant Joshi and Ganesh Pant, consisting of 10,000 horse, 15 pieces of cannon and a large number of Bhondars, were encamped at Wargaon, 3 kos this side Talegaon, in order to harass our troops and obstruct their march so soon as they might make their appearance above the Ghâts; and that a body of 5,000 horse were ordered to proceed down Thensora Ghát with an intention to cut off our communication with Panvel.

That Nána Fadanavis, Sakhárám Bápu, Mahádji Sindia and Tukoji Holkár were encamped near Poona with 5,000 horse, but whether they meant to join the main body at Wargaon was not yet known.

Rághoba desired the above persons to acquaint Mr. Carnac, that he submitted to his consideration, whether it would not be advisable to have a detachment of sepoys with 2 guns sent from Bombay, to be kept below the Ghâts, in order to protect our convoys of provisions and to keep the communication open with Panvel. Rághoba is confident that the ministerial party have adopted the above plan, as they make no scruple to declare that it is the only likely mode of harassing and destroying the English troops, being unequal to an actual engagement with such a body of forces as we have now in the field.

Monday, 21st.—Despatched the following address to the Hon'ble the Select Committee at Bombay:—

"To

THE HON'BLE WILLIAM HORNBY, ESQUIRE,
President, and Select Committee at Bombay.

EMEN,—On the 15th instant Messrs. Carnac and Mostyn arrived at this place, and on g of that day, Mr. Carnac directed the Secretary to the Committee to desire the of Colonel Egerton and Mr. Mostyn at his (Mr. Carnac's) tent on the following day, in en a packet from you, directed to Mr. John Carnac, Colonel Egerton and Mr. Mostyn. gentleman being indisposed, the meeting was held by Mr. Carnac and Colonel nly.

Mostyn being still indisposed, those two gentlemen only again met this day conform- summons sent by Mr. Carnac, when it was agreed immediately to transmit the oth days' proceedings for your consideration. From the nature of the doubts and at have arisen you will no doubt perceive the necessity of favouring us with your s speedily and as explicitly as possible as from the nature of the service and the common to all men it may frequently happen that only two of the members can Committee. The particulars of the intelligence received from Rághoba are, that the l forces under the command of Bhimráv Pansia, Báji Pant Joshi and Ganesh Pant of 10,000 horse, 15 pieces of cannon and a large number of Bhondars were encamped n, 3 kos on this side of Talegaon, in order to harass our troops and obstruct our soon as they might make their appearance above the Ghât; and that a body of 5,000 e ordered to proceed down the Thensora Ghát with an intent to cut off our com- n with Panvel; that Nána Fadanavis, Sakhárám Bápu, Mahádji Sindia and Hari encamped near Poona with about 5,000 horse, but whether they meant to join the at Wargaon was not yet known.

hoba says he is confident the ministerial party have adopted the above plan, as they scruple to declare that it is the only likely method of harassing and distressing the

English troops, being unequal to an actual engagement with such a body of forces as we have now in the field, and he therefore directed the persons whom he sent with this intelligence to acquaint the Committee, that he submitted it to their consideration, whether it would not be advisable to have a detachment of sepoys with 2 guns from Bombay, to be kept below the Ghát, in order to protect our convoys of provisions, and to keep the communication open with Panvel.

The above intelligence from Rághoba generally corresponds with the contents of a letter received from Dadáji Odowji at Poona, except that he mentions the Ministerialists were determined to engage us and that Holkar had engaged to assist them, which latter circumstance we hope and trust will prove untrue. If the Ministerialists mean to act with vigour it seems to us probable they may adopt the plan mentioned by Rághoba.

For these two days past Ráv has been encamped close to us. He had determined to have proceeded up the Khandála Ghát, and had absolutely marched for that purpose, but fearful of the consequences of his being widely separated from us, and from the whole tenor of his conduct lately having reason to apprehend that treacherous designs were formed relative to the security of his person, Mr. Sibbald was deputed by Mr. Carnac to represent to him the apprehensions entertained and at the unnecessary risk he at best exposed himself to by proceeding up another Ghát, whilst we had one open and guarded by our own troops. He paid due attention to these representations, and this night, at midnight, being a lucky hour, he has determined to march up Bhor Ghát to Khandála.

We are, &c.
J. CARNAC.
CHARLES E[illegible]

Camp at Kampoli, 20th December 1778.

P. S.—Last night Rághunáthráv proceeded up the Ghát, December 21st, 1778."

At about 3 P.M. received the following letter from the Hon'ble the Select Com[illegible] Bombay:—

"To

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE,
COLONEL CHARLES EGERTON, AND
THOMAS MOSTYN, ESQUIRE.

GENTLEMEN,—We have received a letter from Messrs. Carnac and Mostyn, date[illegible] instant, and authorize you to open any packets addressed to us which may come to y[illegible]

Having just received a letter of importance from the Governor General and C[illegible] transmit an extract of all the material parts for your information; and we have in co[illegible] sent orders to Colonel Goddard to move forward with all possible expedition, alt[illegible] doubt not he will have already prosecuted his march in consequence of our former ord[illegible]

Our latest advices from Colonel Goddard are dated the 26th ultimo, from Bhop[illegible] 18 kos of the Narbada, which he hoped to cross in 5 or 6 days at Hussangábád, and in[illegible] more enter the country of the Berár Rája.

We hope soon to hear of your having ascended the Ghâts with the army and [illegible] strongly recommend to you to proceed with all possible expedition and to urge [illegible] as that no delay may arise on his part.

You will correspond with Colonel Goddard on all necessary points, and we have directed him to send you advice of his motions. A packet is now enclosed for him, in duplicate, which is sent open for your perusal; and you will forward it by separate conveyances in the most secure and expeditious manner.

We now return 5 passes of pattamars arrived from the army with advices, and are,

Your, &c.,
W. HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1778.

(Signed by the Secretary for and by order of the Governor, who is unable to hold a pen.)

E. RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary."

Extract of a letter from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and COUNCIL, dated 15th October 1778, and received the 18th December following per "Terrible".

We advised you in our last of the appointment of Mr. Elliot to the Court of Mudáji Bhonsla, the Rája of Berár, with instructions to negotiate and conclude a treaty of alliance with that Chief; but we are sorry to inform you of the demise of Mr. Elliot on his way to Nagnipore at a place called Sarungur. The Rája having expressed great satisfaction at the overtures which we made for a connection with him by this deputation, and being, as we have every reason to believe, firm in his attachment to the English, we conclude, as soon as he hears of the unfortunate event of Mr. Elliot's death, that he will take an active part in prosecuting the intended negotiation either by deputing a proper Minister to us on his part, or by soliciting our alliance on such terms as may prove a general advantage to the Company's possessions. For these reasons we do not mean to appoint any one to succeed Mr. Elliot until our advices from the Rája shall enable us to determine on the expediency of that measure.

We have thought it incumbent upon us to remove Colonel Leslie from the command of the detachment of forces which was ordered to march for the support and assistance of your Presidency, on account of the little progress it had made under him, as we understand he was advanced no further than Bajgur on the 25th ultimo, and of his manifest disobedience also of our positive orders, in forming, and conducting a treaty of perpetual peace and friendship in the name of the Company with the Rájas Gomaun and Comaunsing, Chiefs of a part of the Bundelkhand District.

Colonel Thomas Goddard is now appointed to the chief command of these troops, and we have ordered him to prosecute his march without further loss of time into Berar, where, on his arrival, he will apply to Mudáji Bhonsla, and if that Chief shall agree to join him with a sufficient body of forces for the purpose, he is to continue his route in conjunction with them; but if he shall not have received any fresh directions for his march, or if the Rája shall decline or refuse to grant him his assistance, we have then vested in him a discretionary power to suspend his proceedings.

If the plan which you had resolved to adopt and to carry into execution in September for the restoration of Rághoba, and which you notified to us in your letter of the 25th July, still subsists; or if you shall have formed any other for the same end, consistently with the terms

prescribed for our assent to that measure; or if you shall judge a strong reinforcement immediately and indispensably necessary to insure the safety of Bombay against a French invasion, and shall deem it requisite or advisable in either of these cases, to command the detachment at all hazards to proceed further towards Bombay, even without the junction of the troops of any power in alliance with us, you will in such cases, and such only, require Colonel Goddard to advance with it, but in all other cases you will give him notice of your intentions, and leave him to act under our directions.

(True Extract.)

EDWARD RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary to the Select Committee.

"To

COLONEL GODDARD.

SIR,—The Governer General and Council have advised us of their resolution to have removed Colonel Leslie, before they heard of his death, and of their having appointed you to the chief command of the detachment of forces ordered for the support of this Presidency. They have also informed us of the orders they have given for your conduct on your arrival in the Berár country. We congratulate you on this mark of distinction conferred on you by the Governor General and Council; and though we hope this will meet you well advanced on your march in consequence of our letters of the 15th November and 6th instant; yet to prevent all disappointment, and that you may not be at any loss in your proceedings, we judge it proper to repeat to you that our forces have actually taken the field, in prosecution of the plan communicated to the Governor General and Council for the restoration of Rághoba, and that we deem it requisite and advisable that the army under your command should move forward towards Bombay. We therefore hereby require you to advance according to our former orders, even without the junction of the troops of any power in alliance with the Hon'ble Company; and we likewise desire and enjoin you to conduct your march with all possible expedition.

The settlement of the Government at Poona is committed to Messrs. Carnac, Egerton and Mostyn, with whom we desire you will correspond; and we flatter ourselves the movement of our forces will facilitate your march, in like manner as we expect the advance of your detachment will lessen the opposition to our forces.

We yesterday received your letter dated at Bhopál the 26th ultimo, and we now send a fifth copy of our letter of the 6th instant.

We are, &c.,
D. DRAPER.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1778.

(Signed by the Secretary by order of the Governor, who is unable to hold a pen.)

E. RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary."

Tuesday, 22nd.—This morning Thomas Mostyn being dangerously ill set out for Bombay.

It is worthy observation, that by the accounts taken this day, either in or after the attack made on Captain Stewart's post at Khandála, it appears that the body of men which made this attack first went to Counda Ghát, where they were purposely despatched to seize the person of Rághunáthráv, of whose intentions to proceed up that Ghát his enemies at Poona had been well advised.

Wednesday, 23rd.—The army proceeded up the Ghát to Khandála. In the evening received a letter from Dádáji Odowji at Poona to Mr. Lewis, informing him that he had learnt from Mádhavráv Jádavráv, that Nána Fadanavis would not permit of his (Odowji's) remaining in Poona; requesting to know what was to be done with the Company's effects at Poona, the removal of which would cost very dear on account of people having mostly deserted Poona. It was said Nána expected some troops from Goa—French and Portuguese—who were to set out this day from Kirki; that our factory was given to the French gentleman who before lived in Krishnaráv Ballál's stable.

Friday, 25th.—At 3 P.M. received the following letter from the Hon'ble the Select Committee at Bombay:—

"To

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE,
COLONEL CHARLES EGERTON, AND
THOMAS MOSTYN, ESQUIRE.

GENTLEMEN,—We have received the letter from Messrs. Carnac and Egerton, dated the 20th instant.

We are very sorry to observe that any occasion of difference has already arisen, and at the same time surprised to find an idea could be entertained that the powers of the Committee were suspended by the sickness or accidental absence of one of the members, when it is so obvious that the practice in all committees or bodies of men associated in any public service is directly and universally the reverse. But since such an opinion has prevailed, we find it necessary to direct and lay it down as a possitive order, that when any one of the members of the Poona Committee is by sickness or any other accidental cause unavoidably absent, the full exercise of the powers granted to the Committee shall be vested and continue in the remaining two, and in case of the difference of opinion, the senior member must, as always usual, have a casting voice.

To prevent any further dissatisfaction we wish that the point of publishing the Committee's commission was waived.

We are, &c.,

(Signed by the Secretary for and by order of the Governor, he being unable to hold a pen.)

W. HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.

EDWARD RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary."

Wednesday, 6th January 1779.—On Wednesday last the troops marched from Khandála to Mount Snarl, on Thursday from Mount Snarl to Dungargaon plain, on Monday from Dungargaon plain to Karla, where Captain Stewart was unfortunately killed by a cannon shot, proceeded from Kárla on the Wednesday following to Mondhurna plain.

At a Committee, present:

JOHN CARNAC, ESQ., and Colonel CHARLES EGERTON.

Colonel Egerton represents to the Committee, that having borne up as long as he could against an illness which he has now for some time past been afflicted, he at length finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting the Committee, that the Surgeon-Major is of opinion, that the fatigues of a campaign co-operating with his indisposition certainly endangers his life, and that at any rate he cannot hope to have the requisite strength to attend properly to

the many avocations of the Commander-in-Chief; for these reasons he requests permission to resign the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn and proceed immediately to Bombay, which is agreed to.[1]

The Committee taking into consideration the necessity of having an able and experienced officer to command the army now in the field in case of accident to Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, think proper to recommend it to the Commander-in-Chief to appoint Major Dagon, of the Artillery, to act as Lieutenant-Colonel till the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Select Committee, Bombay, shall be known; and that it shall further be recommended to our superiors to continue this appointment.

The departure of Colonel Egerton, the unfortunate loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Cay and of Captain James Stewart, the first wounded and returned to Bombay, and the latter killed, and the prospect there is that the present service may be much more severe and of much longer continuance than was expected, renders it very expedient that the army should be supplied with as many officers of experience as can be spared from Bombay; and it is therefore resolved to recommend it to the Hon'ble the Select Committee to send up Major Hopkins, Captains Eames and Jameson to join the army as soon as possibly can be done with safety to them.

We reflect with some concern, on the difference between the expectations we were flattered with on our arrival at the top of the Ghâts, and the actual state of affairs. We were given to hope, that immediately on the appearance there of the standard of Rághunáthráv, Holkar and many other Chiefs of rank and respect would join him with a numerous body of horse; and there was every reason to hope we might have terminated speedily the objects of our Commission. Instead of these respectable partisans, none but a few mercenaries have yet joined us; and Raghunáthráv in a message yesterday by Mr. Sibbald gave us explicitly to understand he had been deceived. That unless we could convince his friends of their safety in joining us, by the speedy defeat of his enemies, he had no hope of being joined by any one; and that our situation would rather prove worse than better as we advanced towards Poona by being cut off from all communication with the Konkan, from whence we may be now supplied with provisions and stores. The mode adopted by the enemy of retiring before us, and ravaging the country seems to render his reasoning apparently just; but we still hope as we advanced towards Poona, Holkar, on whose junction there may be some dependence, will be enabled and encouraged to keep firm to the promises he had given us through the late Mr. Mostyn. It is further observable there is too much reason to apprehend that Raghunáthráv, trusting to subdue every one by our arms, has not only neglected the fit means to conciliate the respectable Chiefs to his cause, but has acted in such a manner as will naturally tend to unite them against him. The grounds of this suspicion are these: The agent of Moroba in our camp informed Mr. Lewis, that he had learnt from his master, that Rághoba instead of taking the proper means for his release from Ahmadnagar, had secretly sent directions to the Killedár not to release Moroba till he got further positive orders from him on his arrival at Poona. This is in direct violation of his agreement with us, and could the fact be clearly proved, it would have been so signified to him.

[1] Colonel Egerton started for Bombay, but on hearing that a party of the enemy's horse were in the road, he returned to camp, and resumed his seat at the Committee, but not the command. The Committee of Secrecy wrote as follows on his conduct: "As Colonel Egerton's want of health did not prevent him from resuming his seat at the Poona Committee, it will be necessary hereafter to state the part which he took in the subsequent proceedings of that Committee; but your Committee nevertheless thinks proper in this place to express their unanimous opinion that the conduct of the late Colonel, now Brigadier General Charles Egerton, during the late disgraceful expedition towards Poona was such as renders it highly improper that he should be continued in the command of the Company's forces at Bombay, and that he be therefore dismissed from the Company's service."—(Commons' Reports, East Indies, 1781 and 1782.)

Resolved,—That we do immediately acquaint our superiors at Bombay with the foregoing, that they may send requisite orders, in case it should appear that the extent of our military operations in the cause of Rághoba may be very indefinite and uncertain; at any rate assure them that at present we see no prospect of their terminating on our arrival at Poona which, by their instructions to us, they seem most confidently to expect.

By the death of Mr. Mostyn and the departure of Colonel Egerton the powers of this Committee may seem suspended for the present. It is however recommended to Mr. Carnac to continue still to act when it may be requisite till explicit orders may arrive from our superiors at Bombay.

Saturday, 9th.—The army on Thursday last moved from Mondhurna plain to Carculla, on Friday from Carnilla to Wargaon, and on Saturday from Wargaon to Talegaon.

At a Committee, present:

JOHN CARNAC, Esq., and Colonel CHARLES EGERTON.

Read and approved the minutes of our last Committee.

The apprehensions expressed in the minutes of our last meeting seem verified now beyond all doubt. So far from any person of consequence having yet joined Rághoba, Holkar, the only one from whom there appeared the least assurance of support to his cause, is now in arms against us, and joined with Sindia and the other Chiefs, whose guns have been firing on our camps, and who are now before us with a large army. The burning of the large and populous town of Talegaon also confirms our suspicion, and the general information we daily receive from all sides of their intended mode of procedure, *viz.*, by the destruction of the country for harassing us and cutting us off from all supplies of provisions. In short there appears to be a general determination to oppose the establishment of Rághoba with that degree of authority, which from his confident assurances of effectual support, and from the representations of the late Mr. Mostyn, the Hon'ble the Select Committee have not been led to engage for.

This disappointment in our expectations opens to us a scheme very widely defferent from what we had in view at our first setting out from Bombay. From the open division amongst the Brâhmans and from positive engagements with the party in opposition to Nâna Fadanavis, we were given most confidently to expect immediate and effectual aid, if we once openly and declaredly entered on measures for the subversion of his Government. A general reputed indisposition to that Government amongst the Marâtha officers and people also afforded good grounds of expectation for effectual aid. The words of our instructions warrant these suppositions; from all which it was concluded that the march to Poona would be all ended with little difficulty or opposition; that little time would be employed in military operations; and that our great difficulty would not be in reducing the Marâtha officers to obedience, and placing the Government of the country with Rághoba, but in settling the different pretensions of these Chiefs, and bringing Rághoba to form his Government from men on whom we might depend for effecting the great object of this expedition, namely, the entire subversion of the party in the French interest. After having thus conducted him to Poona and settled his Government, there remained only to receive the sanads for the grants that were to form the rewards of our aid, and the monthly stipend for the expense of our army. It seems never to have been doubted that all this would have been done, and the army returned to Bombay timely enough for its defence.

Instead of this definite and limited scheme, it appears to us that we are engaged in an infinite scene of military operations, without any resources but our own, against the most respectable Chiefs of the Marâtha Empire, and against an enemy, with whom we cannot hope to bring matters to the only issue from which we can obtain reasonable assurance of success, *viz.*, the trial of arms. We must repeat that we are confirmed by the destruction of Talegaon as to their

intended mode of procedure—a mode which must infallibly force us back in a short time to Bombay without reaping the least benefit in any one point both from the great exertions and expense of the Governor General and the Government of Bombay. It is requisite here also to observe, that from every information we can obtain from deserters, prisoners, and others, it is determined to burn Chinchvad, a town still more large and populous than Talegaon, and that measures are also taken even for the destruction of Poona, so bent are those now in opposition to Raghunáthráv to avail themselves of every possible means in their power in order to frustrate the plan we are now proceeding on in conjunction with him.

From all these circumstances it appears to us, that the plan of establishing Raghunáthráv even but in the Regency of the Marátha Empire, without the immediate co-operation of a respectable party in that State is impracticable, with any probability of success; and having decided this point in our own minds, the present state of our army with respect to provisions, and the total improbability of a supply, renders it necessary to turn our attention immediately towards the means of compassing as well as in us lies, the main object which led towards our engagements with Rághoba, the defeat of the designs of the French.

From every experience we have had of the Maráthás, and particularly in this business, it appears to us, that the tie of their own interest is the only one to be depended on. From all the late Mr. Mostyn's advices, and from every information we can obtain, it appears that Sakhárám Pandit and Nána Fadanavis, though at times apparently united, have each been aiming, though by different modes, to secure to themselves the effectual power in the Poona Darbár. As Nána from several circumstances, seems peculiarly to look to the French, and is indeed the very man whose subversion is the object we now aim at, we are of course precluded from forming any connection with him. It therefore appears to us that Sakhárám Pandit is the only man with whom we can hope to form the engagements that must lead to our main object. Moroba Fadanavis and Bachoba Purandhare, the two persons mentioned in our instructions, being at present imprisoned, and as far as we can perceive wholly incapable of affording us any effectual aid, whatever their interest may incline them to do. The two next persons who strike our attention are the Jághírdárs, Holkar and Sindia, whose troops form the chief force of our enemies, and whose decisions, if favourable to us, must to all appearance enable us effectually and speedily to crush the powers of Nána Fadanavis and his party. During the divisions amongst the Bráhmans, we are given to understand, they have made great accessions to their jághírs; and were the Poona Darbár once in power to enforce their demands, they would probably insist on the restitution of these, as well as the arrears due from them for the country they hold. These are considerations that must influence them to prevent the unconditional restoration of such power among the Bráhmans; and therefore it seems they are naturally led to oppose the establishment of Rághoba, which great line of interest seems now to influence them both, notwithstanding any promises or writings they may have given relative to a junction with Rághoba.

The mode of securing these several persons and their partisans appears to us as follows: To assure them that we mean the Government shall go on in the name of Mádhávráv Náráyan, leaving only to Rághoba the Náibship as in the time of the minority of Mádhávráv; to assure Sakhárám of the Divánship, of our support to him in the real powers of it, and of the aid of our army in conjunction with Sindia and Holkar against Nána Fadanavis; to offer to the two Jághírdárs our guarantee securing to them their Jághírs free from all demands for arrears from the Poona Darbár.

Agreed, therefore, that Mr. Sibbald who was desired to be present at this meeting should acquaint Rághoba in a suitable manner, with our sentiments relative to the cause we are embarked in; to remind him we have been led into this distressed state by too great a reliance

on his promises and assurances relative to a plentiful supply of provisions when we got above the Ghâts, and to the junction of Tukoji Holkar, which he acquainted Mr. Sibbald on the 21st ultimo he was confident would be in 8 days; that the single circumstance of having now but sufficient provisions to conduct our army back into the Konkan, added to the total impossibility of procuring a supply in a country laid waste all round us, must infallibly force us to retire, which would be the total ruin of his cause, possibly for ever; that the only probable mode to remove this distress was to make immediate overtures of accommodation to Sindia and to Holkar and Sakhárám, which must be done by committing to us the power of negotiating from him, signifying to these different persons his consent to any agreements we might conclude for him; that we see no alternative between this and an instant retreat to Khandála, and that unless he consents to it our army must perforce immediately retire in order to prevent a total distress from the utter want of provisions; that we must leave to him the mode of opening this negotiation; and that during the course of it we should be guided as much by his advice and interest as we consistently could.

J. CARNAC.
CHARLES EGERTON.

Sunday, 10th.—At a Committee, present:

JOHN CARNAC, Esq., and Colonel CHARLES EGERTON.

Read and approved the minutes of our last Committee.

The Commissary, Mr. Holmes, being sent for, and asked how long he can depend for a certainty on supplying the army with provisions, informs the Committee, from his stock now in hand, which is all he can depend on, he can supply the army to the 22nd inclusive, barring the accidents, which on our further advance into the country we may expect, having met with some loss on our march of yesterday: and the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Cockburn, being called in, further acquaints the Committee, that without a body of horse he thinks it impossible, as we advance further into the open country, to secure our baggage from the numerous cavalry, and that of course the provisions are equally exposed with the rest of it.

Upon duly weighing these circumstances, it appears clearly that the prediction of Raghunáthráv mentioned in our proceedings of the 6th instant, relative to the multiplication of our distress as we advance forward are now certainly verified, and that even if we should proceed to Poona in the hopes of a supply of provisions, during the course of any negotiation that might be opened, the army would most probably be reduced to such distress as would compel us into any terms the party we might treat with should think fit to impose upon us, for it is certainly not presumable that they would fail to avail themselves of a circumstance so signally favourable as our total dependence on them for provisions which they must very soon perceive.

With respect to the confident assertion of Rághoba relative to the junction of Holkar, and to his supplying our army with provisions for some days from this place, we must observe from the information of Mr. Holmes, who has examined into the probability of this with his own eyes, that Rághoba, whatever he may be led to believe by the people about him, must be so totally deceived in this point of supply that there is no dependence on him. It appears that what grain the enemy could not carry off from the plunder of this place, they have scattered in the streets and mixed with pernicious seeds, so as to render it almost wholly useless. As to the junction of Holkar, it appears wholly imprudent to suffer ourselves

to be led into a scene of distress by this so long protracted hope; but as from the report of the Commander of the artillery it appears requisite to remain here a day longer, we may make a virtue of this necessity by a compliance with his request, and at the same time acquaint him if we are deceived, this compliance he must feel to be the last we can possibly give into. And further to do as much as in us lies towards fulfilling the hope he entertains of the junction of Holkar, it is resolved immediately to write that Chief a suitable letter reminding him of his promise made to Mr. Mostyn, and expressing our surprise that instead of joining with us, he appears now in league with our enemies, and acting hostilely against us; as we mean to oblige Rághoba to fulfil all the promises and engagements which had been made him relative to his jághír.

Mr. Lewis presents to the Committee a paper, containing information relative to the march of a body of troops belonging to Moroba Fadanavis into the Konkan. On this we must observe, that however useful this body might be, it does not appear to us that this circumstance can effectually relieve our present main difficulty, which consists in the total improbability of any further supply of provisions but through the Konkan.

Upon due consideration of every circumstance, it is resolved instantly to send off copies of the minutes of yesterday's and this day's consultation, for the information of our superiors at Bombay; and unless the army of Tukoji Holkar does join us conformably to the assurances of Rághoba, it is farther resolved, however displeasing the circumstance may be, to secure effectually the preservation of our army, by falling back so far from this place, as is requisite to secure our communication with the Konkan, and that the Commander of the army must be instantly acquainted with this our resolution, in order that he may have time to concert the requisite means for putting it into execution.

As to the troops of Moroba said to be below the Ghâts, they will be of infinite service in conducting our supplies of provisons through the Konkan, and therefore the officer who commands them must be directed by the agent of Moroba Fadanavis to remain at Kampoli till he receives further directions from him. Mr. Frazer must be immediately acquainted with the circumstance of these troops being friendly to us, but directed not to suffer them to ascend through the pass he commands till further orders.

J. CARNAC.
CHARLES EGERTON.

Mr. Sibbald this evening waited upon Rághoba by the Committee's directions to make known to him their resolutions of this day, which he delivered to the following effect: That Rághoba must be sensible that when the Governor and Select Committee first engaged by treaty, to support him and place him in the Regency of the Marátha Empire, that they were induced thereto by the assurances of being joined by a considerable body of troops belonging to Holkar and other Marátha Chiefs, who had entered into engagements with the late Mr. Mostyn to this effect, and which assurances had been repeatedly confirmed to the Committee by Rághoba himself, at their different meetings since leaving Bombay, till within these few days past. But that he himself now allowed matters were entirely altered, that he did not expect to be joined by any one, unless a defeat could be given to the ministerial army now in our front, which by their mode of proceeding in retreating as we advanced, appeared impracticable; that he must therefore allow that we were greatly deceived and disappointed in his assurances

and representations; and that so far from having any friends in the empire, that the whole empire was in arms against him, and Holkar amongst the rest, who was the person he seemed to have the most dependence upon; that it was with concern the Committee must observe that they had too good reason to believe that there subsisted a total want of confidence on the part of the Marátha Chiefs in his promises and assurances; and that no negotiation would ever be set on foot with them unless commenced by us. In this situation of affiairs (as he was acquainted we had only sixteen days' provisions for the army) the Committee saw an absolute necessity of taking such measures as appeared to them eligible, without further dependence on him and had therefore sent to advise him that they were determined, in the name of the English Company to invite Holkar, Sindia and Sakhárám to a conference, and upon their showing an inclination to join the English in the present business, that we would guarantee to them their respective jághirs, together with all their other pretensions as officers of the Marátha State. After deliberating some time upon the subject of the Committee's message, he allowed that their reasons for their determinations were just; that he certainly did give us the strongest assurances of being joined by a large body of troops, in which he had found himself deceived. He allowed that Holkar appeared in arms against him, and that he had this day two guns firing upon our camps, but that conformable to his assurance all their shot had fallen short. He however earnestly requests the Committee would defer for one day writing to any of the Marátha Chiefs but Holkar, as he expected in the course of to-morrow a Vakil from Sindia, which a letter from the Committee might probably prevent, as he would from thence infer that we began to despair of success, which would of course encourage the whole of the ministerial party to hold out. Mr. Sibbald observed to him, that the loss of a day would be no great matter of consideration, had we any prospect of meeting with supplies of provisions for our army, but as that was not the case we had not an hour to lose. To this he replied that the care of supplying the army with provisions was his, and that he would furnish the Commissary from this town with a sufficient quantity for some days, and that we should get more at the next village.

The following letter was written:—

"To

THE HON'BLE WILLIAM HORNBY, ESQUIRE,
President and Select Committee,
Bombay.

"GENTLEMEN,—We addressed you on the 6th instant and now send a duplicate of that address.

On the 7th in the morning the army moved from the plain below Mondhurna to Carcullá, on the 8th from Carculla to Wargaon, and on the 9th from Wargaon to this place, where we were given to expect they had assembled their whole force, and were determined to make a stand and oppose our advance. The event however has proved to us their determination of adhering to their plan of burning the towns, ravaging the country, harassing us and cutting off our supplies of provisions. We are informed that on Friday last, the 8th, at about noon, this town was given up first to be plundered, and on the evening of that day it was set on fire. We found it yesterday in flames as we entered, which was with so little opposition, that we are convinced they do not mean to hazard an engagement with us, but under some manifest disadvantage on our side. The mode they have invariably pursued is a very distant cannonade, and by movements with their horse harassing our men by constantly engaging our attention on every side.

For the sake of expedition we determined to send you immediately copies of the minutes of our consultations when met in Committee yesterday and to-day, which will fully inform you of our situation and intentions. We are informed that Sakhárам, Nána, Holkar, Sindia, Bhimráv Pánsia and Hari Pant with other Chiefs are now in the field, and that the real number of their troops is about 25,000 horse.

We are with respect,
Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.,
J. CARNAC.
CHARLES EGERTON.

Talegaon, 10th January 1779.

"To

TUKOJI HOLKAR.

After compliments.

The agreements which you made with Mr. Mostyn are well known to you. The English army is now come to this place on their way to Poona, and I am much surprised that you had not yet acted according to your promise. If you have any doubts about what was promised you by Mr. Mostyn on the part of the Company, I must tell you that the Government of Bombay has given the full powers to settle these matters into my hands. I know what Mr. Mostyn told you; and I write this letter under the seal of the Company, to acquaint you, if you comply with your agreements, I will secure to you fully all that was promised by Mr. Mostyn, and the English friendship to you will last for ever. What can I say more?

J. CARNAC."

Monday, 11th.—At a Committee, present:
JOHN CARNAC, Esq., and Colonel CHARLES EGERTON.

Read and approved the minutes of our last meeting.

The Committee meet to consider on the following report from Mr. Sibbald:—

That Raghunáthráv had told him, that finding the necessity of gaining over Sindia to his party, he had three days ago written him a letter, signifying to him that though the

Ministers had confederated against his Government and were destroying the State, yet it was ill in him and Holkar, the two ancient officers of the Sarkár, to abet them; that he wished to end everything amicably with them, and therefore offered them his friendship; and that if Sindia would send two persons to talk with him, whom he named, he trusted by their means to accommodate all differences; that he must not think he made this overture from any sense of an inability of opposing his enemies, or he held himself equal to it by the aid of the Europeans only, but that these Europeans in taking part in his quarrel sought only their own aggrandisements and to obtain the country which neither suited his views nor Sindia's. That Sindia had returned an answer, the purport of which was, that he had sent two persons who would communicate what he had to say on the subject; and if it then pleased Rághoba, he might send his orders, and the two men he requested should come. That Rághoba had sent back these two men, desiring Sindia's Vakils might be sent, and that he expected them this evening. He said his scheme in this was by a total compliance with the demands of Sindia to gain him over for the present, and afterwards he would do as he pleased; that he meant even to desire the Company's guarantee to his agreement with him.

Whilst the Committee was debating on this business, a message arrived from Rághunáth to Mr. Sibbald, who on his return acquainted the Committee, that Rághoba now told him that the two men he had sent back to Sindia had been prevented from going by a party of horse, and that therefore he could not expect the Vakils of Sindia to-night. But as the people were gone in the habit of Jogis, and as it was now three hours since he had sent them, he hoped they would get safe, and that he soon should have an answer.

Whatever importance the gaining over Sindia may be in our present situation, yet this uncertain ground we do not think sufficient to warrant any departure from our resolution of yesterday, particularly as it is now certain that though Holkar may not act against, yet that he cannot act for us. This Rághoba plainly declared, and in further confirmation Mr. Carnac now lays before the Committee a letter from Lieutenant Richardson, this instant received.

Resolved, therefore, that the Commander of the Army, Colonel Cockburn, who was present at this Committee and concurred in opinion with us, be directed to march back the army this night towards Khandála.

J. CARNAC.
CHARLES EGERTON.

To

COLONEL GODDARD,
Commanding the English Forces from Bengal.

SIR,—You will no doubt ere this have received advice from the Select Committee at Bombay of our being appointed conjointly with Mr. Thomas Mostyn, who is since deceased, a Committee for conducting Raghunáthráv to Poona, and their directions for your communicating with us all important occasions.

Within these two days past the face of our affairs is so changed with respect to the primary cause that led to directing your march towards Thincer Fort in possession of Moroba Fadanavis that we must now give you the following desire :—

If you are joined by such a body of the forces of Mudáji Bhonsla, that you can advance forward in spite of any enemy, who with a large body of cavalry will keep hovering round you on all quarters, aiming at the seizure of your baggage and provisions; and if you have also a sufficient quantity of provisions to last you till you can either reach Broach or Surat, we would then advise you to proceed forward to either of those places as may be most convenient for your speedy arrival there. But if you think you cannot proceed forward in face of such an enemy as we have described, without immediate hazard of distress on your march from accidents happening to your provisions, of a supply of which you may not be certain till your arrival either at Broach or Surat, we then advise you to remain on the borders of the Berár country, or wherever you think you can secure provisions, till you can receive further directions from the Select Committee at Bombay.

We are, &c.,

J. CARNAC.
CHARLES EGERTON.

Camp at Talegaon,
11th January 1779.

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM COCKBURN,
Commanding the English Forces now at Talegaon.

SIR,—Having maturely deliberated upon the necessity of the measure you are hereby directed to march back the army under your command towards the pass at Khandála as expeditiously as possible.

Talegaon, 11th January 1779.

We are &c.,

J. CARNAC.
CHARLES EGERTON.

Tuesday, 12th.—The army fell back to the village of Wargaon.

Wednesday, 13th.—Received the following letter from the Hon'ble the Select Committee at Bombay :—

"To

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE,
AND
COLONEL CHARLES EGERTON.

GENTLEMEN,—Having thought proper to promote Major Gaspar Dagon to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel we now enclose a Commission for him, signed by the Board, which you are accordingly to deliver to him.

We are very sorry to advise you that Mr. Mostyn departed this life the 1st instant at this place.[1]

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1779.

We are, &c.,
W. HORNBY.
D. DRAPER."

Addressed the Hon'ble the Select Committee at Bombay in the following letter:—

"To

HON'BLE WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq.,
President, and Select Committee,

Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeable to what was written you under the 9th instant from Talegaon, we fell back with the army to this place yesterday morning; and the enemy having by some means got intelligence of our moving, attacked us on the march before day-light, which they continued with great vigour until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Their numerous bodies of cavalry rendered it impossible to protect our baggage, a part of which consequently fell in their hands, as the Commanding Officer foretold would be the case; and it is with concern we acquaint you, that in the course of the very long attack our people yesterday sustained we suffered some loss, the particulars of which shall be hereafter transmitted. In justice to our troops, both Europeans and sepoys, we have the pleasure to acquaint you that they behaved with the utmost intrepidity and alacrity during the whole attack.

We shall continue our march to Khandála with all possible expedition, in the pursuit of which we expect to be much harassed; but to render our baggage as little troublesome as possible, and our body as compact as circumstances will admit, the Commanding Officer means to reduce every part of the baggage that is not absolutely necessary.

Wargaon, 13th January 1779.

We are, &c.,
J. CARNAC.
CHARLES EGERTON."

[1] The Bombay Cathedral contains a tablet to the memory of Thomas Mostyn with the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Mostyn, Esq., who died January 1st, 1779, aged 48 years. Skilful in the politics of Hindustan. He resided several years in a public character at the Mahratta Court. Of a cool discerning mind. He discharged his duty with Diligence, Firmness and Integrity. A faithful Servant of the East India Company. In private life he was blessed with mildness and gentleness of manners. A cheerful Companion. A benevolent Master. A steady sincere Friend.

Wednesday, 13th.—A Committee held to deliberate relative to overtures for the peaceable return of the army to Bombay. No minutes taken, being in a severe cannonade and a number of persons standing round.

Letter to the Peshwa sent by Rámsing.
Ditto from ditto in answer.
Ditto to ditto at night.

Thursday, 14th.—This morning Mr. Farmer was sent to the Marátha Camp to propose an accommodation which we judged might be brought about by Rághoba going over to Sindia, which he seemed determined to do, rather than run the risk of another day's march with our army, as he declared his fears of its proving fatal both to him and us, so great an idea does he seem to entertain of the enemy's strength. We directed Mr. Farmer to deliver the following message to the Darbár: That having had assurances given us, that the establishment of Rághoba in the Regency of the Marátha Empire was a measure much wished for by many of the Sardárs of the Marátha Sarkár, as well as by the country in general, we had consented to conduct him with an English army for that purpose, but contrary to our hopes and expectations we found his establishment opposed by the whole empire; that we had seen with infinite concern the country laid waste and destroyed at our approach, which being so very contrary to our intentions by espousing the cause of Rághoba, that we were determined to be the occasion of no farther desolation and were therefore resolved to march back with the army to Bombay; that after this declaration we expected all hostilities would cease, and by so doing, peace and friendship would be established between the English and Marátha State. If on the other hand should we experience the least act of hostility on our march we should consider it as a declaration of war against the English nation.

Received the following letter, with a note written in cipher, from Mr. Farmer:—

"To

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE,
AND
COLONEL CHARLES EGERTON.

GENTLEMEN,—I was conducted to the top of a high hill, where I was presented to Mahádji Sindia, Nána Fadanavis and Hari Pant Fadkia as to the Darbár, and delivered them your letter. They appointed Hari Pant Fadkia and Dádji Pant Pansia to talk with me, and deliver their answers. I explained the cause of our coming in the manner you directed; and the reason of our return. I left it to them to accept on one hand the friendship of the English nation by suffering us to return peaceably, or their enmity by molesting us on our march. After many exclamations for our coming thus uninvited, and representing the great charges and loss their State had sustained by the aid given to Rághoba, their final answer is this, that if we wish to remain at peace with them, Raghunáthráv must be delivered up, and then we may return quietly, otherwise we may do as we please. I write surrounded with people, not permitted to go down to my chest for paper, and hardly permitted to have my palanquin brought up, and I am to wait your final answer, regarding which I dare not venture any opinion.

I am, &c.,
W. FARMER.

Marátha Camp, 14th January 1779."

The purport of the note received from Mr. FARMER written in cipher.

They are fully informed of your state. I see no remedy, but either to give Sindia to understand through Rághoba that you shall push on with him in your hand at all peril, or to treat with them whilst you have him, which must still be on their own terms. Of provisions there are no hopes.

As Rághoba has already intimated his intentions of delivering himself up to Sindia rather than run the risk of marching with our army, and has in consequence carried on a correspondence with Sindia for 2 days past, we think, in the present situation of affairs, it is most advisable to write to Mr. Farmer, that all difficulties of accommodation are removed by Rághoba's design of going over to Sindia; and that we expect in consequence the proper securities from the Darbár, for our proceeding unmolested on our march.

Sent off the following letter to Mr. Farmer at 10 o'clock this morning:—

"To

MR. WILLIAM GAMUL FARMER.

SIR,—We have just received your letter, and have answer to acquaint you that we do not conceive there will be any difficulty in complying with the proposition of the Ministers, as Rághoba has just informed us of his desire to deliver himself up to Mahádji Sindia at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, in consequence of a conference he had this morning with his Vakils; and upon his so doing we have no doubt that the Ministers will give us proper security on their part for a due performance of the terms now proposed, and that you will return with them. Mr. Sibbald will accompany Rághoba to Sindia's encampment.

We are, &c.,
J. CARNAC.
CHARLES EGERTON.

Wárgaon Camp, 14th January 1779."

Friday, 15th.—This morning Mr. Farmer's servant returned with the following letter despatched last night:—

"To

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE,
AND
COLONEL CHARLES EGERTON.

GENTLEMEN,—I waited on the top of the hill where the Darbár sat till near sunset, when I received yours; and having sent to acquaint Hari Pant Phadke with an answer being come, he conducted me to Nána Padanavis. I there told them that the difficulty which I apprehended was removed by the determination of Rághoba to surrender himself to Mahádji Sindia; and I now assured the Darbár would preserve the friendship of the English nation by suffering our army to return quietly to Bombay. Nána Fadánavis said, as we had broken the treaty concluded by Colonel Upton, before our army moved we must agree to remain as we were by our treaty with the late Peshwa Nána. I observed, that in the [illegible] the only difficulty [illegible] relative to Rághoba, who had smoothed it by co[illegible] surrender [illegible] at once an explicit answer whether or not hostages [illegible] given for the march of the army

to Bombay if Rághoba did surrender himself. They then said they must consult with Mahádji Sindia. I then withdrew; and after some time Hari Pant came again to me, and told me I might go to my tent to-night, and that an answer would be delivered to me in the morning. But I insisted on a clear and positive answer instantly to that question relative to hostages for our proceeding unmolested if Dáda Sáheb was permitted to surrender himself to Sindia. Hari Pant went back, and I was soon after introduced into a Darbár, where Mahádji Sindia entirely presided. Hari Pant was there, and other persons whom I did not know. After stating the business which I came on this morning, which related only to the two questions whether they would suffer us to proceed peaceably to Bombay, or whether they would declare war by molesting us, and reminding him of the objection relative to the person of Rághoba being removed by his voluntary consent to surrender himself, I desired an explicit answer. He said, that as to the surrender of Rághoba it mattered little; that we must settle a new treaty with the Marátha State, the one made by Colonel Upton being entirely broken by the present invasion of their country. In a few words they seem to me to feel themselves in that situation with respect to us, which the Turkish Vizier felt himself in with respect to Peter I., at the time the Empress Catharine sent in her jewels to the Vizier. I dare not speak any plainer; but by their language you may judge what they think; in any situation whatever they could not speak in a higher tone. The result of my conversation with Sindia was, that whether it was peace or war it was equal to him; but that having broken the treaty made with Colonel Upton, we must on the spot set about forming a new one to serve as a future between the Marátha State and the English. I told him, that my business at first related only to the two points of their permitting us to proceed peaceably or not; that I had then further to desire an explicit answer relative to the wilful surrender of the person of Rághoba. To both which he replied, that exclusive of this, a peace must now be settled betwixt the Marátha State and the English on the spot. That I had no directions about this; but I would communicate to you this night what he said and get an answer to-morrow morning. Although my heart is full yet I must restrain my pen; nor dare I by any means in such a case offer any mark to guide you by. I beg a speedy answer to this and remain with respect,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

W. G. FARMER.

P.S.—I waited on the hill where the Darbár met till past 7; and where I was then led and how conducted the bearer will inform you. I am afraid no good will come from my deputation though I risk my life. By want of food and watching I am fatigued to death, so you will excuse my writing.

11 o'clock, 14th January."

Colonel Cockburn being called upon by the Committee to give his opinion in writing relative to the practicability of marching back the army to Bombay, delivers in the following:—

"Being called upon for my opinion on the possibility of making a retreat to Bombay, I must declare that I think the same utterly impracticable. Our troops are already much harassed and dispirited from the necessity we were under of retiring from Talygaon; and were we to sustain another attack from the Marátha army, I am of opinion the troops would not stand it; and that consequently the whole army with its numerous followers, would be cut to pieces. But the distance from Panvel being about forty-five miles, it is not the attack of one day we should have to sustain, as I think were it possible to move even [illegible] that place in 20 days; and it is the [illegible] army could support themselves [illegible] period. I therefore cannot charge [illegible]

Bombay; and humanity must prompt some other method than an attempt to retire in the face of the whole strength of the Máratha Empire with such a handful of men, who must in such case be sacrificed.

W. COCKBURN.

Camp at Wargaon, 15th January 1779."

We observe with concern, that the enemy appears too sensible of our present very disagreeable situation from the dictatorial strain in which they now deliver themselves. It is, however, necessary we think to advise Mr. Farmer that we have no powers to enter into or to conclude any treaties, such powers being lodged solely with the Governor General and Council of Bengal; but if the Darbár will abide by their first proposal, we are ready to agree to it on our part:—

'To

MR. WILLIAM GAMUL FARMER.

SIR,—We received your letter of last night only an hour ago, the harkárás having been detained by some accident. In answer to which you must acquaint the Darbár, that they demand what we have no power to agree to, the entering into and concluding treaties being solely confined to the Governor General and Council of Calcuttta, to whom therefore they must send their Vakils. The only power left to us, is the giving up the cause and person of Rághunáthráv, which done, must certainly put an end to all disputes between the English and the Marátha State, and there is no doubt that peace and friendship will then subsist between us from henceforward.

You must inform them, should we enter into any treaty we should only deceive them, having no such powers; we therefore desire they will immediately acquaint us, whether upon our abiding by the conditions first proposed of delivering up Rághoba, they will comply on their part by suffering us to march unmolested to Bombay, and for which purpose to give us the necessary securities.

We are, Sir,
Your, &c.,
J. CARNAC,
CHARLES EGERTON.

Wargaon, 15th January 1779."

As we have good reason to believe that a gentleman being sent from us to Mahádji Sindia is more likely to produce an accommodation than a depution to the Darbár in general; Resolved immediately to despatch Mr. Thomas Holmes, who has offered himself for that purpose, and to give him full powers to settle with the Darbár for the peaceable return of the army to Bombay, on such conditions as he may be able to obtain, since it is the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that a retreat is impracticable.

At noon to-day received the following letter from Mr. Farmer, dated this morning, which it is now unnecessary to answer, as Mr. Holmes is despatched with full powers:—

"To

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE,

AND

COLONEL CHARLES EGERTON.

GENTLEMEN,—I am this instant arrived at the Darbár, where your letter was delivered to me by Appáji Bhán, on the part of Mahádji Sindia, as representating the Darbár. He desired to be informed of the contents; when I explained what you had relative to the wanted powers, and

desired an explicit answer relative to the single proposition, whether on the delivery of Rághoba, securities would be given for our safe and unmolested arrival at Bombay. He observed in answer, that if you had not powers to make new treaties, he wished to see by what powers you broke that made by Colonel Upton, by the aid given to Rághoba, and desired an explicit answer whether or not it was by virtue of any direct authority from the Governor General and Council; that if it was, he desired to see that authority, in order that he might look to them about it. I told him this was foreign to the business, and that I requested the explicit answer mentioned in your letter; but he insists first knowing by what authority you acted, because, if you acted on your own authority you must answer it, and make a new agreement. A true translation of your letter was demanded of me, and I was given to understand, that if I did not give one, there were people in the camps who understood English. I am sorry for it because your own declarations seem to preclude all peaceable arrangements. After much talk I brought the matter to this point, that in respect to what was past, we expected everything to be forgotten in consequence of our returning back; that Dádá Sáheb had cost us many lákhs of rupees; that all we had now left of him was his person; that I desired to know whether on the delivery of his person our army should be permitted to proceed quietly to Bombay without further dispute, and whether securities would be given for that purpose? The answer I received is plainly this, that Dádá Sáheb may be surrendered or not as we please; but till a new treaty is made between the English and the Marátha State our army must remain where it is, whatever may be the consequence.

I am, &c.,

W. G. FARMER.

Marátha Camp, 15th January 1779."

This night about 10 o'clock Mr. Holmes returned from the Marátha camp, and advises us that he has settled matters with Mahádji Sindia and the rest of the Darbár, for the peaceable return of the army to Bombay on the only conditions they would hear of, and which are such as cannot fail to fill us with the deepest concern, being humiliating in the highest degree, and which nothing but the avowed opinion and declaration of the principal officers as to the impracticability of executing our retreat could justify our acceding to. We must however observe, that Mahádji Sindia and the whole Darbár cannot plead ignorance of our want of powers to conclude such a treaty as they have now prescribed to us; they having demanded both a true explanation and translation of our letter of yesterday to Mr. Farmer, wherein we expressly direct him to acquaint them, that we have no powers to enter into any treaty whatever; that were we to pretend such powers, we should be only deceiving them, so they have evidently compelled us to enter into a treaty they were apprised we had no power to agree to.

Saturday, 16th.—Mr. Holmes returned this morning to Sindia's encampment, in order to finish the agreemeent, of which a rough sketch was yesterday drawn out.

This evening Messrs. Farmer and Holmes returned from the Marátha camp with Sindia's Vakils, in order for their having an interview with us, and to see the treaty entered into duly executed; of which a translation is hereafter entered, as also of a separate article in favour of Mahádji Sindia which Messrs. Farmer and Holmes advise us they were obliged to consent to:—

Translation of the Articles of Agreements between Shrimant Mádhavráv Nárayan Pandit Pradhán on one part, and the English Company on the other part.

In the time of the late Shrimant Pandit Pradhán Mádhavráv Bálál matters went on peaceably. Since then the English obtained possession of several places belonging to the Sárkar, such as the islands of Sálsette and Uran, Jambusar, and the Mahals and Parganas of Broach, both

belonging to the Sarkár and the Gáikawár, and the English gave their aid to Raghunáthráv Dáda Sáheb, upon which war having commenced, Colonel John Upton came from Calcutta with full powers and made an agreement[1]; and according to that agreement matters were to go on between the Company and the Marátha Sarkár. But on the side of the English this agreement was not adhered to; they having given aid to Raghunáthráv, and making preparations for war, mounted the Ghats, invaded the districts of the Marátha Sarkárs, and began to make hostilities; upon which the Sarkárs also prepared for war. At the district of Wargaon near Indonny Talegaon, Mr. John Carnac and Colonel Charles Egerton, of the Select Committee of Bombay, being fully empowered, did depute Mr. Thomas Holmes and Mr. Farmer. Farther; from the beginning there was a friendship between the Sarkár and the English; which being interrupted, Colonel John Upton made an agreement, according to which treaty matters did not proceed, and therefore that treaty is annihilated; and in the same manner and on the same footing as the English and the Sarkár were in the time of the late Mádhavráv, in that manner are they now to remain, the aid and cause of Rághoba to be given up, no protection to be afforded him, nor any aid to be afforded to the enemies of the Marátha Sarkár. The islands of Sálsette and Uran, and the other islands and places at Jambusar, and the Mahals of Broach, formerly belonging to the Marátha Sarkár and the Gáikawár, such as Chikhli, &c., were taken possession of; these we give up, and agree to go on and remain as we were in the time of the late Peishwa Mádhavráv Ballál Pandit Pradhán. . Upon which this agreement is made with the Sarkár. That in the time of the late Mádhavráv Ballál Pandit Pradhán matters went on peaceably; and since then different places belonging to the Sarkár, such as the islands of Salsette and Uran and other islands, and farther Jambusar and other Mahals, and the ammils of Broach belonging to the Sarkár and to the Gáikawár the English got possession of these must be delivered back to the Sarkár, and no aid or protection must be afforded to Raghunáthráv or to any of the enemies of the Sarkár. In this manner do we faithfully promise to perform, and on the part of the Sarkár good faith is also to be observed. Raghunáthráv Dáda Sáheb was with us. He by his own force and consent committed himself with all his effects to the care of Tukoji Holkar and Mahádji Sindia. The English army with us is now at Wargaon. It must be permitted to proceed with all its effects and appurtenances to Bombay; and as security for this on the part of the Sarkár two persons will proceed belonging to each of these Sardárs, by name Nazoo Ganesh and Wisáji Krishna, Bhálleráv Govind and Rana Khán, to conduct the army to Bombay; and for this purpose troops shall be sent with you or not as you please. The English army that is with us shall not offer any molestation to any person on the road. The Antrewede and Bundelkhand provinces, and their Sardárs being always under the Sarkár, no damage is to be done to them; and the English army from Calcutta having crossed the Narbada is now at Hussengabád, it is not to be permitted to proceed forward, but is to be sent back to Calcutta, and on the road no molestation is to be given to any one. The above-mentioned agreement is formed by the mediation of Tukoji Holkar and Mahádji Sindia, and according to matters are in future to proceed without any kind of failure. This we pledge the English faith to observe and the Sarkár is also to observe it. No aid or protection to be afforded to the French.

In the Marátha Camp by	In the English Camp by
THOMAS HOLMES.	JOHN CARNAC.
W. G. FARMER.	CHARLES EGERTON.

[1] Mr. Carnac minuted on the proceedings of the Select Committee at Bombay, 16th March 1779: "That having, since his return from the expedition, perused the translation of the treaty and separate articles, he finds them couched in such terms, that he should certainly have objected thereto at the time of signature, had they been literally explained to him; and indeed was the more indifferent as to the particular wording of them, as he always bore in his mind the idea that they were of no validity, and would never be ratified by his superiors."

Agreement of John Carnac, Esquire, and Colonel Charles Egerton, and English Committee of Bombay, with Mahádji Sindia.

That after falling out with the Sarkár of Mádhavráv Náráyan Pandit Pradhán, we with an army came upon the Ghát and remained at Talegaon; on which you ordered a fighting and we both parties did fight, in which we were defeated, returned back and encamped at Wargaon with Dáda Sáheb. We could hardly reach Bombay with our army and stores; considering which we sent Messrs. Farmer and Holmes to you, desiring you would come between us, and get the Sarkár's and our treaty settled as before and conduct us and the army to Bombay, on which you did suspend the war. You came between us, and got the Sarkár's and English treaty settled, and you promised to conduct us and the army to Bombay, without molestation from any body. You made our escape entirely; all which we took into our consideration and were very glad. You are a principal officer and well wisher to this Government, which has induced us to keep friendship with you. This came into our mind, and we were satisfied that you made us free from the Sarkár's and every body's molestations and got the treaty settled as before without any dispute from the Sarkár. Therefore we thought we should serve you and for which reason have of our free will and accord agreed under the King's and Company's seal to deliver up to you the fort of Broach with its government in the same manner as the Mogal did hold it, which fort is now in our possession and which we have given you. We further agree that we will on our arrival at Bombay obtain the Governor's dastak under the King's seal to the Killedár of Broach and deliver the fort and its country, in the manner the Mogal did hold it up to you; under oath no dispute shall arise in this. This we promise solemnly, and we have left Mr. Farmer and Mr. Charles Stewart with you as hostages for the performance of this agreement. We will let no dispute arise. This we agree to in writing.

Dated at Wargaon near Talegaon, 27 Julheze.

N.B.—The above was translated by a native linquist, and is an exact copy thereof.

Sunday, 17th.—This morning Mr. Farmer returned to the Marátha Camp with Mahádji Sindia's Vakil, with the papers executed, and by whom we sent Mahádji Sindia a present of a horse. He came back to our camp about noon, with a party of horsemen, who are to accompany the army to Panvel; and acquaints us we may march immediately, and that the hostages mentioned in the treaty will overtake us before we reach the village of Kárla. The army marched this afternoon at one o'clock and reached Thámsetta about six in the evening.

Monday, 18th.—After this morning the army marched from Thámsetta and arrived at Khandála about one o'clock.

Tuesday, 19th.—This morning despatched the following letter to Colonel Goddard:—

"To

Colonel GODDARD.

Sir,—We despatched you on the 16th a letter containing orders which, upon recollection, we do not think ourselves authorized to give you; you are therefore to pay no regard thereto.

We are, Sir,

Kanpoli, 19th January 1779. Yours, &c.,

J. CARNAC,

CHARLES EGERTON."

The letter which we mention in the foregoing to have written Colonel Goddard under the 16th instant is not entered upon our diary as Mr. Farmer carried the original letter with him to the Marátha Camp, and it escaped him to leave a copy. The purport however was to advise Colonel Goddard that the face of things was so materially altered since writing to him

last, as to occasion our marching back to Bombay, and that in consequence of an agreement entered into by us with the Maráttha State, we now directed him to march back with the army under his command to Bengal.

This morning the army moved down the Ghát to Kampoli.

Wednesday, 20th.—This evening received a pair of harkárás with the following letter from the Hon'ble the Select Committee:—

"To

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE,

AND

COLONEL CHARLES EGERTON.

GENTLEMEN,—We have received your letter of the 6th instant, and having fully considered your representation of the state of affairs, we are of opinion, that the best and most effectual way to improve your own situation, and to induce Rágĥoba's friends to declare openly in his favour, will be for our army to advance with vigour and expedition towards Poona; and we now accordingly send instructions to that effect to Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, to whom we find Colonel Egerton had delivered over the command. Colonel Egerton's bad state of health and the death of Mr. Mostyn rendering it necessary to make a new arrangement in the Poona Committee, we have resolved [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn and Mr. James Sibbald to supply the places of the aforesaid gentlemen in that committee, with the same powers and instructions as given to the former Committee by our Commission and general letter bearning date the 5th of last month, and hereby appoint John Carnac, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn and Mr. James Sibbald to be a Committee accordingly for the uses and purposes mentioned in our said Commission and letter of instructions; observing nevertheless, that this appointment is not to take place unless Colonel Egerton's bad state of health should still continue to disqualify him for public business, or to oblige him to return to Bombay, in either of which cases Mr. Carnac to act, jointly with the above-named gentlemen in manner aforesaid, and [illegible] him a sufficient warrant. Our appointment of Major Dagon to the rank of [illegible] has anticipated your application on that subject; but we cannot consent to [illegible] the other officers you mention. The President has written very plainly to Rá[illegible] ments respecting the circumstances mentioned in your letter; and we think a ve[illegible] to bring the matter to a proof would be for you to desire Rágĥoba to deliver to Mo[illegible] Vakil an order to the Killedár of Ahmadnagar for his release. And to open the c[illegible] through the Konkan by affording relief to the post at the head of the Ghats, which [illegible] surprised has been left destitute of all kind of supplies, we have determined on [illegible] detachment of a company of Europeans, three of sepoys with two field pieces, and [illegible] artillerymen under the command of Captain Richardson to clear the roads between [illegible] and Kampoli of the Maráttha horse which we learn are hovering in these parts, and to [illegible] supply of provisions to that post. The party is to be a separate command and not to [illegible] ered as belonging to the army now above the Ghats.

[illegible] We have just received a letter from the Governor General and Council, of which we [illegible] you a copy when the roads are open. The contents in short are, that they have [illegible] nel Goddard full powers to conclude a treaty with Mudáji Bhonsla, for which reason [illegible] it necessary to revoke the control they had given us over that detachment, though [illegible] e, their intention is not to withdraw the services of the detachment entirely from [illegible] of any measures we might have formed in reliance of such support if those measur[illegible] have incompatible with the instructions given to Colonel Goddard, and with th[illegible]

agreements he may form in consequence. We shall however immediately despatch an addition to Colonel Goddard, who on the 22nd ultimo was still at Hussengábád,' and press him to march towards Poona.

Bombay Castle,
11th January 1779.

We are, &c.,
W. HORNBY,
D. DRAPER."

The following letter to Colonel Cockburn was enclosed in the foregoing one to the Committee:—

"To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COCKBURN.

SIR,—As we find Colonel Egerton has been obliged by bad health to resign to you the chief command of the army, we judge it proper to observe to you that from the representations we have received of the state of affairs it appears very necessary the army should advance with the utmost vigour and expedition towards Poona, in order to give spirits to Rágholba's friends and and secure provisions for our own troops. We shall therefore trust to your activity and zeal for the service that no time be lost in moving forward, or measures neglected to distress and frustrate the attempts of the enemy.

Bombay Castle,
11th January 1779.

We are, &c.,
W. HORNBY,
D. DRAPER."

Thursday, 21st.—At half past five this morning the army marched from Kampoli and came to their ground at Chauk at one o'clock.

Received on the road the following letter from Mr. Farmer:—

"To

JOHN CARNAC, ESQUIRE,

&c. &c.

CHARLES EGERTON.

The Darbár have appointed on their part Ganesh Hari, and Tukoji Holkar and on their part Apáji to see the different articles on the late agreement performed; them the requisite letter from the Darbár and from these sardárs; and they one from me to introduce them to you and signify their being the persons so

rticles of Darbár expenses, which formed part of the late stipulation for the unrch of the army to Bombay, it was settled that a thousand rupees should be paid to &c., belonging to the Darbár of Mahádji Sindia, and the like sum to the Darbár servants Nánavis; you will please to pay the whole amount immediatly to Apáji, who is respon them; and for the other sums settled for secret services, I could wish the notes should be returned to me.

hádji Sindia sent yesterday to acquaint me that as he was security to the Darbár for t erformance of the late stipulations, he desired that Mr. Stewart and I would accompa herever he went. The change is very agreeable to me in every shape, as he treats reat civility and attention; and the cultivating a proper connection with him seems to only mode to retrieve the sad sacrifices we have been compelled to make in capitulating safe and unmolested retreat of our army to Bombay. Whatever he may have to pro eve will be through Apáji Shivji, who seems to possess much of his confidence, and to ould therefore venture to propose a particular attention should be shown, keeping e at he may propose or mention a secret from the Agent of the Darbár.

I could wish that a pair of pattamars should be sent me as soon as possible to despatch any advices I may have to send.

I am with respect, Gentlemen,
Your, &c.,
W. G. FARMER.

Camp near Talegaon, 19th January 1779."

Friday, 22nd.—This morning Mr. Carnac and Colonel Egerton took their leave of the army, and set out for Panvel, where they arrived about noon, and reached Bombay the same evening.

It escaped us to notice under the 16th instant, that we found the prevailing custom of giving presents among the officers and others of the Darbár, was not to be dispensed with, and that their expectations were very considerable. We however settled this charge by means of Apáji Shivji, for the sum of Rs. 41,000 to be paid to him on his arrival at Bombay; and he made himself answerable to the dependants of the Darbár for this amount.

Report from Lieutenant RICHARDSON *to Colonel* EGERTON *as noticed in Committee held the 11th instant.*

SIR,—Agreeably to your desire I send you the information that I received last night on examining two men that Rághoba had sent to Tukoji Holkar. They told me that there was no hope of his joining us until we had beat the ministerial army; that Holkar declared himself thoroughly acquainted with our situation; that our force did not exceed four battalions, and with that number we could never expect to reduce the Marátha Empire; that his force added to ours would give us very little more weight; that by joining Rághoba, he risked everything without the smallest prospect of advantage to himself; therefore all that he could promise was to be neutral; and though he might be obliged to bring his troops into the field, yet he engaged they should not fight against Rághoba. I have further to inform you that in a private conversation with Rághoba, two days ago, he told me that he had deceived the Governor in the hopes he had given of people joining him; but that he had been deceived himself, and that he was ashamed of it, as he now found he had been led into an error by false promises.

I am, Sir,
Your, &c.,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

Talegaon, 11th January 1779.

Minutes of the Consultation held by the Poona Committee at Wargaon the 15th January, which Colonel Egerton disavows and protests against, and to authenticate it Mr. Carnac has brought the evidence of Mr. Sibbald, the Secretary, Colonel Hartley, and Mr. Holmes, as per their letters entered the diary of the Select Committee under the 10th of March 1779.[1]

Camp at Wargaon, 15th January 1779.

At a Committee, present:

JOHN CARNAC, Esq., and Colonel CHARLES EGERTON.

The Committee now meet to take into their serious consideration measures necessary to be immediately pursued for extricating the army from its present very critical situation, surrounded

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[1] The following are the letters above referred to:—

Letter from Mr. JAMES SIBBALD.

To

MR. EDWARD RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary.

SIR,—I have received your letter of yesterday's date acquainting me that the Hon'ble the Select Committee require of me a clear and full statement of the circumstances relative to a meeting of the Poona Committee at Wargaon the 15th of January. In answer to which I have to acquaint them, that being desired on that morning by

as it is by the whole strength of the Marátha Empire, and with only about ten days' provisions in camp.

It is judged necessary to have the opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, now in command of the army, as to the practicability of effecting our retreat to Bombay, who is accordingly called in.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn delivers in his written opinion, as entered hereafter.

Colonel Egerton's opinion being also required, declares, his sentiments are the same with those of Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn; that a retreat in our present situation is impracticable, and if attempted, the consequences must be the loss of the whole army.

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attend at Colonel Egerton's tent, in consequence of a letter just received from Mr. Farmer of the 14th, I concluded that the meeting was a Committee, and prepared to take minutes accordingly, by beginning the usual preamble; but the immediate despatch of the answer to Mr. Farmer's letter being required, I did nothing more while in the tent that morning than writing the letter to Mr. Farmer and taking a transcript of it for the diary; but so soon after as I got a place to write in, which I believe was the next day, I took minute of what passed in argument on the 15th to the best of my recollection, which I showed to Mr. Carnac, and he thought them nearly expressive of his own sentiments, but not deeming this sufficiently full, he then delivered me his opinion at large, when a fair copy was made of the minutes, and signed by him, and afterwards presented by me to Colonel Egerton.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JAMES SIBBALD.

Bombay, 2nd March 1779.

Letter from Mr. JAMES HARTLEY to JOHN CARNAC, Esquire.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, where you desire to know if I recollect what passed in Colonel Egerton's tent at Wargaon on the 15th of January last, I have to inform you that I perfectly remember you there declared, (where Colonel Egerton, Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, Mr. Sibbald, Mr. Holmes and myself were present,) that you were decidedly of opinion that the army ought at all events to attempt a retreat, and not submit to the mortifying terms proposed by the enemy; but that as Colonel Egerton and Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn declared their opinion, that the army could not make good their retreat, and that the troops would not stand another attack, you could not take upon yourself under such circumstances to press a retreat.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JAMES HARTLEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1779.

Letter from Mr. THOMAS HOLMES to JOHN CARNAC, Esquire.

SIR,—I have a perfect recollection of the opinions delivered at the meeting held in Colonel Egerton's tent at Wargaon the 15th January last, where yourself, Colonel Egerton, Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, Captain Hartley, Mr. Sibbald and myself were present, and I well remember you declared in presence of us all that you were decidedly of opinion the army ought at all events attempt a retreat rather than submit to the extravagant terms proposed by the enemy; but that as the principal officers, Colonel Egerton and Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, had declared it as their opinion the army could not make a good retreat, and that the troops would not stand another attack, you could not, under such circumstances, take upon you singly to press a retreat.

I am with great regard,
Sir,
Your very [illegible]
THOMAS HOLMES.

Bombay, 5th March 1779.

Mr. Carnac is so convinced the army is sufficiently numerous, and so well provided with artillery, as to be able to force their way back against all opposition, if the officers and men will do their duty, that there is no doubt with him the attempt ought to be made at all events, rather than submit to the terms prescribed by the enemy, to which we have no authority to bind our employers; and for his own part he declares he would much sooner run his share of the risk than that they should be complied with. However as Colonel Egerton and Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn have given it as their positive opinions that the troops will not stand, and consequently must be cut to pieces, Mr. Carnac dares not take upon himself singly to press a retreat, which it is pronounced must be inevitably attended with consequences that cannot fail endangering the preservation of the settlement. He therefore reluctantly and, contrary to his own sentiments, finds himself obliged to concur in the acceptance of whatever conditions can be obtained. Allowing therefore that the opinions of Colonel Egerton and Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn to be well founded (in which we are given to understand many officers of the army also concur), there seems to be no other resource left, but to accept of such conditions as can be obtained from the enemy.[1]

J. CARNAC.

Copies of letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn to the Hon'ble the President, from the 6th January 1779, the day he received charge from Colonel Egerton, until his return to Bombay, the 25th following.

HON'BLE SIR,—Colonel Egerton from his very bad state of health finds himself unable to attend to the duties of Commander-in-Chief, and has been obliged on that account to deliver over the command of the troops to me. I take this opportunity of acquainting you therewith as also of what has happened since I took charge, which was yesterday.

In the morning of the 6th the army left Carla and had proceeded about two miles, when the enemy appeared in front on the summit of a rising ground, and cannonaded us from four or five pieces of cannon, upon which I ordered the line to be formed. As soon as it was done, the whole marched on and attacked them with the greatest spirit and alacrity, and drove them from their ground in a very short time; they retreated before we could get near enough to fire either grape shot or musquetry at them. We continued pursuing and cannonading them for near two miles. Several of their horses were seen on the ground, and it is said Bhimráv Pansía's nephew was killed and his Sar Nobat two days before. Our loss was as follows:—

Europeans wounded		1
Sepoys killed	...	...
Do. wounded	...	...

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[1] The Secret Committee came to the following conclusion with regard to Mr. Carnac's conduct in this matter: "It cannot be denied, that Mr. Carnac continued in possession of authority without control, except to make treaties; he was confident if the officers and men did their duty, that the army was sufficiently numerous and so well provided with artillery as to be able to force their way back against all opposition; he had no doubt but the attempt ought to have been made; his words are—'At all events rather than submit to the terms prescribed by the enemy,' yet under all circumstances rather than press a retreat he ventured to pledge the English faith in the most solemn and sacred manner, for the observance of treaties of which, he owns, he did not at the time expect the confirmation. * * * And yet the Committee do not find that any censure has been passed on Mr. John Carnac at Bombay, now that any enquiry has been made by the Select Committee into his conduct and behaviour during the late expedition. And upon the most impartial review of the whole conduct of Mr. Carnac during the late expedition towards Poona and after considering all the circumstances relative thereto, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that Mr. John Carnac be dismissed from his office as one of the Council and Select Committee of Bombay."

The army marched this morning to this village, which is not more than two miles and a half from our last encampment. We passed the river twice at very difficult passes, and it was near one o'clock before all our baggage was got up. The enemy did not interrupt us on our march to-day, but after we came to our ground they fired at us at about two miles distance, and though some of their shot fell in our camp they did us no damage.

The army marches to-morrow morning and I hope to reach Talegaon, or near it.

Lieutenant Noyes of the Artillery died on the 5th instant, and I have put Lieutenant Thomas in orders as Adjutant in his room at the recommendation of Major Fagon, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

I have the honor to be with great respect,

Hon'ble Sr,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

WILLIAM COCKBURN.

Carcala Camp,
7th January 1779.

Hon'ble Sir,—I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 5th instant this morning. You are pleased to say that from the accident happened to Colonel [illegible] and the bad accounts you have of Colonel Egerton's health you look to me for the accomplishment of the present undertaking. I had the honor of addressing you yesterday when I informed you that Colonel Egerton had been under the necessity, on account of his bad state of health, to give over the command of the army to me on the 6th instant. I gave you also some account of our operations since that time.

I am truly sensible of the great importance of the present enterprize, and I consider myself bound by the strictest sense of duty, independent of every other inducement, to exert myself to the very utmost of my abilities to advance and bring to a happy conclusion the present service. Give me leave to assure you that I cannot for a moment lose sight of this grand object, and that nothing else shall occupy my care and attention while anything depending on me remains to bid me that can in the smallest degree contribute to that end.

I am equally sensible how necessary it is to the good of the service that a good understanding and harmony should be maintained between Mr. Carnac and me. I most sincerely wish it, and it shall be my study on all occasions to preserve it by every means in my power.

You cannot have a higher opinion of Captain Hartley than I have, and I am so well convinced of his great abilities as an officer and exceeding zeal to promote the service that he justly merits every attention and confidence from me. He was appointed by Colonel Egerton to take the command of the Grenadier Corps when it became vacant a few days ago by the most lamentable and unfortunate accident of the death of Captain Stewart.

You may depend on being constantly advised of our proceedings. The army marched this morning to this village about 5½ miles without meeting with any opposition from the enemy on the way. When we were near they began cannonading us from a rising ground in front, from which we suffered nothing, and it was returned by some of Raghoba's guns.

The army marches at 4 o'clock to-morrow and I expect to reach Talegaon early. The enemy have collected all their force near that place, and I am informed mean to give us battle there. I have added an 8 inch howitzer on this occasion to Captain Hartley's advanced division, as it will be useful to dislodge them from a Tope in the way, where they are to place some cannon.

I think myself much obliged by your kind wishes for my health and success. Accept of ours for your health.

I have, &c.,

Baragaum, 8th January 1779. WILLIAM COCKBURN.

P.S.—I had not an opportunity of sending you this letter last night. I have now to acquaint you that the army marched to this place this morning. When we came within a mile of the village the enemy began to cannonade our line from some guns they had placed on the left beyond a gully, and although they kept up a very brisk fire upon us while we were so fortunate as to suffer very little from it. I have not yet heard of above two sepoys killed during the whole time they have fired to-day from 6 to 12 o'clock. We fired a good deal also both in advancing and after we came to our ground and drove their whole force before us to the other side of the village. It is said they have 60,000 fighting men and are composed of the troops of Sakhárám Bápu, Nána, Sindia, Holkar and Hari Pant; they have been in sight all day and appear very numerous. Bhimráv Pansia's party came round in our rear as we advanced and attacked our rear guard, but was beat off by it and some of Rághoba's guns. They have burnt this fine village to the ground last night.

Talegaon, 9th January 1779.

Hon'ble Sir,—I did myself the honor of informing you of our arrival at Talegaon on the 9th instant. We halted there the 10th and 11th, and it being determined by the Committee, that the army could not proceed any farther, but was under the necessity of retreating immediately, I accordingly gave out orders for the march at 11 o'clock at night in hopes of leaving our ground at that hour to gain a day's march of the enemy before they could know of this step; but in this I was disappointed, for I found they had intelligence of it before we moved, which must have been conveyed to them by some treacherous persons about Rághoba. About two o'clock a large party of horse first attacked an advanced guard, which had got some distance from the main body. On account of the confusion occasioned by the vast quantity of baggage and the badness of some part of the road they unfortunately took a great deal of our baggage and camp equipage in this attack; however the advanced guard reached this village about day-light with a great deal of the provisions and ammunition.

Our main body was attacked about 4 o'clock in the rear and both flanks, and as we were frequently obliged to halt and fire some guns at them it thwarted our march, and gave them time to bring up cannon, which obliged us to form in the best manner we could to oppose them. It was shortly after day-light when the attack became general, but the weight fell principally on Captain Hartley's division, which I supported with Europeans and sepoys at different times. From the situation of the ground I found it impracticable to join the whole line to Captain Hartley's division as there were large bodies of horse ready to charge us when they found us in such a situation that we could not use our guns. The attack continued till 4 o'clock in the afternoon before we could retire, which was effected at last with much danger. The troops during the whole time behaved with the greatest bravery.

I am truly sorry to convey such very disagreeable news to you. The last time I wrote I had no thought of anything [illegible] happening. I now close you a return of the killed, wounded and missing. The [illegible] engaged us all this day with small arms from their Arabs, &c., and a very heavy cannonade. Fortunately we have not suffered much, and we obliged the Arabs to give way at last. It is not yet determined when the army marches. I wait the Committee's orders.

I have, &c.,

Baragaum, 13th January 1779. WILLIAM COCKBURN.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn.

	Artillery.													Infantry.														Sepoys.															
	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenants Fireworkers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Gunners.	Drummers.	Matrosses.	Additional Drummers.	Lascars.	Total.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Cadets and Volunteers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drums and Fifes.	Privates.	Total.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Commandants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Dooleys.	Havildars.	Nikks.	Subupers.	Trumpeters.	Drums and Fifes.	Waterman.	Sepoys.	Total.
Killed	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	4	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	12	16	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	31
Wounded	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	11	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	3	3	..	30	44	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	11	5	..	..	..	..	74	96
Missing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	6	..	1	..	..	98	110
Total	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	53	63	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	3	4	1	44	62	1	3	..	..	3	4	1	..	15	11	..	1	..	..	198	237

Artillery. Captain Westphal, wounded.
Lieutenant James Holdstock Makon, killed.

Wounded.

Infantry. Captain Francis McKenny.
„ Charles Howson.
„ John Eames.
„ Arthur Jones.
„ George Gordon.
Lieutenant Alexander Cockburn.
Lieutenant Thomas Bullock.
Ensign Wm. Henry Martin.
„ Cornelius Basman.
Lieutenant Bowles, wounded the 13th instant, not included in the above return.

Sepoys.

Lieutenant Henry, Day, killed.
Captain James Hartley, } wounded.
Lieutenant Thomas Dawson, }

Baraguum Camp, 12th January 1779.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1779.

Thursday, 14th.—At about five o'clock in the afternoon the following note from the officer in command of the post at Bor Ghát was received by Mr. Robert Taylor, the Assistant Secretary to this Committee, who immediately communicated the same to the President:—

"*Note from Lieutenant* FRASER *to Mr.* TAYLOR.

To

MR. ROBERT TAYLOR.

DEAR SIR,—Our army is all cut to pieces. I have it in my power to retreat, but I scorn it at the risk of my honor. This is all you will ever hear from me.[1]

Dear Sir,

Bor Ghát, 12th[2] *January 1779.* Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM FRASER."

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1779.

Friday, 15th.—In the course of this and the preceding day several pattamars despatched to the army have returned, some with their ears cut off, the parties through the Ghâts being stopt by the enemy.

Saturday, 16th, Sunday, 17th.—In the course of these two days several sepoys came in from the army, whose accounts are rather more favorable; and in the afternoon of Sunday a driver came in who says positively he left the army in good order at Wargaon on the evening of the 13th. The pattamars are still unable to get a passage through the Ghâts though encouraged with the promise of very high rewards.

Received the following letter from the Chief and Factors at Thána:—

"HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—This morning sent few people to the President, who came from the army, and brought intelligence of an engagement with the enemy, and I am sorry to acquaint your Honor and Council that this evening two Grenadier sepoys belonging to the 2nd battalion arrived here from our camp, who say that five days ago about 10 o'clock at night our army having begun to retreat from Talegaon on their way to Wargaon in their divisions were attacked by the enemy about 4 o'clock in the morning, when six companies of sepoys under Captain Hartley broke and were defeated, several of whom were killed; they suppose about 300 fled with their guns to the other divisions and themselves being separated from an army came hither.

In order that your Honor and Council may have the whole of the particulars from these two sepoys, I have sent them with this.

I am, &c.,

JOHN HALSEY.

Thána, 16th January 1779.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received intelligence from a Bráhman that had a servant who left the camp the day before the engagement, who says that at that time it was determined the army should march from Talegaon to Chinsura, and that letters were in camp which brought news of the Bengal brigade being only twenty kos from Poona.

JOHN HALSEY."

[1] Fraser did retreat and was dismissed for abandoning his post. He afterwards distinguished himself at the siege of Ahmedabad, see page 398.

[2] Supposed should be the 13th.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1779.

Friday.—At 9 P.M. Mr. Carnac arrived from the army.

Saturday, 23rd.—This day Colonel Egerton returned from the army.

Monday, 25th.—This day Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn and part of the force arrived from the continent. Received also the following letter from Mr. William Farmer:—

"GENTLEMEN,—You will, no doubt, have been duly informed, long before the receipt of this, that Mr. Charles Stewart and myself were given as hostages for the due performance on your parts of the agreements concluded at Wargaon between the Hon'ble Company and the Peshwa Mádhav Náráyan.

These agreements have been concluded by the intervention of Tukoji Holkar and Mahádji Sindia; the latter, who assumed the general direction of all transactions with the English, desired that we would accompany him wherever he went, we are therefore now in his camp, and he treats us with great civility.

I was given to understand that all the necessary expenses both of Mr. Charles Stewart and myself were to be defrayed by the Hon'ble Company, and for this purpose I have received from the Committee appointed to accompany Raghunáthráv to Poona the sum of Rs. 2,500; and I now take the liberty farther to draw upon you in favour of Mr. Thomas Holmes for the sum of Rs. 1,500; being for a mare and its furniture, valued at Rs. 1,000, of which, by being obliged to move with the army of Mahádji Sindia, I stood in absolute need; the remaining sum of Rs. 500 is for sundry necessaries supplied me by Mr. Holmes, of which he will deliver you an account. Having lost great part of my baggage, and the hurry of more important affairs taking up all my attention, till the march of our army from Wargaon, I returned here almost destitute of everything that was requisite both for myself and Mr. Stewart, and the Parvoes, &c., that accompanied me, and therefore had everything to purchase.

Lest my total silence as to transactions here should surprise or offend you, I beg leave to remind you that in the character of an hostage I have no right to the privileges of a Vakil, amongst which is the free passage of letters. That I have no cipher, and should anything disgusting be found in any of my letters, it would infallibly produce ill-treatment to Mr. Stewart and myself.

I have the honour to be, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
WILLIAM GAMUL FARMER.

Camp of Mahádji Sindia, 23rd January 1779.

P.S.—I yesterday evening saw Mahádji Sindia, and represented to him, that as there was now peace between the Darbár and the Government of Bombay, I requested that he would directly send the necessary orders for all his Chaukis and those of the Darbár to suffer the free passage of our pattamars; he immediately gave those orders, and sent to Nána Fadanavis to do the same. I mentioned this, because I had advice from Poona that there is a packet lying there from Masulipatam, which I have now directed to be forwarded from Poona. I must request, as speedily as possible, a copy in the Maráthi language of the late agreements.

I am, &c.,
W. G. FARMER."

Monday, 1st February.—At a Select Committee, in the President's Chamber, present :
The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.
JOHN CARNAC. | Colonel CHARLES EGERTON.
DANIEL DRAPER.

Read and approved our proceedings on the 29th ultimo, being our last meeting.

The President proposes to the Committee that a vessel be despatched to Bengal as soon as possible with a full account of the late transactions and copies of all the proceedings.

The President lays before us letters from the Peshwa, Mahádji Sindia, and Tukoji Holkar, and desires our sentiments what answer is to be returned, for which the Agents are very impatient.

Resolved,—That an answer to the following effect be given to these Agents:—

That Messrs. Carnac and Egerton had no authority whatever to form any treaty or engagement binding on the Hon'ble Company; which their principals were given clearly to understand before the paper upon which they ground their present demands were subscribed by those gentlemen; and that we likewise have no authority to take any steps in consequence until we receive the sentiments of the Governor General and Council, to whom we shall immediately despatch a vessel express with a full account of the whole transactions, and wait their determination.

The President is desired, in the delivery of his answer, to make use of such terms as will leave an opening for further negotiation or overtures from Mahádji Sindia, which his letter gives us room to expect he has commissioned his Agent to make.

WILLIAM HORNBY.
DANIEL DRAPER.

To

THE HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS, ESQUIRE,
Governor General, and Council at Fort William.

GENTLEMEN,—The preceding is a duplicate of our address dated 13th ultimo.

We shall very shortly despatch an express to Bengal with a full account of the unsuccessful issue of the late expedition, this being transmitted overland to convey to you as quick as possible this disagreeable intelligence.

When our army had advanced to Talegaon, within about 18 miles from Poona, and it was found, contrary to expectation, that none of the Marátha Chiefs ventured to join the standard of Rághoba, it was judged expedient by Messrs. Carnac and Egerton that the army should fall back to the head of the Ghâts to secure their supplies of provision, which they could not procure as they advanced, the country being entirely laid waste by the numerous bodies of horse that opposed them.

The army was accordingly put in motion the 11th at night, and in their retreat were very vigorously attacked by the Marátha horse, who carried off some of the carriage and provision, but after a long and warm action were compelled to retire. This engagement having occasioned the army to halt, Rághoba took that opportunity to open a negotiation with Mahádji Sindia, and the commanding officer having given it as his opinion that the army would not stand another attack, and refused the charge of conducting it to Bombay, the Committee found themselves obliged to treat with the Marátha Chiefs for an unmolested passage. They at first only demanded that we should give up the cause and person of Rághoba, which was accommodated without difficulty, as Rághoba had already declared his intention of putting himself under the protection of Mahádji Sindia; they then rose in their demands, and insisted that we should surrender all the acquisitions made since the time of Mádhavráv, and that Colonel God-

dard's detachment should be ordered back to the Bengal Provinces. This the Committee declared in writing in the most plain and positive manner that they had no authority whatever to agree to, and that if they did make such an agreement, the Ministers would be deceived; however, as they persisted in their demands, the Committee after that declaration, having no alternative, did subscribe a paper containing the above conditions and our troops accordingly returned to Bombay.

As we cannot admit that an agreement made in such circumstances, and after such a previous declaration, is of any validity, we shall endeavour to treat with the Maráthás upon another footing, and we have directed Colonel Goddard to march to Surat instead of to Poona, as before ordered.

We request, gentlemen, you will suspend all judgment and determination respecting this unfortunate affair till the whole is fully laid before you, which shall be done as soon as possible, and, in the meantime,

We remain with respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen, &c., &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY.

Bombay Castle, February 1779.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1779.

Received the following letter from the Governor General and Council:—

"GENTLEMEN,—We have received your letter, dated the 21st February.

We wish you had not apprehended the person of Gazedy Khán, as it has the appearance at least of an act of violence to him, which no pretext can justify and which may furnish cause for jealousies that at this time you should be particularly careful to avoid; we must therefore earnestly recommend to you instantly to grant him his liberty, peremptorily insisting that he do immediately quit the English dominions, and if you have an opportunity we further recommend that you forward him on his way to Mecca.

We have deemed it necessary to invest Colonel Goddard with full powers as the public Minister of this Government to treat with the Peshwa and the Ministers of the Marátha State for the renewal or confirmation of the treaty of Purandhar, provided they will recede from the pretensions which they have acquired by the late engagements of Messrs. Carnac and Egerton; and will agree not to admit any French force to their dominions, nor allow that nation to form any establishment on the Marátha coast; empowering him to conclude a treaty with them on these conditions, the acceptance or refusal of which must determine the alternative of peace or war.

Our first object in this negotiation is to obtain a peace on honorable terms; in the meantime we recommend to you to be prepared either for repelling any hostile attacks of the Maráthás or for any other service which we may hereafter judge necessary, and we do formally forbid you to undertake any offensive measures without explicit and positive orders from us.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
WARREN HASTINGS.
RICHARD BARWELL.
PHILIP FRANCIS.
EDWARD WHELER.
EYRE COOTE.

Fort William, 6th April 1779."

Letter from Colonel THOMAS GODDARD to the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL concerning the escape of Raghunáthráv.

GENTLEMEN,—I had the pleasure of transmitting you some days ago the accounts of Raghunáthráv's escape from the people who had been placed over him by Mahádji Sindia and his safe arrival within Company's authoritiy and protection, since which time he has solicited permission from me to come in together with his family and receive the protection of my camp. This I have judged it proper from political considerations, as far as it attends to their personal security to grant him in the name of the Bengal Government, till I can receive their pleasure respecting this late unexpected event.

From the minutest information I have been able to obtain relative to Raghunáthráv's escape the following concise relation of it appears to be the literal fact :—

Mahádji Sindia, whose whole conduct to Rághoba since getting him within his power, seems to have manifested a wish of retaining possession of his person for purposes of private advantage, and at the same time keeping upon fair and friendly terms by paying him every external mark of ceremonious respects the better to lull and deceive him into security, had left him all his artillery except two field pieces, and had permitted the force he brought with him from Bombay and all his followers, except some of the principal people, whom he detained with a promise they should be sent after him, to accompany Rághoba on his route to the Narbada. Sindia's Diván, Hari Bowáji, with 4,000 horse was appointed to attend him on his march. Sindia's view in wishing to convey Rághoba to the northward of the Narbada seems to have been this, that by removing him from the neighbourhood of the capital into the more distant provinces, which he himself possessed in jághir, Rághoba would be entirely subject to his own directions and disposal. In this scheme he has, however, been baffled, for Rághoba, during his march, had received various causes of displeasure from the improper behaviour of Hari Bowáji towards him, and on their arrival at Bureve Ghát upon the Narbada where it was intended they should cross, found an opportunity of executing a plan he had no doubt previously formed for his escape, though as the circumstance is related it carried with it some appearance of having been the effect of accident, for as the artillery was leading down to the river, the road passed near Hari Bowáji's tents, who suspecting treachery, ordered his own people to fire, after which the action commenced, and Sindia's horse being soon dispersed and put to the rout, the troops of Rághoba were victorious. Hari Bowáji was wounded in the fight about a mile from the camp, and died seven days after.

I have been thus particular in communicating to you the circumstances of this event that have come to my knowledge, because exclusive of the importance it may be of to the Company, in a general point of view you cannot but be particularly interested in the fortunate escape of a man who has been so long and so intimately connected with your Government.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS GODDARD.

Camp at Surat, June 15th, 1779.

Letter from General GODDARD.

GENTLEMEN,—The ready attention which you have paid to every application of mine for promoting the good of the public service, calls for my most sincere and heartfelt acknowledg-

ments; and I beg to express to you in the most particular manner the warm sense I entertain of the spirited and decisive conduct you have pursued in the reinforcement of troops which you have at present afforded me. Permit me further to declare that I cannot but consider this compliance as the most happy presage of future fortune, and by continuing to receive the same steady and resolute support from your Government, I assure myself that my endeavours to execute whatever plan may now be resolved upon, will be crowned with success.

In my address to you of the 3rd instant I gave my sentiments at large on the present situation of affairs, and the measures I thought most expedient to be followed, on which subject I now beg leave to add a few words. There appears to be no doubt at present remaining of the absolute necessity of the war itself. The point now to be determined is in what manner this war is to be carried on, whether we should act offensively or defensively, whether we should move to distress the enemy and possess ourselves of their resources immediately, or wait inactive to be insulted and attacked by them in our very camp.

Were there any hopes of an accommodation with the Marátha Minister, from the knowledge I have of the sincere desires of the Bengal Government for peace, and the advantages that might attend it, I should be the last to precipitate matters, or recommend the commencement of hostilities on our part, but it is now too late to negotiate, and even this object of peace can only be obtained by our acting with vigour and resolution.

The fair and reasonable proposals made to the Minister, the alternative of peace or war openly and generously left to his option, and his imperiously preferring the latter by rejecting the terms that were offered him, and presuming to impose disgraceful ones upon us, amply justify our conduct in being the first to unsheathe the sword; I should have said, render it a duty we owe to the honor of our insulted country and the interests of the Company, to show our resentments of such behaviour by avenging it upon the earliest occasion. Every consideration also of political benefit unites in commendation of our entering upon immediate action; we shall by possessing ourselves of a tract of country open the sources of present wealth and provide for future supplies, and by these means prosecute the war with anticipated advantages, while our enemies will be intimidated, and those whose inclinations are wavering, or secretly disposed to our interests, will derive courage from the early success and vigour of our measures.

A most material advantage that strikes me from this mode of conduct is regarding the intended connection with Fattesing, for if we attack him while under the impression of his present fear, it will not be difficult to bring him over to our views, either by negotiation or force, or should even the former not succeed, it will be an easier task to accomplish it by the latter at this time, than when joined and supported by the forces of the ministerial party.

The points regarding which I am most solicitous are the mode of treating with Fattesing consistent with the treaty now subsisting between the Hon'ble Company and him, and the line of conduct to be pursued respecting Raghunáthráv. On these two subjects I have already ventured to give you my sentiments, and I have only to repeat that I shall cheerfully and zealously concur and exert myself in successfully accomplishing your views relative to them, and the other objects of the present expedition as far as lies in my power. This declaration I consider as sufficient for me to make and doubt not its being fully satisfactory at this time, in observing upon the former part of the President's minute of the 10th instant regarding the powers that have been given me by the Hon'ble Governor General and Supreme Council and the relation in which I stand to this Government. The sincerity of my present assurances will, I am hopeful, be fully apparent from the consistency of my future conduct with them, and I trust no differences or misconceptions in points that are not strictly essential to the success of the

business in hand will ever arise to interrupt that harmony and good understanding that has hitherto marked the counsels and resolves of this Committee in the measures concerted for the good of the common cause in which we are embarked, and which cannot fail under the same circumstances of being brought to a happy and glorious issue.

I have the honor to be,

Bombay, November 15th, 1779.

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS GODDARD.

Instructions to General GODDARD.

To

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GODDARD.

SIR,—The state in which affairs with the Maráthás now stand since the answer returned by the Minister to your proposals for a pacification; your dismission of the Vakil in consequence; and the intermediate declaration made by you to the Darbár in obedience to the instructions from the Governor General and Council, dated the 14th September; together with the military preparations which we learn from all quarters are making at Poona, leading us to conclude a war with that State inevitable, we have at several meetings, to which you have been invited, considered with the most serious attention the conduct proper to be observed in our present circumstances, as well as the object to which the efforts of our force may with most advantage be directed, whenever it shall be judged expedient to commence operations; in order that we might assist you with our best advice for the benefit of the common cause on this very interesting occasion.

The powers you hold under the Governor General and Council make it proper to acquaint you that we do not consider the war now impending as a measure of this Government, nor ourselves in any manner as responsible for the success of it.

As soon as you may judge it expedient to commence operations, we recommend to you to proceed to the reduction of the Marátha possessions south of the Tápti, and their parganás of Olpár, Hansoot, Occlaseer, Desbara, Ahmood, Dubhoi and Versavi. The districts above alluded to lying between the Tápti and the Máhi, care should be taken not to molest the Gáikawád Chotcas and Collectors; and in the reduction of these places the Chiefs of Surat and Broach will be directed to afford you every assistance you may desire, and to receive charge of them from you when reduced according to their respective situation; that is, the places north of the Tápti, except Olpár and Versavi, will fall under charge of Broach Chiefship; and those south of that river with Olpár and Versavi under charge of Surat.

These places we apprehend will be reduced without much difficulty; and by that time you will be able to discover Fattesing's disposition towards the proposed settlement, and to determine your future operations.

We entirely concur with you in the plan proposed in your letter of the 3rd ultimo to be pursued respecting Rághoba, and avoiding any positive engagement with him for the present. We trust, that seeing the necessity of the system we have adopted, he will be reconciled to it; and considering how deeply the Company is already involved on his account will allow the justice of our securing some means of reimbursement and resource for future supply before we can avowedly assert his pretensions; and more especially when he considers, as you observe, that we shall enter into his war as principals. We also further approve this way of proceeding as we

may expect orders respecting him from the Governor General and Council when they are apprised of the situation of affairs.

A Company's seal is herewith delivered to you and heartily wishing you success.

We remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient honourable Servants,
WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1779.

Instructions to the Commanding Officer of the Bombay Detachment sent to reinforce the Bengal Army.

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES HARTLEY.

SIR,—Having appointed you to the command of a detachment of the troops of this Presidency, consisting of one hundred artillery, two hundred European infantry and two battalions of sepoys, with which we have resolved to reinforce the army under General Goddard, and the last embarkation now proceeding to Surat, we direct that you likewise take passage on one of the vessels ordered for the accommodation of the forces; and on your joining the army to put yourself and detachment under the orders of General Goddard, to whom you will deliver a return thereof.

Mr. George Green is appointed Commissary of Stores and Provisions, and Mr. William Lewis, Paymaster to the Bombay detachment; and as it is not in our power to furnish money for the expenses of their departments, we have instructed them to make their drafts on General Goddard.

Mr. Samuel Richardson, one of the principal Surgeons of the hospital and Surgeon-Major of the garrison, proceeds in charge of the hospital, Mr. Durham as Surgeon of the Artillery, and Mr. Clughustone as Surgeon of the Infantry. Mr. Toomey will now act as an Assistant Sergeant with Mr. Green now proceeding; and they must all be put under the orders of Mr. Richardson, Surgeon-Major.

The Bombay detachment under your command will be put on the same footing in point of batta as the Bengal troops; but this indulgence is not to be construed into a precedent, or expected, but when acting in conjunction with the forces of that Presidency.

To enable you to discharge the duties of your command with satisfaction, we have thought proper to allow you a staff consisting of an Aid-de-Camp, Secretary, and Brigade-Major, and are,

Sir,
Your loving friends,
WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1779.

Letter from General GODDARD to the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL.

I crossed the Tápti the 1st instant as I informed you I would, and halted three days on the north side of it to put every thing in proper order. I yesterday put the army again in motion, and have this morning passsed the Kim Nadi. In two days more I expect to reach Sichtarut on the banks of the Narbada.

I hope in a few days to be able to inform you more decisively of what may be expected from Fattesing.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Camp Gujurram on the Kim Nadi,
6th January 1780.

Letter from General GODDARD *to the* SELECT COMMITTEE *at Bombay.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure to inform you of my having crossed the Narbada yesterday at the Ghát of Bowapur. I found it necessary to halt a few days at Sichturut to give time for conducting the four 18-pounders and military stores from Broach, which joined me safe, under escort of a battalion of sepoys I had sent over the river at Sichturut the day of my arrival at this place.

It is with pleasure I can communicate to you the prospect I have reason to believe there now is of adjusting every point to your wish, and for the interest of the Company with Fattesing. I have exerted every endeavour to effect this alliance, because of the important advantages it will immediately secure to the English in the Gujarát, and of the future favourable consequences they must derive from it in the grand contest they are now entering upon with the Marátha Government. The leisure allowed by the inactivity of the Minister, which has, I conceive, been principally occasioned by the disputes betwixt him and Sindia, has proved very convenient to the settlement of the Gujarát province, which I hope may be finally concluded before any considerable body of troops can arrive from the Deccan. For this reason, as well as the effect it must have upon Fattesing in inclining him to take a more speedy and decisive part upon the occasion, the early movement of the army towards Dubhoi and Baroda, becomes a point most necessary and essential to the good of the cause. He has promised to settle everything on my arrival at the former place, from whence I shall be able to address you more fully, as the sincerity of his present professions will then be put to the test, and till that can be done no certain judgment is to be formed of the real designs of a man so famed for treachery and deceit as Fattesing is reported to be.

As you will so soon hear from me again, I shall conclude at present, and have the honor to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Camp at Bowapur Ghát north of the Narbada,
January 16th, 1780.

Letter from General GODDARD *regarding the capture of Dubhoi.*

GENTLEMEN,—In my letter of the 16th instant, I informed you I should march towards Dubhoi the 18th; at which place I arrived yesterday, and having summoned Báláji Raghunáth, the person who held it on the part of the Poona Government with a garrison of about two thousand men, to surrender the place, received a refusal. I immediately made the necessary preparations for besieging it. The place of attack being fixed upon, a battery of three 18-pounders within two hundred yards of the wall was completed by this morning at daybreak, when I found the enemy had evacuated the town, which I have taken possession of

in the name of the Company, and congratulate you upon this accession to your territorial possession in Gujarát. The inhabitants, many of whom remained in the place, seem perfectly well disposed to obey and live under the protection of the English Government; and as the fortifications, though insufficient to resist a regular European attack, might, with a small force, be defended against a considerable body of country troops, the possession of it must confer stability and security upon your territories on this side, and in the event of an accommodation with Fattesing, from its vicinity to Baroda, prove a check and restraint upon his future conduct. I have written to Mr. Gambier, your Chief of Broach, to send proper persons to settle and collect the revenues of the country, and shall afford him every further assistance necessary for this purpose.

I am happy at an opportunity of mentioning to you the satisfaction I received from the skill and assiduity of Major Spaith, the Chief Engineer, in constructing and completing the battery with so much expedition. Lieutenant Charles Reynold- who acted under him, and showed himself exceedingly alert and active in his duty, received a wound in his thigh from a matchlock, which, however, I am hopeful will not prove any way dangerous.

I have not heard from Fattesing since my last of the 16th instant. I expected the return of his Vakils with every thing finally settled and agreed to the day of my arrival here, or this day at furthest. As they may yet arrive in the course of it, or to-morrow morning, I shall differ saying any more upon the subject of Fattesing till I can write you with an absolute certainty.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Head Quarters Camp at Dubhoi,
January 20th, 1780.

Received the following letter from General GODDARD *accompanying copy of a Treaty entered into with* FATTESING *at Baroda in the name of this Government as entered hereafter.*

GENTLEMEN,—I am this instant returned from an interview with Fattesing Gáikawár, held near the village of Candeela in the district of Dubhoi, at which was signed, sealed and mutually interchanged a treaty of alliance betwixt him and the Hon'ble Company, concluded upon the terms that had been previously proposed according to the grounds contained in your instructions of the 6th December 1779. I have not time to write you so fully upon the subject at present as I could wish as the evening is so far advanced, and must therefore defer it till to-morrow upon the arrival of the army at the Vishvámitri Nadi within four miles of Baroda, when I will also transmit the treaty itself for your approbation.

Permit me to congratulate you upon the success of the negotiation, which has at present secured such an ample accession of country and revenue to the Hon'ble Company; and by a confirmed alliance and amicable settlement of the province of Gujarát with Fattesing opens so large a field of advantage in our future contests with the Marátha Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Head Quarters Camp at Belápore,
26th January 1780.

GENTLEMEN,—I had the pleasure of informing you yesterday of the treaty concluded betwixt the Hon'ble Company and Fattesing Gáikawár, and now enclose you a copy of the original treaty, the exact counterpart of which is in the possession of Fattesing, which I hope

will meet with your approbation. By the last article it is
treaty shall be forwarded by your Government to the Hon'
for their confirmation and ratification, which I take the libert
ed to do by the earliest opportunity.

I have thought it requisite to retain the original trea
course of the campaign occasions may offer to render the imm
necessary to the good of the service; and the authenticated co
fully to answer the present purpose of your and the Bengal Gov

I have from time to time communicated to you the progres
difficulties I met with in the course of it, to bring it to a successfu
viction of the real and solid advantages arising to the Compan
sing, I have seriously and assiduously laboured to effect. It i
you, who have so exact and perfect a knowledge of the prov
advantages of country and revenue acquired and secured to the
dominion in Gujarát I conceive now to be fixed upon the m
the only power besides the English, who can have any legal or
the country, is equally interested with them to exclude the Marát
or participation of it whatever; and although the alliance of F
very material accession of military force to the Company, the i
minds of the Marátha leaders renders it a very favorable and
commencement of the present war; and effectually provides
right and justice, so necessary to reconcile the sentiments and o
government, to the form that may be introduced and establishe

In consequence of what you mentioned respecting the nec
be of inserting the name of Sayáji in any engagement formed with Fat
he should also be mentioned, but was told that since the conclusio
betwixt Rághoba and Fattesing through the mediation of the English C
the Rája had been made out in the sole name of Fattesing, and sent
Sátára. To avoid however every possibility of a dispute hereafter, I
sing, as he certainly now is, the head of the family, and made his engage
Company in the name of the whole of the Gáikawárs.

According to the wish you expressed of securing a suitable pro
hinted your inclination to Fattesing, but I found, if I succeeded i
positively insisted upon it, and as in doing so I must hav
Hon'ble Governor General and Council, wherein they ex
mediation betwixt the two brothers, to which you have also
tion, I rather chose to desist from further solicitation on
reconciliation betwixt them, as a circumstance that would be
and would give great satisfaction to the English.

It was with a good deal of reluctance that Fattesing c
cession of Zinore and strongly pleaded for having the pargan
up to him; but knowing the importance of both these places
Company, I tried every argument to induce him to compl
proving to him the real and advantageous compensation he
with the English. This is a point I have endeavoured to
through the whole of the negotiation, well knowing that to se
of any person to the engagements they may have entered in

st. The earnestness expressed by Fattesing to be put in
that he considers that place in the important point of view
f its being in the hands of such formidable neighbours as the

he particular plan I mean to follow in effecting what remains
settlement of the province; and shall take leave at present, by
ity there appears at this crisis, of augmenting the number of
o maintain the flourishing state of the Company's affairs in
and protect the Company's acquisitions from any future alarm or

I have the honor to be, &c.,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Baroda on the
nuary 1780.

English East India Company and Fattesing Gáikawár, Sam-
the Village of Candeela in the Pargana of Dubhoi, January

A

rátha State having refused to accept of the reasonable terms of
Brigadier General Thomas Goddard in the name of the Hon'ble
of Fort William, and by their obstinate perseverance in hostile
ompelled them to take up arms in defence of their own right
President and Select Committee of Bombay with the sanction
Hon'ble Governor General and Council of Fort William have ap-
Brigadier General Thomas Goddard to settle and conclude a treaty of
e betwixt the Hon'ble East India Company on one part, and Fatte-
r Bahádur, for and in the name of all the Gáikawár family on the
g are the articles of convention mutually entered into :—

ARTICLE I.

Fattesing agree to a league of defensive alliance and to protect each
n enemies whatever.

ARTICLE II.

itha State by repeated violations of treaty as well as their
themselves the just resentment of the English, having
proved themselves the enemies of Fattesing. For these
n and sincere friendship has long subsisted betwixt the
the contracting parties mutually agree to enter immediately
e Government of Poona from all share of country in the

ARTICLE III.

rt and defend Fattesing in possession of his share of
sing is to assist and support the English in possessing
share now held by the Government of Poona.

ARTICLE IV.

service as a firm friendship is now established betwixt
tter agrees to join the English with 3,000 horse accord-

ing to custom, and as many more as he can possibly raise, to act in conjunction with them during the present war whenever they shall call upon him so to do.

ARTICLE V.

As the present mode of partition betwixt the Poona Government and Fattesing is attended with great loss and inconvenience from the disp[ute] that must arise from the interference of the officers of each in collecting the reven[ues] of the same places, and that lay interspersed with one another, it is agreed upon that a n[ew] settlement of the Province of Gujarát shall take place for the mutual benefit and convenienc[e] both parties, the express object of which will be an absolute and specific partition of [the] whole territory betwixt the Hon'ble East India Company and Fattesing according to the p[ro]portion of the revenues now respectively held by him and the Maráthás.

ARTICLE VI.

Ahmedabad and its dependencies, that is to say, the country to the north of the River Máhi now possessed by the Poona Government to be allotted to Fattesing, in lieu of which the English are to be put in possession of the Gáikawár's division of the country south of the Tápti known by the name of Attawisi, and their share of the revenues of Surat.

ARTICLE VII.

The English will give such assistance of force as Fa[ttesing] may require to conquer and put him in pos[se]ssion of the Poona share of the country [to the] northward of the Máhi.

ARTICLE VIII.

The final partition and settlement of the Gujarát P[rovince] made each party is to have the distinct and sole government and possession [of the] division allotted him and to hold his share independent of and unconnected [with the] except when united for their common defence against a foreign enemy, which they [will] in the most solemn manner agree to do. And this partition and this settlement [are] bind-ing upon them and their posterity for ever.

ARTICLE IX.

Fattesing having requested that the English [will] support[ed] tribute hitherto paid by him to the Poona Gov[ernment], Company will do so, till a final peace shall be con[cluded] ment, in which the interest of Fattesing shall be care[fully] their own.

ARTICLE X.

In consideration of the advantage that will arise [to] and as a proof of his sincere regard and friendship fo[r] them the district af Zinore and the villages situated in th[e] him, both which are to remain for ever in the possesion o[f]

ARTICLE XI.

All the countries and places made over to th[e] are to be delivered into their hands and the collec[tion] that Fattesing is put in possession of the city [of] for any past time is to be made in them by Fattesing.

ARTICLE X[II]

It is agreed that two copies of this treaty be [sent] dant and Select Committee of Bombay for thei[r] transmitted to the Hon'ble Governor General and C[ouncil]

order to receive their final confirmation and ratification, afte
is to remain with the Hon'ble President and Select Comm
sanction it is concluded, i Fattesing.
one copy so authenticate
Bombay, and another wit

(A True Translation.)
DAL WATHERSTON
Persian Trans

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) THOMAS GODDAR

sealed and delivered to the contracting parties by each oth
to signed our names.

This treaty was sig (Signed) JOHN COCKERELL, *Quarter Master General*
presence of us who have he („) EDWARD HOARD, Adjutant General.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1

resent:
WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.
At a Select Committee, p DANIEL DRAPER.
The Hon'ble s of our last meeting.

Read and approv ived from the Chiefs of Broach and Surat advis
15th instant, on which pleasing intelligence

Read letters this
capture of Ahmedaba translation of a letter to him from the Navváb Hyd
salute is ordered to h turned, as entered in the book of country correspondence

The President la
Ally, and a copy of th
und at the President
f affairs in hi
ed with th has proposed sending a gentleman to
Prince y an at opinion makes highly necessary. The war,
ur of Maráthás, renders it of the utmost importance
ista during the continuance of it; and if possible to
ack on their dominions, which would not only
General Goddard's operations in Gujarát, and by
nce enable us to settle ourselves most effectually in
mmediate benefit of the revenue of them; but would like-
hon'ble and advantageous peace; at the same time by
Maráthás who have ever been the great object of his
im from all future connection with the French and unite

essary to use every means in our power to quiet his
ítak; with a view to which the President has throw
t part of Hyder's relative to his dissatisfaction at the
d the President is of opinion that the gentleman
cted to receive Hyder's representations on this
es with the gentlemen that Presidency as well
al and Council in order remove all ground of
municate to both those board such information as he
osition towards us, and expect ions from us in regard

The quieting of the present troubles in the Malabár country, and the settlement of it in manner favourable to our commercial interests are points likewise of essential importance to our Hon'ble Master's affairs under this Presidency, and can only be effected by means of Hyder's authority. On these therefore our Resident with him should be particularly instructed as well as to procure the confirmation of our privileges at Onore and in the Kánarese and Sounda countries.

The President proposed to the Committee that Mr. George Hornby be employed in this Commission and that his instructions be prepared with all expedition.

WILLIAM HORNBY.

Letter from General GODDARD *to the* PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL, *regarding the capture of Ahmedabad.*

GENTLEMEN,—That no time might be lost in communicating to you the fortunate intelligence of the reduction of Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarát, I despatched a short note to Mr. Gambier, the Chief of Broach, the instant of the troops entering the place, requesting he would immediately transmit an account of it to you, which I hope you will have received. Permit me to congratulate you most sincerely upon an event so honorable to the British arms, and so favourable to the interests of your Government.

On the 10th in the morning, I arrived before the city, and wrote to the Marátha Governor Rágho Pandit Táttia, desiring him to deliver up the place to me; with this demand he affected an intention of complying, but his conduct was entirely the reverse of any such intention, for the troops upon the walls fired upon such of the camp people as approached them, and endeavoured to do all the mischief in their power. In his excuse the Pandit alleged, that the Arab and Sindi Jamádárs who garrisoned the place had large arrears due to them, and would not be induced to give it up, till a sum of money was agreed to be paid them; and that they kept his person in confinement because he was unable to satisfy them. There was, I believe, some foundation for this assertion. These Arabs and Sindis had arrears due them from the Poona Government; they were hired mercenaries, and it was in all probability a matter of indifference to them what power's service they entered into. They would therefore gladly have accepted their arrears, upon condition of being continued in the garrison of the place; but I am convinced they never would have permitted the British troops to be put in possession, or have evacuated it themselves if required to do so, because they have been, from a residence of many years, considered as the legal established militia of the city, and from the success with which they had always heretofore opposed the efforts of the most numerous armies, none of whom could ever conquer the place, as well as the strength of their own garrison, which consisted of at least 6,000 Arab and Sindy foot, besides 2,000 horse, they were inspired with a degree of self confidence and assurance that their arms were invincible, and the city impregnable to our force. Finding therefore all my efforts to obtain possession of the place by any other means ineffectual, I made the necessary preparations for besieging it; and on the 12th at one o'clock P.M. opened the batteries against it, which continued to play till the 13th in the evening, when the breach being practicable I formed an intention of storming next morning; but from motives of humanity and compassion, as the city was populous, and I well knew the undistinguished slaughter that almost unavoidably attends the fury of entering a city by storm, I deferred the attack one day, in hopes that the enemy might accept the mercy

I had proferred them. In this hope I was however deceived and accordingly this morning gave orders for an assault, which succeeded to my utmost wish. The enemy fled from their works, after having endeavoured without effect to oppose the fierce onset of the Grenadiers, who with their officers distinguished themselves in a most remarkable degree, and I beg leave to recommend their conduct to your notice and approbation, and generally that of the whole army during the siege. Near three hundred of the enemy fell near the breach and about the gateway, besides others who were killed and wounded after entering the place; and what makes the enterprise particularly fortunate, considering the desperate resistance of the enemy, and the difficulties we had to encounter, is the little loss on our side with which it was achieved. This circumstance I consider as a blessing, on which I beg leave to congratulate you, and also on the honor which the British arms have acquired by the moderation and mercy that so strikingly marked their conduct. After getting possession of the place not above two of the inhabitants were wounded, which might have been the effect of accident entirely; and many who were in arms upon submitting and delivering themselves up had their lives spared them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parker received a wound on the 11th, which I have the satisfaction to acquaint you is not by the faculty deemed dangerous. I committed the conduct of the attack to Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley, and I am happy at an opportunity of testifying the high sense I have of his merit and gallantry as an officer from the whole of his behaviour on this occasion. While I express the warmest approbation of Major Spaith's skill and assiduity I am concerned at the same time to inform you of his being wounded by a sabre in seven places, which he received in assisting with his people and materials to fill up the ditch for the passage of the Grenadiers; I cannot at present speak with any certainty upon the nature of his case. I am sorry to give you the disagreeable intelligence that Captain Gough has this evening expired of the wounds he received in the storm this morning. Mr. Wright, a volunteer of your establishment, was killed by the accident of the bursting of a shell on the 13th instant. The names of several gentlemen who have received wounds, all of which I have reason to hope are not dangerous, are as follows: Lieutenants Caldwell and Prole of the Engineer, Dr. Stewart, Lieutenant Long of the Artillery, and Lieutenant McIntosh and Crossly of the Infantry, and two volunteers.

I cannot help taking this opportunity of recommending to your favourable notice the conduct of Mr. Fraser, who acted as a volunteer during the siege and accompanied the forlorn hope on the storming party. Let me hope that the proofs of courage he has shown will, at my instance, be an inducement to restore him to your service with his rank. Mr. Clancey, who was some time ago unfortunate enough to lose your service, and has been since admitted on the Bengal Establishment, where he is now an ensign, solicited for an opportunity of wiping away any stain that might have been thrown on his character, which I am happy to assure you he has effectually done by his gallant conduct in mounting the breach with the forlorn hope. Ensign Hearn's behaviour who carried the Grenadier European colours merits particular mention. He followed the forlorn hope with the colours, and having surmounted the breach rushed to the gateway amidst a number of the enemy and planted them in triumph.

The volunteers of your establishment were in the trenches during the whole of the siege, and marched foremost to the storm. Let me hope that you will find it consistent to give them some promotion as a reward for their good behaviour. Sergeant Fridge who led the forlorn hope displayed extraordinary marks of bravery; and as he is well educated and very deserving, I hope I do not intrude too far upon your indulgence, by soliciting he may be appointed a cadet.

The troops have taken a number of standards from the enemy in assaulting the breach, which I propose sending to your Government to be hung as trophies of the conquest of Ahmedabad by the British arms either in the church at Bombay or in your armoury as you may think most proper.

The return of the killed and wounded not being ready for this despatch, I shall send it by the next opportunity, when I will address you particularly, at present I am taking measures to protect the city and encourage the inhabitants.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Head-quarters Ahmedabad, 15th February 1780.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1780.

Received the following letter from Brigadier-General Goddard with a return of the killed and wounded :—

"GENTLEMEN,—I had the honor to address you the 15th instant, informing you of the reduction of Ahmedabad by the British arms ; and now beg leave to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded from the commencement of the siege till the period of its conclusion.

Since my last I have received authentic and undoubted intelligence that Sindia and Tukoji Holkar had passed the Ghát of Casserbarry, and were encamped the 5th instant at Orrahpore, which is reckoned about 60 kos from Baroda. Sindia had sent off all his heavy artillery to Barhánpur, and with ten or twelve light field pieces and about 15,000 horse was himself advancing towards Gujarát. Should not the intelligence of the fall of Ahmedabad put a stop to his progress, which I hope it may not, I do not doubt being soon able to give you a good account of him ; unless, which is also reported, the Minister is sending another army to his support, I can scarcely think he would re-enter into the Gujarát with so small a force as he has at present with him. It is however pretty evident that the supposed animosity betwixt those Chiefs is less confirmed and violent than what we had reason to believe from former reports ; though at the same time Sindia, it is well known, has not been satisfied by the Minister respecting the demands he made upon him, and will therefore most probably be the readier to act upon his arrival the part he may find most for his own interest. I shall not fail to communicate any new intelligence I may receive, and have the honor to be,

THOMAS GODDARD.

Ahmedabad, 18th February 1780.

"*Return of the Killed and Wounded at the Siege and Attack of Ahmedabad, 15th February 1780.*

	Killed.	Wounded.
Mogal Regiment of Cavalry ...	1 Rank and File	1 Lieutenant, 3 Rank and File.
Artillery ... { European ...	....	2 do.
Native ...	....	1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Captain,
Bengal Infantry	1 Jamádár, 9 Rank and File ...	3 Lieutenants, 1 Subhedár 29 Rank and File.
Bombay Infantry ... { Europeans ...	1 Volunteer, 1 Drumer	1 Lieutenant, 3 Volunteers,
Sepoys ...	2 Rank and File.	1 Secretary, 5 Rank and File.
Engineers	....	1 Major, 2 Lieutenants.
Lascars	2	3
Bhaldars and Coolis	....	5
Bhistis	....	2
Grand Total	17	64

List of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parker.
Captain Gough, since dead.
Lieutenant McIntosh.
Dr. Stewart.

Killed.

Mr. Wright, Volunteer.

Lieutenant Caldwall, } Engineers.
„ Prole, }
BOMBAY.

Major Spaith, Field Engineer.
Lieutenant Long, Artillery.
Crossley, Infantry.
Messrs. Boya Thelly and Tallen, Volunteers.

THOMAS GODDARD,
Brigadier General."

Translate of a letter to FATTESING *written by* MAHÁJI SINDIA, *received the 23rd February 1780, at Broach.*

After compliments.

The particulars of the marching of the English have been written me by Bálkrishna Anant, and as soon as I knew this news I marched in a great hurry and came into Khándesh, and from thence I am coming by [illegible] marches to you. You have to this day managed to stop the English and you must co[illegible] the same, for there will be no delay in my coming. I

will reach you soon by marching daily in haste. I have written you about this two or three letters and hope you have received them. I am coming with guns. When I come we will consult together and will contrive the punishment of the English. Have no fear but acquaint me with all the news frequently.—Dated the 29th Mohorum, Gentoo style, which answers to our style the 6th February 1780.

Translate of a letter written by MAHÁDJI SINDIA *to* BÁLKRISHNA ANANT, *received the 23rd February 1780, at Broach.*

After compliments.

I have received your letter and observed what you wrote, and therefore by marching daily with my army have come into Khándesh, and still I continue marching daily and soon will come down to you and punish the English. Fattesing, who to this day has managed to stop them, must in the same manner continue to do so by fair speeches and assurances of peace and friendship till my army comes, for there shall be no delay of my coming. I will make very long marches daily and you must tell Fattesing so and write me all the news frequently. —Dated 29th Mohorum, Gentoo style, which answers to our style the 6th February 1780.

Translate of a letter from BÁLJI GOVIND *to* BÁLKRISHNA ANANT, *received the 23rd February 1780, at Broach.*

After compliments.

The letters you sent by express pattamars have been received and I have observed what you wrote about the monkeys' force; and as soon as we came to know this at Jámgaon, Shrimant Sindia with his forces marched from Jámgaon the 28th Mohorum and encamped at Dhoolay; and since by long marches the army will come to your countries and you must consider as if it was already come. The love and friendship of the Shrimant Sindia is much upon Fattesing; the particulars of which I cannot write in a letter. Soon as he knew that the monkeys' forces were after him he despatched Bhagiratráv and other Sardárs, with forces to assist him, and hope they have arrived. Now his own army, commanded by himself, is coming. You must tell Fattesing so, and desire him to continue to do as he has done before to stop the monkeys till our forces come against them, which will be very soon. Fattesing has by his patience and courage not yet come under the monkeys as I observe by your writing. This pleases me much; and I have written you five or six letters to come to Khándesh, and am coming on daily. God grant us to meet soon. Shrimant Sindia trusts this time to Fattesing entirely, and hopes the same on his side; about which you must speak to Fattesing. Three letters, by means of Náráyanráv Govind I have sent and strict friendship must go on both sides. The Subhedár and Master of us all is coming to you with strong forces. You must write all the news from your place, for we are coming with large force and many guns to your place. Write particularly how the English go on and what they say about us and how Fattesing goes on. Write often and particularly.—Dated 29th Mohorum, Gentoo style, which answers to our style the 6th February 1780.

Letter from General GODDARD *to the* PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—In my last addressed to you from Ahmedabad I informed you of my having sent off the heavy artillery and stores to Cambay, which I have now the pleasure to acquaint you arrived safe. In order to render my motions as perfectly free and unincumbered as possible, I came to the further resolution upon my arrival at Máppu hearing that a body of 6,000 horse had been detached from the main army of Sindia towards the Mahi, to

send off most of the baggage and useless followers of the camp to Cambay, which I had the satisfaction to see most readily and fully complied with by the officers and troops in general. I yesterday arrived on the south bank of the Máhi at Tázilpore, where I have halted this day to refresh the cattle after their fatigue, and to-morrow shall proceed to the banks of the Vishvámitri Nadi so near to Baroda as to keep my communication open with that city. Fattesing with the greatest part of his force accompanies me. By the accounts I have received this morning Sindia and Holkar were themselves encamped yesterday within about two miles of Dubhoi on the road that leads towards Pawnghar, a strong fortress belonging to the former, situated about 16 miles east of Baroda and leading to the Málva Province; but notwithstanding I am arrived so near him it is out of my power at present to give you any certain information of his real views in entering this province farther than what may be drawn from the circumstances of his claim upon the English, the appearance of coming to assert it at the head of an army, and the hostile progress of his troops hitherto in plundering and destroying the country through which they have passed. The body of 6,000 horse belonging to Sindia, which had been sent forward by him towards the Máhi, were yesterday encamped near Chauna, about 5 kos in front, but through fear of our army have moved off during the course of last night.

I shall not fail to advise you soon of my further operation and have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

THOMAS GODDARD.

Head-quarters Camp at Tázilpore, 7th March 1780.

Letter from Mr. Boddam to the Governor and Council.

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,—I addressed you under the 7th instant, a duplicate of which I have now the honor to enclose, as also a packet from General Goddard, received last night from Broach.

By a private letter to me from the General, dated at his Camp near Baroda, he advises me of his arrival there the 8th at noon, having sent off all the baggage of the army to Cambay; that Sindia and Holkar's army was encamped near Tecu Tallow, about 7 kos distant from him, but had sent off all their baggage and guns towards Champaner and Pawnghar; and that his intentions were to have attacked them, but that he had received a letter from Mr. Farmer acquainting him that Sindia had sent for him and Mr. Stewart, and acquainted them that he and Holkar wished to be on amicable terms with the English; and as a proof of their sincerity they gave them their liberty in form, and would send Shábáji Appáji with them to his camp in order to open a negotiation with the General, and that Trimbak Bhálleráv should also be despatched to Rághoba. What further might follow the General wrote me he should advise me of; and that Messrs. Farmer and Stewart were expected the next day the 9th instant; that these two Chiefs were so alarmed at the rapid approach of our army, that after sending all their guns and baggage on to Champaner and Pawnghar, they had kept their people mounted all night and that day, the 8th instant, and that had not Farmer's letter arrived just as it did, the General had made a push with the Grenadiers and Europeans of the army to beat up their quarters and give them an alarm that night. As soon as I learn anything further material to advise of, I shall immediately despatch an express boat therewith.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parker arrived here in the "Hart" armed boat yesterday from Cambay; and the 18 guns with the heavy stores of the army went into Broach river as they passed it, under convoy of the Navab.

Enclosed I now transmit copies of the several papers noticed in my last, as sent me by the General, relative to the Attawisee and the Chauth of this town, which latter the Naváb had delivered into our charge in conformity to a letter sent him by Fattesing.

I remain with great respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
R. H. BODDAM.

Surat, 12th March 1780.

To

THE HON'BLE ENGLISH COMPANY.

After compliments.

I, Fattesingráv Gáikawár, Sená Kháskell Samsher Bahádur, present you my compliments; the *Chauth* of the port of Surat is given you, you will therefore take the same into your possession and enjoy it.—Dated the 21st of the month Saffer in the year 1108.

To

THE HON'BLE ENGLISH COMPANY.

After compliments.

I, Fattesing Gáikawár, Sená Kháskell Samsher Bahádur, send you my compliments, that as I have given you the Maháls of Surat Attawisee, excepting Songur and the jurisdiction of Vearah (Variav ?), you will therefore take them into your possession and enjoy the same.—Dated the 22nd of the month Saffer in the year 1108. What need I say more?

FATTESINGRÁV GÁIKAWÁR, Sená Kháskell Samsher Bahádur, his Parwáná to all the KÁMÁVISDÁRS of SURAT ATTAWISEE.

You will put into the possession of the English Company the districts of Surat Attawisee, excepting Songur and the jurisdiction of Vearah, and obey them.—Mágh vadya 7th, 1836, or the 22nd of the month Saffer.

To

ANNAJI A'NANT.

I, Fattesingráv Gáikawár, Sená Kháskell Samsher Bahádur, send you my compliments and that as the districts of Surat Attawisee, except Songur and the jurisdiction of Vearah, have been given to the English Company by me, you will therefore put them into their possession.—Dated the 22nd of the month Saffer, in the year 1108.

Letter from General GODDARD to the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—I wrote you from Tázilpore, acquainting you with my having crossed the Máhi, on the south bank of which I remained encamped to the 7th instant, and on the 8th marched to this place on the Vishwámitri Nadi within two miles of Baroda. I have as yet met with no sort of attempt to molest the followers of the camp from Sindia's troops; nor have they by any act, since quitting the neighbourhood of our pargana, testified a hostile disposition in their master towards the English; on the contrary, he has himself, as far as was in his power, endeavoured to evince his own friendly inclination by releasing voluntarily and unasked Messrs. Farmer and Stewart from their confinement, and dismissing them to my camp, where I have the pleasure to

inform you they arrived safe the evening of yesterday. He at the same time deputed Abáji Shábáji to deliver them over to me, with letters from himself and Holkar, setting forth the proofs he had formerly given of his friendly intentions to the English at Wargaon, he having persisted in the same sentiments towards them till the present period, which was sufficiently manifested in the treatment he had given to Messrs. Farmer and Stewart during their residence in his camp, and particularly in the liberty he had now granted them to return; and that he wished to know whether our inclinations were of a hostile or friendly nature towards the Peshwa and himself, as from our conduct hitherto he had reason to believe the former. In answer to this I told Abájee Shábáji that his master could not be a stranger to the disposition of the English to live in terms of peace and amity with the Peshwa's Government; that to effect this I had made fair and equitable proposals of accommodation to the Minister, which were rejected by him, and that in consequence of that refusal the English had been compelled to enter upon a war, in defence and vindication of their own rights and honor. That their quarrel was with the Minister, to whose obstinate and pernicious counsel the evils that might befall the Marátha State in the course of this war must alone be attributed. That they had no cause of enmity against Sindia whatever, but on the contrary were conscious of the favourable disposition [illegible] had always shown to their interests; and if he continued to prove himself their friend, they [illegible] ready to testify the sense of his services, and unite in any plan that might be proposed and adopted for their mutual benefit.

After conversing some time, the Vakil told me that his master was equally with us the enemy of Nána Fadanavis; since notwithstanding he was indebted for all his present greatness and security to the powerful aid of Sindia, who had confined both Sakhárám and Moroba, he had acted with the blackest ingratitude, and had leagued with the Bhonsla and Nizám against Sindia. He dwelt much on the power of his own master, and the inferior light in which the Minister ought to be considered, being in fact entirely subject to the control and direction of Sindia. He concluded with declaring, that the inclinations of the English and Sindia were, he found, reciprocally friendly to each other, and hostile towards Nána; and requested I would upon these grounds make such proposals to his master as might be consistent with the views, and conducive to the interests of both parties.

I plainly perceived from the conversation of this man that his drift was to obtain from me the first overtures towards a particular connection with Sindia, either with a view to give his master the superiority in the course of the negotiation, if he was sincere in the friendly wish he then expressed, or if he meant to deceive, to draw such a discovery from me as might be of service to his own designs. I therefore contented myself for the present with observing, in addition to what I have above mentioned, that it would be a circumstance perfectly agreeable to the English if Sindia heartily united with them against the Minister; and that with regard to the future settlement of the Government of Poona, as he must be the best judge how it might be effected in the most eligible and beneficial manner, I wished to receive his sentiments on the subject, to which I should reply with candour and sincerity.

Sensible how important a firm alliance with Sindia would be to the interest of the Company at this juncture; and how decisive with respect to the object of our present operations, as well as on account of the line of conduct the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council recommended me to pursue regarding this Chief, I have at the same time given him every proper encouragement to unite himself with the English, and in general terms held forth to him the honor and advantage he must ultimately derive from so considerable and distinguished a connection. The Vakil has this morning sent off to his master the particulars of what passed; and I expect to receive an explicit answer to-morrow, from which I shall be able to form a

more certain idea of his real views, and what plan must ultimately be resolved upon regarding him. I beg leave to assure you, that I shall not be seduced by the shining advantages this alliance offers, to place any implicit confidence in his professions, but shall act in the negotiation with the utmost circumspection and deliberation, and guard, as far as human prudence and foresight can determine, against every possibility of deceit.

Permit me to request that you will favor me as early as possible with your sentiments on the conduct proper to be pursued regarding this Chief; and in the mean time believe that I shall be guided by an invariable attention to the objects contained in the general plan concerted with you for the successful conclusion of our present contests with the Marátha Empire. I shall not fail to give you the earliest information respecting this business in my power, and have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Head-quarters Camp on the Vishwámitri Nadi, 10th March 1780.

Letters from THOMAS GODDARD *to the* PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN.—Since my letter of the 10th instant, which informed you of the arrival of Messrs. Farmer and Stewart in my camp, and the conversation I had held with Abáji Shábáji who accompanied them on the part of Sindia, I have entertained hopes of being able to communicate to you something decisive with regard to the negotiation set on foot by that Chief; but notwithstanding the expected answers have arrived, I am sorry it is not in my power to satisfy you further on this important point.

The answers from Sindia and Holkar were delivered me last night by the Vakil, and contained only general declarations of their own friendly sentiments, and the satisfaction they had derived from my assurances of the favorable inclinations of the English towards them; requesting further that as the business to be mutually adjusted was of the most important nature, I would send a confidential person to their camp, fully informed of the views of the English, with whom they would come to a final settlement and determination. After the proofs so lately given by Sindia of his wish to preserve the good opinion and friendship of the English, I could not with any propriety have hesitated to show him this mark of my confidence, had it appeared necessary to the success of our negotiation, or even calculated to promote it in any degree; but exclusive of a certain conviction in my own mind to the contrary, I further considered that the deputing a person to him at this time would carry the appearance of being too eager in making overtures, which might be construed in an unfavourable light; and was besides particularly improper from the circumstance of Sindia's having corresponded with me under the seal of the Peshwa, and that since the refusal of the Minister to accede to the terms I had proposed, all proposals for accommodation ought to be first made by their government.

I therefore declined sending persons immediately from myself to Sindia, but in such a manner as to avoid impressing him with a belief that my dissent arose from any motives of distrust, or a want of reliance in his honor, or sincerity; and have given Abáji Shábáji leave to return to his master, empowered to offer every general assurance on the part of the English, of the proper sense they have of his services, and their wish to continue on terms of amity with him, if by his conduct he will give them an opportunity of proving their friendly disposi-

tion and desire to promote his interests in conjunction with their own. Abáji Shábáji set out this day for his master's camp, which is about ten kos distant, with a promise to returning the day after to-morrow; to which period I have thought it necessary to limit him, as Sindia will have sufficient leisure to deliberate fully upon the measures he wishes to propose, and at the same time an excuse for further delays be avoided. I have consented, however much against my inclination, to the delay hitherto practised, from the probability there appears of succeeding in this negotiation, and the certain and decisive advantages a union of interest with Sindia will give us in the present war. Since crossing the Máhi his army has also remained perfectly quiet in the neighbourhood of Pawnghar and the Company's harkárás do not experience the effects of their ravages and depredations. My next will, I flatter myself, give you that certain and positive intelligence I am so desirous of conveying to you.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Camp near Baroda, 13th March 1780.

GENTLEMEN,—The expected proposals on the part of Mahádji Sindia have at last been made to me through Abáji Shábáji, who yesterday brought me letters from his master filled only with general expressions of friendship and referring me for particulars to this man. He accordingly, after repeating Sindia's enmity to the Minister of Nana Fadanavis, and his wish to unite with the English in removing him from the administration and setting it upon a plan more consistent with the interests of both parties, made the following proposal: That formerly, when Rághoba was at Talegaon after the return of the English army to Bombay, an agreement had been entered into betwixt him and Sindia, and written engagements mutually exchanged for its performance, wherein the former consented to relinquish all claims to any share in the administration at Poona, and to retire towards Jhansie, where he should receive an allowance from the Peshwa's revenue of twelve lákhs of rupees per annum; that the sicca should continue to be struck in the name of the young Peshwa Mádhavráv Náráyan, and that Bájiráv, the son of Rághoba, should be appointed his Diván, but that as he was too young to transact the business of the office himself, being only four years of age, the care and management of it should be left entirely to Sindia, by which means the sole control and direction of the government would come into his hands. This plan Sindia proposed should now be pursued, that Rághoba should immediately go himself to Jhansie, and young Bájiráv accompany him to Poona in order to fix the administration in the manner above mentioned. This was the amount of what Sindia had authorized Abáji to propose, without any reservation or other clause whatever; and as it appeared plain his only drift was to get Rághoba and his son into his own power, by which means he meant to aggrandize himself in the state without regard to the interests of the English, and perhaps through their means to make his own terms with the Minister, I have thought it proper to dismiss the Vakil with this pointed and positive answer, that the English cannot consistent with their honor, nor ever will agree to put any restraint upon Rághoba, or compel him to leave their dominions, where he has received an asylum, against his own consent; that however they might be inclined to unite in the proposed settlement, they must be perfectly satisfied respecting the safety of young Bájiráv, and every thing must be quietly settled at Poona, before his presence would be expedient, or even necessary there;

and that admitting the English did agree to assist in putting the power of the state into the hands of Sindia, it was necessary that he should also, on his part and in the name of the Peshwa, consent to the performance of certain conditions favourable to their interests, as well in consideration of the important advantages he was to receive through their means, as to compensate for the heavy expense of the wars, which formerly and particularly at this time, they had been involuntarily compelled to wage with the Marátha State. With this answer I this morning dismissed Abáji Shábáji to his master; and as in explaining fully my sentiments to him, and giving him to understand I could not consent to any terms that were of a dishonorable nature, I at the same time used every endeavour to convince him of my sincere inclination towards an accommodation; if his design is really to unite with the English, it will be at once proved by the conduct he adopts upon receiving my answer. One circumstance which tends to establish a belief of his hostile intentions, and which I think proper to mention to you, is that he wrote to Govindráv, the dissatisfied brother of Fattesing, who has long resided with the Lunawara Raja, inviting him to his camp and promising to put him in possession of the Gáikawár share of Gujarát, and I this evening learn that he has actually arrived and been received by Sindia.

I propose halting to-morrow when I shall determine upon the steps it will be necessary to follow and shall immediately inform you.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Camp near Baroda, March 17th, 1780.

GENTLEMEN,—In my last letter I informed you of the dismission of Sindia's Vakil and my intention to move towards him. I have accordingly advanced to a place called Pilloull on the banks of the Vishwámitri Nadi and about eight miles to the east of Baroda. On the day of my arrival here I found Sindia had sent his camp equipage, bázár and baggage for security to the neighbourhood of Pawnghur, and himself with the greatest part of his army, unincumbered with any sort of baggage whatever had taken post at the distance of about 12 miles. The remainder of the troops he had dispersed in different bodies round himself, and on the roads leading to my camp, so as to be effectually guarded against every possibility of a surprise which he is much affraid of, and which I have studied all in my power to obtain an opportunity of attempting with any prospect of success, but on account of the disposition above described hitherto to no effect. I am anxious to accomplish this, because from the nature of his army, and the mode of war he practises I neither can approach near enough to attack him suddenly to advantage, nor will he risk the hazard of meeting me openly in the field. If I advance he will certainly retreat; and to think of pursuing him beyond his present encampment would not be the means of bringing on a decisive action, nor could it be attended with any real or solid benefit, proportionate to the inconvenience of exposing the Company's and Fattesing's possessions in the Gujarát to the inroads and depredation of a ravaging enemy, from which they are at present entirely free. I think it necessary to mention to you, that since the dismission of Sindia's Vakil, I have received no sort of message or overture whatever, and that notwithstanding the reports and the general belief of an enmity subsisting betwixt him and the Minister, the agents of the latter reside in his camp, and I am credibly informed letters are

constantly passing betwixt him and the Minister. From all these circumstances I am confirmed in the conjecture which Sindia's late conduct suggested, that the show of his animosity against Nána Fadanavis was an entire pretext to deceive the English, and get the persons of Rághoba and his son into his hands, for purposes merely of his own advantage, and obtaining the accomplishment of his views with the Ministers. I shall write you very shortly, and have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

THOMAS GADDARD.

Camp near Pilloull, 4 kos from Baroda, 24th May 1780.

P.S.—In consequence of the intention expressed in your former letter of raising two new battalions immediately, I gave orders to Major Fullerton, Commanding the Detachment at Ahmedabad, to entertain some sepoy recruits, of which numbers were offering themselves, and as I have reason to believe that country the best nursery for soldiers on this side of India, I take the liberty of further proposing that you will allow me to authorize Major Fullerton to enlist such number as you may judge requisite to complete the augmentation proposed to take place in your military establishment.

THOMAS GODDARD.

Gentlemen,—My letter of the 24th instant informed you particularly how affairs were situated respecting Sindia, in which state they remained without any alteration till this morning, when it became requisite to move ground on account of a scarcity of water at the former encampment. I accordingly determined upon marching to this place, which was about five miles distant, and upon my approach found a large party of the enemy's horse had occupied the village of Camould, close to which it was necessary to encamp. As I advanced nearer, their numbers continued to increase, till upon obtaining a more distinct view, I perceived their whole army had collected in its neighbourhood, covering a space of at least three miles in extent, on the right, left, and in the rear of the village. I therefore immediately ordered the line to form, and advanced in order of battle to the village, which after firing a few rockets they precipitately abandoned; but as their army showed themselves upon the plain in front disposed to annoy the troops, I thought it necessary for the ease and convenience of the army to disperse them, and accordingly ordered a few discharges from the artillery, which had the desired effect, and they immediately fled with the loss of some men and horses, nor have they since appeared to give any disturbance.

I cannot exactly ascertain their present situation any further than that their guns and baggage are moved to a considerable distance out of reach, and where it would neither be consistent with good policy to follow them, nor could it be attended with any immediate advantage as they would continue to carry them to a still greater distance as I advanced. I shall obtain every necessary information respecting the enemy, after which I shall determine upon the steps proper to be taken and give you instant intelligence.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

THOMAS GODDARD.

Camp at Kunlade, 27th March 1780.

GENTLEMEN,—In my letter of the 27th ultimo, I communicated to you the circumstances that happened the day of my arrival at this place; since which time nothing of any consequence has occurred till this morning, when finding the enemy would neither venture to come to a fair and decisive action themselves, nor put it in my power to attack them with all the advantage I could have wished, having sent their guns and standing encampment at too great a distance in their rear for me possible to overtake them, I came to the resolution of dislodging their army from the post they then occupied with their horses and arms only about six miles from my camp, and marched myself for that purpose at two o'clock with a part of the army, leaving the remainder at the former ground under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley. The force I took with me consisted of 200 Europeans, 10 Grenadier companies of sepoys, the 4th and 7th battalions of Bengal and the 8th battalion of Bombay Infantry, together with 2 twelve and 10 six pounders of artillery. I also took with me the regiment of Mogal cavalry and Kandáhár horse. These I divided into two lines, giving the command of the rear line to Major Hopkins, which consisted of two battalions of sepoys with the cavalry divided on either flank. Lieutenant-Colonel Bailie and Major Forbes were stationed to the front line.

The situation in which I knew the enemy to be posted, the care they took to prevent being surprized, and the ease and expedition with which they would be able to move off upon the first alarm, gave me no hopes of coming upon them unprepared and surprizing them effectually; but the objects I principally had in view were to induce them to venture an action with only a part of the army opposed to their whole force; to drive them from the post they then occupied; or if they fled without resistance to prove the manifest superiority of our arms in the most striking and honorable manner. I am happy to inform you the event has far exceeded my expectations; I approached much nearer to their camp without being discovered by any of their small out-posts than I could have conceived possible, and a little before daybreak came upon their grand guard consisting of six or seven thousand men and commanded by Piráji Pant and Baghretty Sindia* which I passed through without discharging a shot, determined to reserve my fire till I came to the main body under Mahádji Sindia himself. This being a mile and a half in front, I did not reach till about sunrise, when their whole army was in motion, and the action immediately commenced. Seeing the inferiority of our force, and presuming upon their own numbers, they advanced with much appearance of courage and resolution, but were received by so warm and well directed a fire from our artillery that they were obliged to give way, and in the space of about an hour quitted the field entirely. In order to dislodge a large body of the enemy who were very troublesome to the troops by firing matchlocks and rockets from behind the cover of some bushes on the right flank of the line, I ordered the regiment of cavalry and the Kandáhár horse to advance; which service they performed with equal spirit and success, and having driven them to the plain, gave an excellent opportunity for the artillery to fire upon them as they retreated.

After remaining two hours upon this ground, and the Maráthás not daring to make their appearance again, I ordered the troops to return to camp, which they did without any further molestation from the enemy, or any party of their horse showing themselves in the rear. From this circumstance, and the effect which it was plain our artillery must have had among them, I am persuaded the enemy must have suffered considerably. I cannot at present ascertain it exactly, but the reports of harkárás who come in make the numbers who fell very considerable, besides those who were carried off wounded.

* Probably either for Bhagvat Sing or Bhagvant Sindia.

We have sustained no loss on our side except among the Kandáhár horse, of whom fifteen were killed and wounded in charging the enemy as before related, which they did very gallantly. One Mogal trooper is wounded, and also one sepoy by a matchlock ball. I shall shortly inform you what effect the action of this day had upon Sindia's operations, and beg leave to conclude at present by expressing to you my satisfaction at the steady, uniform and proper behaviour of Major Hopkins who had charge of the rear line during the whole engagement.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Camp at Kimloule, 3rd April 1780.

To

BRIGADIER GENERAL GODDARD.

SIR,—Our last letters from you were dated the 3rd and 4th of this month.

We observed with much pleasure the advantage gained over the enemy in the action of the 3rd, but we are impatient to hear from you what effect your success may have had on Sindia's operations, and what plan you propose pursuing, which, as the season grows very late, it is of consequence for us to be informed of as early as possible.

The possession of Bassein, considered in every point of view, is an object of so much importance to the Company, that we cannot help expressing our anxiety at the probability there appears of this season elapsing, and Bassein still unsubdued. The danger of such a fortification so contiguous to our possessions, remaining in the hands of the enemy at this time of an European war, and the advantage and security of the acquisition of it would give to this Presidency, makes us very earnest in our wishes not to leave the reduction of this place to the hazard of future accident or circumstances; nor can we think that any other object can claim a preference to your attention, or bring the campaign to a more honorable and advantageous conclusion.

The President has acquainted us that he wróte you some time ago on this subject; and the rule we have laid down for our conduct will not permit us to withhold our advice on so very material an affair. But should you not intend to move to the southward before the close of the season, a due attention to the safety of this place, which you must be sensible, is now in a very destitute and unprovided situation, with respect to the troops, makes it absolutely and indispensably requisite that the Bombay detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley should be returned into garrison as soon as possible, before the monsoon shuts up the communication by sea, as it would be the height of imprudence to suffer this place to remain with such a slender force for its defence at the season most favourable for a sudden attack, when no relief can be afforded in case of any attempts from the French. If therfore your operations for this season should be confined to Gujarát, the weighty reasons above recited, we doubt not, will convince you of the necessity of immediately complying with our requisition for the return of our detachment—a measure we cannot dispense with, and

shall accordingly depend on your ordering it to Surat to be embarked for Bombay whilst the weather will permit; on which head we shall give the necessary orders to Mr. Boddam.

The number of our Europeans, and the present disposition of them, will not, we think, for the present, admit of our carrying into execution the alterations proposed by you with respect to them, in any manner, that will prove of advantage to the service adequate to the great increase of expense; but we have determined immediately to raise seven additional battalions of sepoys in order to complete our establishment according to your recommendation to fifteen battalions, which will be formed of the strength and model proposed by you, and we shall soon inform you of the particular arrangement we proposed making.

We have appointed Captains West, Waddington, and McCullock, now serving under you, to command three of the new battalions, and hope to hear of Major Fullerton's success in raising recruits at Ahmedabad.

We are, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1780.

Bombay Castle, May 9th, 1780.

GENTLEMEN,—Since my letter of the 3rd instant I have not addressed you upon the subject of the operations of the compaign in hopes I should have been able to bring it to some more decided issue than I have yet found means of doing, but all my endeavours to draw Sindia into an action with the whole or part of the army have hitherto proved ineffectual. As far however as circumstances could possibly allow of I have met with every success it was reasonable to expect or desire. The declared superiority of the British arms has been asserted and undeniably proved, and Sindia, expelled from the dominions of the Company in Gujarát and of their ally Fattesing, has been compelled to retire towards Powah Gurr (Pavangad) and restrain himself within the limits of his country. These, you must be sensible, except prevailing upon Sindia to try the decision of a battle, were the only points to which my present military objects could tend. I had no inducement to penetrate into the Málva Province in order to pursue and punish a flying enemy. By doing so, besides that no adequate advantage could possibly be attained, I should expose the troops to unnecessary because unprofitable difficulties and dangers; and the Company's new acquired possessions, as well as the whole of their settlements on this side of India, to the depredations of an Indian, and perhaps the attack of an European, force. Thus circumstanced, I have been necessitated to confine my operations to the watching the motions of Sindia, and to aim at catching an opportunity to avail myself of any advantage these might give me; but in this view I have been a good deal disappointed of success from the extreme precaution he uses, as described in my former letters, and which he has doubled since the surprise of the 3rd instant. After that period I remained encamped at Camloul till the 19th, when I came to the determination of moving to occupy the ground where Sindia's and Holkar's

army lay, hoping by this step, besides the reputation it would lend our arms of having twice driven him from the field, to obtain a more certain information of his real designs, and of the conduct he meant to follow if I advanced towards his country. The event justified the certain belief I had before formed, that he would not on any account hazard a battle, and that he hoped by drawing me from a proper line of policy into a fruitless pursuit of him to find occasion when I might be distressed for want of provision or forage to attack me to more advantage, for he removed his bazár and baggage to a still greater distance, and himself with his army, after discharging a number of rockets upon the troops as they advanced, which fortunately did no execution, except killing one sepoy, retreated to the distance of about 7 miles, where he remained as before with his fighting men only.

I continued on their ground till yesterday, when finding not the smallest probability of coming to an engagement, and having no intention of following Sindia any further to no purpose, I returned with the army to within ten miles of Baroda. The enemy did not venture to appear in any numbers. About three thousand only of their Pindáris showed themselves in the rear and were dispersed by a few shot. During my stay at the last encampment an action happened betwixt two battalions of the Bengal sepoys and the greatest part of Sindia's army, in which himself and Holkar were present. The country for near twenty miles round my camp had been so completely destroyed by the enemy that it was not possible to find any grass for the subsistence of the cattle within that space. Even the leaves of such trees as might have nourished them had been mostly stripped off. It became therefore necessary to send a strong party for the protection of the foragers. This consisted, as I have mentioned above, of two battalions of sepoys with their four 6-pounders, under the command of Captain Campbell. The enemy came down upon them in great numbers about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, venturing so near as to receive the fire of the two grenadier companies, which made them instantly wheel about, and as the grape shot of the artillery played briskly upon them at the same time, a considerable number were killed, and among them fell a very near relation of Tukoji Holkar, who enjoyed his chief confidence and had the principal direction of his affairs. They did not dare to advance so near again, but continued hovering at a distance till about five in the afternoon, when the party having completed their forage halted at a village called Sihoully, where they remained till near midnight, and returned next morning safe to camp. I am exceedingly pleased with the cool and resolute conduct of Captain Campbell on this occasion, and take the liberty of mentioning it to you, as well as the steady and determined bravery of the troops under him. This little action, successfully maintained by so small a force against the greatest part of Sindia's army, himself and Holkar present, must confirm their idea of their inefficiency to contend with our arms, and impress them with a proper sense of their own weakness.

As the season is now so far advanced as to leave little leisure for further military operations, and indeed in this quarter nothing remains to be done except securing the peaceful and unmolested possession of the countries we have acquired and the general tranquillity of the Gujarát Province, I propose taking such measures for the purpose in concert with Fattesing as may be consistent with the interests of the Company and the future prosecution of the war, and shall immediately communicate to you the plan I propose to follow.

Sindia has not yet changed his situation since my march to this place. I am waiting very impatiently for letters from your Committee, the last I received bearing date so far back

as the 26th of February. Enclosed is a duplicate of my address to you of the 16th instant, which permit me to request your early attention. I shall have the honor to write you again soon, and am,

Gentlemen,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Head-quarters Camp near Camloul,
25th April 1780.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1780.

Received the following letter from the Chief and Factors at Thána enclosing Captain Dawson's report of the passes on the hills in the Belápur District :—

"HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—We have received your letter of the 20th instant, in which you point out Kalyán as the object for our troops, and direct that they be employed against it as soon as possible, unless we judge it impracticable without too much risk to them. To prevent suspicion and as there were little hopes of getting grain in the Antgaon, we immediately recalled Captain Campbell's detachment to Persik, and ordered Captain Dawson, who had been sent with a party to examine the different passes on the hills in the Belápur District (his report of them we have now the honor to enclose), to return, but as there were various reports of the strength of the fort and number of the troops at Kalyán, we despatched a person to get some certain intelligence. He returned last night and brought something of a plan of the place. The fort is upon a hill, mounts 12 or 16 guns which command the town. He observed that they are extremely apprehensive and very much upon their guard. They have sunk some boats in the river near the fort, and people are posted at a good distance to give notice of our approach, so that it seems now too late to surprise them. He is not very clear as to the number of their troops, but heard they had near 1,000 men. The Major being made acquainted with these circumstances gave it as his opinion that the force of 460 men which we can now muster is not sufficient to insure success, but was it joined by the companies of Europeans and sepoys lately taken from this garrison with 8 or 10 artillerymen, it would. We therefore request your Honor and Council will, if to be spared, return them.

We are with respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
JOHN HALSEY.
GEORGE PAGE.
LEWIS COCKRAN.

Thána, 27th April 1780."

Received the following letter from Thána :—

"HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—The companies of Europeans and sepoys that were sent from this garrison with Captain Lendrum to Belápure being now returned enables us to carry your wishes with respect to Kalyán into execution : these troops will be joined by the force

mentioned to your Honor and Council in our respects of the 27th ultimo, we could spare; and they will all meet at Persik to-morrow night, and proceed up the river with the same tide to Kalyán, when we expect they will arrive about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning—a proper time for them to disembark.

We have not been favoured with an answer to our letter of the 27th ultimo, but we still understand this to be your purpose, and shall therefore carry it into execution to-morrow night unless we receive orders from your Honor and Council to the contrary before that time.

We are with respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
JOHN HALSEY.
GEORGE PAGE.
LEWIS COCKRAN.

Thána, 8th May 1780."

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1780.

Received the following letter from Thána:—

"HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—This is purposely to acquaint you that Lieutenant Little arrived last night from Kalyán with advice that our troops took possession of that place about one o'clock yesterday without any loss; only one sepoy and one lascar slightly wounded.

The town of Kalyán being now in our possession, we shall, as soon as possible, bring down all the grain found there; but as keeping the town requires at least a whole battalion of sepoys, and even then the country round about will be subject to the ravages of the enemy, and so of little or no use, besides the difficulty of keeping open the communication by the river, we submit to your Honor and Council whether it would be eligible to endeavour to make the Bráhmans ransom their houses, of which there are a great number of very excellent ones, threatening otherwise to destroy them and then withdraw our troops for other service.

We are with respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
JOHN HALSEY.
GEORGE PAGE.
LEWIS COCKRAN.

Thána, 11th May 1780."

Bombay Castle, 14 May 1780.

Received the following letter from Thána, enclosing copy of one from Captain Campbell to the Chief and Factors and copy of another from Ensign Fyfe to Captain Campbell:—

"Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—Enclosed is copy of a letter from Captain Campbell to the Chief, also copy of one from Ensign Fyfe, who is prisoner in the Marátha Camp, to Captain Campbell.

We can plainly hear that they are smartly engaged at Kalyán and have been these two hours past.

It is not in our power to send Captain Campbell any re-inforcement from hence, having but 160 disciplined sepoys in garrison.

The Chief has written to Captain Campbell to acquaint the Marátha Sardár that though we should be exceedingly sorry to follow any example of cruelty, yet should they put their threats into execution with regard to the prisoners the Bráhmans that are in our hands should be every one put to death, not indeed that we would have him do so, but only by way of intimidating them.

He is likewise told, that if he finds he cannot defend the place without too great risque, he must retreat in the best manner he can by the river and bring off the boats if possible, otherwise by the Antgaon, to which place we will send boats for them.

If you could send a small vessel or two they would be of great service either in covering the retreat in case of necessity, or in keeping open the communication with Kalyán. The Prahm cannot be taken from her station, as she has full employment in resisting the attempts daily made by the enemy's armed boats to pass down the river. The large floating battery is ordered as high up the river as she can go with safety, to be of what use she can.

We are, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
JOHN HALSEY.
GEORGE PAGE.
LEWIS COCKRAN.

Thána, 13th May 1780, half-past 10 o'clock A.M."

"Sir,—Nothing material has happened since I did myself the honor of writing to you. The Maráthás, to the number of about two thousand horse and foot, came round the town, fired a few shot and retired to a small distance, where they still are.

I cannot get any person to give me an account of what batty is in town. There is a great quantity, but every inhabitant having left their houses, it will not be possible to take it in the manner my instructions direct me.

Since I wrote the above I have been favoured with your letter by Captain McNeil and Mr. Hopkins. I shall send the batty with all despatch, as you direct, on the arrival of the boats.

I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Ensign Fyfe, now a prisoner in the Marátha Camp, near this town. A Jamádár of the 2nd battalion (taken prisoner with himself) was sent with it, and is obliged to return. I see he is obliged to write largely, as the Marátha Sardár was to have his letter read.

Will you not think it necessary with me, Sir, that the Prahm will be of service if you order her up here.

I send a principal inhabitant of this place to you, named Ally Saib Chodry, with his family.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
(Signed) RICHARD CAMPBELL.

Kalyán, 12th May 1780, 9 P.M."

"DEAR SIR,—I am now a prisoner in the Marátha camp with 7 Europeans, 1 Subhedár, 2 Jamádárs and 15 sepoys; they are now encamped within a very little of Kalyán, and are about 16 or 18,000 fighting men; have 8 guns of our howitzer. This is the best account I can give you. I write this at their desire to demand that you will immediately deliver up Kalyán and Belápur, otherwise they threaten to kill every one of us, and to storm both the other places and put every man to the sword. You may act as you think proper, but I beg you will return the bearer with an answer. I have pledged my head that you will not hurt the messenger, and so be certain to return an answer soon. My situation is none of the most agreeable. Should be obliged to Mr. Maclean for a few clothes: I have none.

I am, Sir,
(Signed) THOMAS FYFE.

Camp near Kalyán, 12th May 1780.

P.S.—This does not please Mr. Bápuji, the Burrah Sardár; he also demands he may be paid for all the batty that has been taken and also a tribute for the great expense of his army; he also says that General Goddard with the grand army is at present surrounded in Gujarát, and if you will peaceably comply with the above terms he will get the grand army relieved, and further threatens us if a refusal is given.

(A True Copy.)
LEWIS COCKRAN,
Secretary.

To Captain Campbell, or the Commanding Officer at Kalyán."

Letter from the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL to JOHN HALSEY, Chief and Factors at Thána.

GENTLEMEN,—We have received your letters of the 11th and 13th.

We flatter ourselves that Captain Campbell with the force under his command will be able to maintain himself at Kalyán, which we are entirely of opinion is preferable to attempt-

ing a retreat before the enemy—a measure always attended with much danger and which even if successfully accomplished will certainly encourage the enemy to insult us in our own possessions. We hereby expect to hear the event of the attack of the 13th, and in order that you may, if necessary, have it in your power to afford further assistance to the troops at Kalyán, we now send a detachment of about three hundred men with two field pieces, which with one company of sepoys from your garrison are to be put under the command of Major Westphall and held in readiness to support Captain Campbell if occasion should require, of which we conclude you will be able to judge from his advice.

From what information we possess, we can form but little judgment of the state of the communication with Kalyán, or how far it can be effected without annoyance from the enemy, and therefore must rely on you and Major Westphall to take all proper precautions for effecting a junction should the detachment proceed.

We hope Captain Campbell is properly supplied with ammunition. Your indent, received yesterday, will be immediately complied with.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1780.

We are,
Your loving friends,
WILLIAM HORNBY AND COMMITTEE.

Received the following letter from Thána:—

"HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—On receipt of your letter of the 14th we considered whether we should immediately send the reinforcement to Kalyán or wait for advices from Captain Campbell, when we were of opinion it would be most prudent to send them directly, which was therefore done, and we were confirmed of the necessity by the receipt of his next letter. Major Westphall with the whole of the detachment from Bombay got safe to Kalyán yesterday afternoon, but it was utterly out of our power to add a company to it from hence.

We should have written to you before, but that the Chief constantly kept the Hon'ble the President advised of the situation of the force at Kalyán.

The 13th the enemy kept up a constant fire from 8 o'clock till one without doing any other mischief to the detachment than killing one European and wounding a sepoy. They renewed the attack with much more spirit yesterday morning, and continued it till two, when they were again obliged to retire. We had one Jamádár and four sepoys killed. Ensign Brown is wounded in the shoulder, and ten sepoys are also wounded.

We beg leave to observe to your Honor and Council that Captain Campbell seems to us to have repulsed the enemy in their attacks with great courage, and indeed has exerted himself to the utmost during the time he had the command; he writes that the troops are in great spirits and very alert though enduring extraordinary fatigue.

Mr. Christie who came with the detachment has made an indent for Engineer stores and workmen, which we have thought proper to comply with and hope you will approve it.

We have received a letter from the Hon'ble Board ordering Lieutenants George Unthank, John Brown, John Huntridge and James Rattry to the Presidency, but as the two latter

gentlemen are on service at Kalyán, we hope they will excuse their not having been sent. Mr. Unthank proceeds to the Presidency, but Mr. Brown is wounded and cannot.

Thána, 16th May 1780.

We are with respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
JOHN HALSEY.
GEORGE PAGE.
LEWIS COCKRAN."

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1780.

The President received the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley :—

" *Camp on the heights 2 miles to the eastward of the enemy's Camp, May 24th, 1780, 9 A.M.*

HON'BLE SIR,—Yesterday I received a disposition of the troops and every necessary preparation for marching to attack the enemy this morning who, I found from my harkárás, were encamped about 3 miles south-east of Kalyán; in consequence of which I ordered the troops to be under arms at 2 o'clock this morning in hopes of being able to surprise them in their camp by dawn of day, but the oxen that came from Bombay having arrived only last night, and being in number insufficient, as Major Westphall had not been able to get a single draught bullock for his guns at [illegible], as Major Westphall had not been able to get a single draught bullock for his guns at Kalyán, and for want of drivers, not having one, as well as the bullocks being totally unfit for service, so that the guns were obliged to be dragged by sepoys and lascars, was 4 o'clock before I got clear of the suburbs. After advancing about 500 yards I fell in with the enemy's picquet, who not suspecting our approach were marching towards Kalyán. I immediately ordered the advanced guard to form and unlimbered a six-pounder and let the enemy come within 100 yards before a shot was fired. The 1st and 2nd from the pounder did a good deal of execution, and a plantoon well fired from the advanced guard brought down several men and a few horses. As soon as it was well light I found the enemy's intentions were to get in our rear, notwithstanding which I was determined to push on as fast as I could in hopes of cutting off their guns, as they had brought one down to our left that fired a shot without hurting any of our people; they had also armed the hedges and topes with Arabs and Gárdis, so that I was obliged to detach flanking parties to drive them off (as their shot very much annoyed our line) which had the intended effect; and after fighting their way we came to their encampment about 7 o'clock, which they had left in great precipitation as the principal part of their baggage was there, about a mile from their camp (which was on the south-east bank of a dry nála). I perceived their guns drawing off with about 20 pair of oxen to each, elephants assisting the one they had been firing at us, the axle tree of which was broken. I pushed on as speedily as possibly could, in hopes of getting up with the last, but could not get it, and after pursuing them about two miles from their camp I have drawn up my detachment on a commanding ground, where I intend to refresh my people and wait till evening, when, if I find the enemy entirely gone (which I think they are up Naruck Ghát), very few being now in sight, I will return to Kalyán. I have the pleasure and satisfaction to acquaint you that the officers and men behaved with the greatest spirit and bravery, and nothing prevented my taking every gun they had, but the want of good cattle and drivers, as I could have hemmed them in, so that they could not possibly have got them off. Our guns and small arms

must have done great execution, being well served and fired. As we passed through their camp we picked up one of their drums, some muskets and a great number of catridges. The best account I have been able to get of the enemy's strength is that they have between four and five thousand horse and from one thousand five hundred to two thousand Arabs, Sindians and Gardis, with eight guns.

I am with respect,
Hón'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JAMES HARTLEY."

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1780.

Received the following letter from the Governor General and Council :—

"GENTLEMEN,—We have received your letter under date the 7th March with its enclosures. We observe what you have urged in your letters to General Goddard of the 9th and 24th February respecting the further settlement and division of the Province of Gujarát, and the great disproportion which the share allotted to the Company bears to that allowed to Fattesing being, as appears by your estimated value of the several districts, no less an amount than the sum of Rs. 16,37,100 yearly revenue. We thank you for the caution which you have been pleased to give in upon this head, and shall conform to it in our final ratification of the treaty.

It does not appear from any part of General Goddard's correspondence with you, or of his advices to us, what specific advantages he proposed to derive to the Company from the exchange which has occasioned this diminution in the original value of their portion of the Province of Gujarát further than that the possession of the fort of the district of Dubhoi might prove from its contiguity to Baroda a check upon Fattesing. To us uninformed as we are of the other circumstances on which the comparative advantages of the district may depend, it seems that exclusively of the difference of revenue, the exchange must rather prove disadvantageous to the Company, as we gain for lands laying remote and rendered in a degree inaccessible to the Maráthás by the interposition of three capital rivers, a district immediately bordering upon theirs and at all times open to their incursions. We have therefore recommended this subject to be again considered by General Goddard; and we must likewise request you to afford him the aid of your advice upon it, to which we are persuaded he will pay that deference and respect which he has hitherto yielded to it on every occasion, and we have thought proper to direct him either :—

1st.—To require the consent of Fattesing to annul the exchange already made and to give up the possession of the districts which formerly appertained to the Peshwa on the north of the River Máhi and was ceded to him by General Goddard, and to receive back the districts of Zinore and Dubhoi, originally the Gáikawár's share on the south of the Tápti, which was ceded to him in like manner by the General.

Or *2ndly.*—Allowing the exchange to continue, to assign and to deliver over to the Company an additional portion of land yielding a revenue equal to the difference produced by that exchange in the manner prescribed in your letter to General Goddard of the 24th February.

Or *3rdly.*—To enter into a specific engagement for a subsidy payable in ready money equal to that amount.

We have the treaty at present under consideration, and shall apprise you in our next of any further observation which may occur to us and which may be necessary for your information upon it.

The treaty will be ratified and returned to you in duplicate by the Ship "Elizabeth," which will sail in a few days and by the safest route by land.

Our distress for money is such, that we shall be unable to make adequate remittances for the support of your Presidency, and the pay of the large army under command of Brigadier General Goddard. We must therefore desire that every accession of revenue which may immediately arise to the Company from the operations and successes of General Goddard's army be set aside and appropriated exclusively to that expense. For the same reason we must recommend to you not to admit the smallest increase in your expenses in a reliance on a continuance of the large supplies which have been afforded you from hence, as we fear that neither our resources nor the currency of these provinces will in any degree endure a continuance of the vast drains that have been made from it in remittances to your Presidency, to Fort St. George, and to China since the time at which they came into the Company's possession.

We have read with attention and surprise Mr. Henshaw's correspondence with the Viceroy of Goa relative to the seizure of an English ship by the subjects of Portugal of Mangalore. We desire that you will send us affidavits of the several facts mentioned in Mr. Henshaw's letters, a further account of the Viceroy's conduct from the period, of Mr. Henshaw's last application to him, and of every other circumstance which can throw any light upon this extraordinary transaction and the present view of the subject. We think that if you have not obtained complete satisfaction from the Viceroy for the insult offered to the British flag by the seizure of the ship and the confinement of the gunner Warren, you would be authorized in making reprisals.

We shall transmit a copy of Mr. Henshaw's correspondence to Rear Admiral Sir Edward Hughes and request his opinion upon the subject of it, a copy of which we shall desire he will forward to you.

We are,
Gentlemen,
WARREN HASTINGS.
PHILIP FRANCIS.
EDWARD WHELER."

Fort William, 15th May 1780.

Letter from the GOVERNOR, *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay, to Brigadier General* GODDARD.

SIR,—The season for action now approaching, the President has laid before us a statement of the present situation of affairs as relative to the Marátha War, and his sentiments in respect to the operations of the ensuing campaign, with a general plan of measures most suitable to the circumstances in which we now are.

We lose no time in transmitting to you an abstract of the President's minute on those points which are requisite for your immediate information, and in advising you of the measures which appear to us most expedient to be pursued at this juncture.

The President's statement of our present difficulties is just in every particular, and we freely concur with him in the necessity of the most vigorous exertions on our part for avert-

ing the further distress we should be exposed to by our inactivity, and for bringing the Marátha War to as speedy a conclusion as possible; nor can we indulge any hope of effecting either of these points or of improving our situation, but by the timely execution of the measures he has proposed, and strictly confining our attention and efforts to the objects already defined and explained to you as the boundaries of our views in regard to the acquisition of territory for this Presidency.

The plan of operations proposed for the ensuing campaign appears calculated with every probability of success to answer these important ends, and to be concerted with all possible attention to our present circumstances and means of execution; and we have accordingly determined to send an army into the Konkan as early as the season will possibly permit, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley, to anticipate the enemy in securing possession of the country and passes into the Deccan, whilst the army under your command moves down to the siege of Bassein, when our forces may be employed in covering the siege, or as occasion may require. The advantages of this plan are so obvious, and so clearly explained in the President's minute, that we shall not repeat them here; and shall only observe that we see no other possible method of securing subsistence for the army for which you have acquainted us. You shall entirely depend on us.

It will be essential to the complete execution of the plan for securing the country before it is ravaged and destroyed by the enemy, that the Bengal army should move down by land to the siege of Bassein, and we think more eligible in every other respect than transporting it by sea; not only by the saving of much time and expense; but as it will tend to distract and impress the enemy with an opinion of our strength, exclusive of the argument that may be drawn in support of our opinion from the aversion the Bengal sepoys entertain for the sea, the chance of accidents, and the disgust they may conceive to the service, if embarked contrary to their inclination. What is urged on this head we doubt not will fully convince you that the reduction of Bassein will be performed with infinitely greater advantage, as well as other very important points provided for more effectually if the army is moved down by land rather than in the other mode of transporting it by sea; and we trust that when you have attentively considered the reasons on which our opinion is grounded any further recommendation will be needless to induce you to adopt the measures of marching the army by land to the siege of Bassein.

We cannot point out the exact time for your commencing the siege, as that will depend on the weather, but according to the usual course of the seasons we imagine you will be able to put the army in motion the 1st of October. We however recommend to you to commence your march as soon as you shall judge it practicable, and the rains sufficiently abated to permit the passage of the rivers; whilst, as already mentioned, we shall exert our utmost endeavours to preserve the country in a condition to afford the necessary supplies to the army during the march and the continuance of the campaign in this quarter.

We shall furnish the artillery, stores and ammunition requisite for the siege agreeably to your desire, and lodge them at Dhárávi, where they will be in readiness for service immediately on your arrival, and we shall provide vessels for transporting them to the place where they are to be landed and for keeping your communication open by sea.

We understand there is now a large force in Bassein, said to consist of eight or ten thousand men; and as the enemy must for some time have expected an attack, we conclude they are not unprepared for that event.

You will no doubt see the importance of making an effectual disposition for the protection of Gujarát during your absence to the southward. So principal a part of our resources depending on the receipts from the late acquisitions, to enable you the more sufficiently to provide for their defence, we now send directions to the Chiefs at Surat and Broach to afford you such reinforcements from those garrisons as can be spared, if you should judge such assistance necessary, and make requisition to them on that head.

The Governor General and Council have in a late letter given their sentiments on the exchange of territory made with Fattesing according to the treaty, and recommended other modes of partition, which are particularized in the Governor's minute, as well as the objections that lay against those modes. But circumstanced as matters now are, we are persuaded you will agree with us in opinion, that it will be more expedient for the present to avoid a subject that may give dissatisfaction and raise doubt in Fattesing, and to waive any further discussion of the partition till a more convenient season.

Our distress for money is so very great, that we shall find the utmost difficulty in furnishing the necessary sum even for the slender equipments of the body of forces to be sent into the Konkan—a service on which so much depends; and at a time when our own necessities press so hard upon us, our embarrassment is doubly increased by the intimation we have received from the Governor General and Council, that their own distress will put it out of their power to make adequate remittances for the support of this Presidency, and the pay of the large army under your command; on which account they desire that every accession of revenue which may arise to the Company from the success of that army may be set aside and appropriated exclusively to that expense. We shall not, however, renounce our reliance on more effectual support from Bengal, when the Governor General and Council have received our late representations, and are informed of the levies made with your advice for the defence of our new possessions, for which it was necessary we should make provision as their defence must in the end devolve upon us; but when they see the vigorous exertions we are making to bring the war to an advantageous crisis, we confidentially hope they will strain their extensive resources to second our endeavours, or at least that they will provide for the payment of the Bengal army, and make this exclusive appropriation unnecessary as it is impossible. In the mean time, the revenue arising from the new acquisitions shall be set apart for the general purposes of the war; and we shall be very ready to afford you out of this or any other resource such sums as we can possibly spare from our own occasions, to assist in defraying the charges of the forces under your command.

We have received your letter of the 8th ultimo.

The information you, before, gave us on the subject of Mr. Vandergroof's correspondence with the Poona Minister has been already transmitted to the Governor General and Council, and will be followed by your letter above mentioned; when, if they should judge it proper to take public notice of his conduct, we shall have sufficient time to make a representation to the Dutch Governor General before an opportunity will offer for Batavia.

We are, &c.,

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1780. WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE.

Thursday, 5th.—Received the following letter from Lieut.-Colonel Hartley :—

"Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—On the 2nd instant I had the honour of acquainting you with my intentions of moving from Kalyán with my reasons for doing so, and have now the satisfaction to inform you that my endeavours have in some degree been crowned with the success I wished.

I marched yesterday morning at 5 A.M. with two 3-pounder field pieces, the European Infantry, and the first battalion of sepoys from Kalyán, having previously directed Major Hopkins, on seeing me pass the Walden (Ulhás) river, to send down from the Machi of Báwa Mullen the right battalion of sepoys to the western point of the hill.

On the junction of the troops at the point of the hill I directed Captain Jameson to advance briskly and take possession of the enemy's guns, supporting him with the troops from Kalyán, who marched to the left in hopes of drawing the enemy between two fires.

On our troops passing the point of the hill they immediately fell in with the enemy, who were likewise in motion, and disputed for above a mile every inch of the ground; but the right battalion advancing upon them with the utmost eagerness and spirit, pursued them to their camp, which they took possession of, and were shortly joined there by the rest of the troops.

The enemy separated and fled in two parties, one of which, I am informed, is gone towards Pait, and the other towards Chauk.

Their numbers, I learn, were about three thousand fighting men, and as they were very near to us in the beginning of the action, have suffered for their temerity. We have taken thirteen prisoners, five of whom are wounded. On our side four sepoys of the right battalion are wounded, one, I fear, mortally.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JAMES HARTLEY.

Head Quarters, Village of Kaitpara, 4th October 1780."

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley to President and Council.

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—By my last despatch under the 4th instant I did myself the honor to inform you of my having obliged the enemy to abandon their camp at Kaitpara.

Hearing that the enemy had again collected and encamped about ten miles from Kaitpara on the road to Chauk, I determined to pursue them and oblige them, if possible, to quit the country.

On the 5th, in the morning, I marched to Kurki, where the enemy were encamped. On our approach they fired a few shot and fled to Chauk. I again marched on the 8th, and coming up with them at Chauk, they made a stand at some distance on the opposite bank of the river. I immediately ordered the 1st battalion to pass the river and pursue them, following with the Europeans and the rest of the line. We pursued them for near three miles towards Khálápur, but finding we could not get up with them, except a few stragglers in the rear, and the men being fatigued with a long march, I ordered the troops to halt and encamp.

The enemy fled to Kampoli, where I suppose they will remain until they are reinforced from Poona.

I have cleared the country of the enemy at present; and the inhabitants are now employed in cutting their harvest and gathering it in.

From Chauk I have marched to the eastward of the hills which intersect the Konkan, and have encamped at Koolgaum, a village about 12 miles from Kalyán.

My intentions in taking post here are to cover the country as much as possible, and the more conveniently and speedily to bring my artillery and stores into the field, so as to be able to move in force as soon as ever the season will possibly permit.

I have the honor to enclose your Honor and Council copy of a letter received this day from Major John Hopkins and request your directions thereon.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
JAMES HARTLEY.

Head-quarters Camp at Koolgaum,
11th October 1780.

Bombay Castle, Tuesday, 21st November 1780.

Received the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley:—

"Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—I had the honor of acquainting you under the 13th instant of my situation, and of the intelligence I had received respecting that of the enemy and on the 17th of enclosing you a return of and state and disposition of the troops under my command.

On the 16th a body of about a thousand men made their appearance and threw several rockets, but were prevented by the advanced posts of the camp from coming near enough with them to do execution, and a few shots from those posts obliged them shortly after to retire. They yesterday brought down their whole force, except their gun, and made several warm attacks on an advanced post to the right which commanded the camp. I accordingly reinforced that post and enabled them to repulse the enemy who, I have great reason to believe, have suffered considerably upon the occasion. We have one jamádár, one havaldár, one náik and twelve sepoys wounded.

The enemy retreated up the Bor Ghát, where the situation of their camp and guns is, I understand, the same as when I had last the honor of addressing you.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the part of the troops which was engaged with the enemy behaved with the greatest spirit.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, &c.,
JAMES HARTLEY.

Head-quarters Camp at Man,
19th November 1780."

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1780.

Received the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley:—

"Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—I had this morning intelligence from my harkárás that yesterday Nána Fadanavis and Haripant Fadkia were at Talegaon with ten thousand men, and intended marching a large body down the Rájmáchi Ghát in order to cut off my communication; and this account in this moment is confirmed to me by intelligence of their arrival this evening at Khandála.

I propose moving to-morrow morning a little to the northward of R
order, as effectually as possible, to keep my rear open and to collect the diffe
I now have out. I have ordered Captain Carpenter to join the army as soon as

The enemy have not come down the Ghát in any force since I had the ho
ing you last.

have the honor
With res
JAMES

Head-quarters Camp at Man,
21st November 1780."

Letter from the GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL *to Lieutenant-Colonel* JAMES HARTLEY.

SIR,—Since our letter of the 11th instant we have received your letters of the 1
19th, and 21st instant.

The President has acquainted us that he has been advised by the Resident at
that you have ordered the detachment from that garrison now at Panvel to join the arm
your command, but as it never was intended that the garrison at Belláپur should be co
as a part of the strength of your force, we cannot allow you to withdraw the detachment
Captain Lendrom, as it will immediately expose the district w re they are stationed
ravages of the enemy.

As we find by your last letter that you have thought it nec ssary to call in the dif
detachments now out in order to unite your whole force, we hope, notwithstanding, that yo
be able to protect the inhabitants and those employed in gathering in the harvest.

We are, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1780.

Letter from Colonel HARTLEY *to the* PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I had the honor of addressing you last night acquainting you
of my intentions of moving to the northward. I accordingly marched this morning at 6 o'clock,
and at noon encamped about 4 miles to the northward of the ground I occupied at Dayláli. A
few straggling horse appeared in the rear, which was the only part of the enemy I have this
day seen.

The officer in command of Kalyán informs me that the enemy's horse are in that neigh-
bourhood, and that a body of a thousand men have marched from Mahuli and burnt Baindi
(Bhivandi), Nangoli and Sanola villages on the borders of the Antgaon.

Conformably to your instructions I now consider the reduction of Bassein as the grand and
primary object of our military operations, and flatter myself that by having drawn the principal
force of the enemy so far to the southward I have contributed in a small degree to facilitate
the success of the siege; by drawing near Kalyán where our magazines, both of provisions and

aid up, I think I effectually provide for the danger of the enemy availing them-
ief advantage against it, and distressing my detachment in respect to necessary
or any other disadvantage or difficulty is, as I conceive, what is now to be guard-
as long as I am sure of a sufficient supply for my troops and at hand to prevent
succeeding in any sudden attempt on Kalyán, I flatter myself still to keep them
they should choose to pass me in order to proceed to the relief of Bassein, I shall
ow them or to take such steps under General Goddard's directions as may seem
for the public service. By this plan of conduct I have little doubt of detaining any
ny may bring down the Gháts till Bassein falls, after which, if the enemy keep the
ill have both General Goddard's army and this detachment on their hands at

I have the honor to be, &c.,
JAMES HARTLEY.

-quarters Camp o e,
2nd November 17

Bombay Castle, Nov. 26th 1780.

Received the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley:—

"HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I had the honor of acquainting you under the 22nd stant with my reasons for moving to the northward.

I marched again yesterday morning at 6 o'clock and for above ten miles the enemy made repeated attacks on the rear guard, but without making the smallest impression either on it, the line or the baggage, or once during the whole of that time obliging us to halt; when finding their efforts fruitless they drew off their force, and I marched 6 miles further on without the smallest opposition. We had one havaldár, one náik and twelve sepoys wounded—only three dangerously, the rest very slightly.

I cannot sufficiently commend to you the spirit which manifested itself all through the line during the march, and which has confirmed me in the high opinion I shall always have of the troops.

I am now encamped about two miles to the southward of Badlápur and the different detachments I had out have already joined.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, &c.,
JAMES HARTLEY.

Head-quarters Camp at Devláli,
24th November 1780."

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o secure it before the enemy should
would necessarily occasion to us and the delay
n seizing it, and accordingly marched myself in the
he army.

A small guard only of the enemy was posted at it, which fled on our first appearance. On 13th I marched and occupied the ground, where I am at present encamped near the sea-ore and within little more than two miles of the walls of Bassein, the situation of which has proved exceedingly useful and proper for every purpose of the service and for carrying on with convenience the operations of the siege. The troops from Sálsette crossed and joined me the night of my arrival; and the following day great part of the stores was landed and the remainder followed with every possible expedition. I am happy that I can with the strictest regard to justice declare my satisfaction with the alacrity and spirit shown by the troops since their leaving Surat, and the exertions made in every department since my arrival before this place to land and collect the stores provided for the siege, and I can venture to assure you that the operations have been and shall be prosecuted with all possible vigour.

I ought to apologize for troubling you at present with these particulars, most of which will doubt have been already laid before you by the Hon'ble President, but having mentioned subject, I have unintentionally run into a detail of circumstances, which I hope you will se.

The time requisite for landing and collecting the stores in the place fixed on for their re- giving me sufficient leisure to inform myself fully of the strength of the place previous ommencement of the attack, I examined it most minutely and found it both from the situation of the ground and the construction of the works, the number of cannon planted e walls, and the troops composing the garrison, which I have every reason to believe ex- s 8,000 men, much more strong and formidable than even from the description before given had been led to conceive. I accordingly determined to carry on my operations with kilful and regular precaution, which, though it might be the means of protracting the fall

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The enemy … from the walls or interrupt the operations otherwise than b… …ery, which, unfortunately, owing to the skill of the Engineer in const… …rks, though served remarkably well, has done us very litt… mischief. They ha… …own some shells and rockets, but without effect. A third battery four 18-pounders is now nearly completed within 800 yards of the wall, and more to the e… ward, which will enfilade the face of the fort where I am carrying on the grand attack a… greatly divert the attention of the besieged, as well as destroy the works which flank an… command the entrance of the breach.

By advices received from Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley I understand that in consequence of a large body of the enemy having descended the Ghâts he has thought it advisable to move towards Kalyán with his detachment in order to preserve the communication with that place, where his magazines of provision and ammunition are lodged. I have in consequence of this information sent him such instructions as appeared to me most effectual to defeat the success of the enemy's designs and guard against any attempt they may make to relieve this place. I do not, however, think they will venture to put themselves betwixt the two fires of this army and Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley's detachment, which seems to be the situation of all others in which we should wish to bring them; and indeed at all events it will not be possible for the to succeed if they should endeavour to throw succours into Bassein, because the place i… closely invested that they will not be able to approach it; and as I have destroyed two o… bridges upon the creek that forms the island of Bassein and have posted a very strong … for the defence of the remaining one, I have not the smallest apprehension of their enteri… island with any considerable force, or interrupting the operations of the siege in any … degree whatever.

A few horsemen have made their appearance within these two days on the outside o… creek and burnt some of the adjacent villages. My harkárás bring me intelligence that … 1,000 horse are encamped about 14 kos from the bridge and that parties are detached … them to destroy the country.

As I flatter myself it will soon be in my power to congratulate you upon the conquest of Bassein, and do not doubt you will take the earliest opportunity of communicating so pleasing an event to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, I beg leave to acquaint you with my wish of addressing them at the same time and informing them of such further particulars as they may be desirous of knowing. Permit me therefore to request you will give me previous notice of the exact time when the vessel you propose sending will sail, her immediate destination, and the route by which your packet is to be forwarded to Europe, that I may prepare my despatches accordingly.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

THOMAS GODDARD.

Camp before Bassein, December 4th, 1780."

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1780.

Received the following letter from Colonel Hartley:—

"HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—The enemy came down yesterday morning with two guns, from which they cannonaded us for about 4 hours; only two of their shot did any execution. By them we unluckily lost one Sergeant and one matross of the artillery and one sepoy Sergeant and one sepoy. We had also one sepoy wounded by their musketry. Both their horse and foot kept at a great distance during the attack.

I had intelligence the night before last that a party of their horse had marched from Dawmut and encamped about 8 miles to the northward of this on the Bassein road, and am now informed that that party was on the same evening reinforced by Senhor Noronha with three guns and one thousand foot, and that he and Rástia who command have received orders from Nána to proceed with that force towards Bassein. The party which remains encamped at Dawmut with two guns is, I understand, meant to amuse us while the other party proceeds to the northward.

As the enemy's present division of their force may be only a feint to draw me fro[illegible] strong situation I am encamped in, I shall not quit it till by another march tow[illegible] they further confirm the intelligence I have received of their plan of operations [illegible] immediately to follow them [illegible]

I have the h[illegible]

Head-quarters Cam[illegible]
Devláli, 5th December [illegible]

Received the foll[illegible]

"HON'BLE SIR AN[illegible]
acquainting you wit[illegible]
succours into Bassei[illegible]
I accordingly march[illegible]

A[illegible]
may p[illegible]
the nor[illegible]
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six hundred men, I beg leave to recommend that a reinforcement may be sent and remain there while the service requires the continuance of this army to the northward.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, &c.,
JAMES HARTLEY.

Head-quarters Camp at Titwála, 6th December 1780."

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1780.

At a Select Committee, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

DANIEL DRAPER, and NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE.

Read and approved the proceedings of our last meeting on the 10th ultimo.

Read a letter from General Goddard, as entered hereafter, received early this morning by his Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Charles Brown, containing the agreeable intelligence of the surrender of Bassein, on which happy event a royal salute was immediately fired from the castle. We feel the highest satisfaction on this important conquest, and are impatient to hear the promised particulars from the General, when we shall consider what measures may be necessary to pursue with respect to this acquisition, and in the mean time we shall send our congratulations to the General by the return of his Aide-de-Camp.

The President lays before us the following plan of measures he would propose to be now pursued in consequence of the reduction of Bassein; and the same being deliberately considered, it is entirely approved and must be immediately transmitted to the General with strong recommendation from us immediately to pursue the measures therein proposed, which we flatter ourselves will coincide with his sentiments.

The surrender of Bassein makes it unnecessary to send the large supply of gunpowder requested by General Goddard in his letter of the 10th and which we could but ill afford to spare.

WILLIAM HORNBY,
DANIEL DRAPER,
NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE.

General GODDARD's letter regarding the surr[illegible]ein.

[illegible] happiness to congratul[illegible] he acquisition of Bassein, [illegible] en this express that no [illegible] shall address you more [illegible] Lieutenant Brown my [illegible] having been present at [illegible] ou may be desirous of [illegible]

[illegible] nor to be, &c.,
[illegible] MAS GODDARD.

[illegible] h December 1780.

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the 9th and 10th the grand battery fired without intermission and a practicable
nearly completed, which so much intimidated the garrison that at 10 o'clock yester-
g they came with a message from the fort offering the surrender. I gave them till
smissed the messenger, declaring if the terms I granted were not complied with by
I would resume hostilities. At 7 in the morning no messenger appearing, I ordered
al batteries to play and kept up an exceeding hot fire both from the guns and mortars
t half an hour, which had the wished for effect, and the messenger came out once
on which I ordered the firing to cease about 9 o'clock. Nago Pant, one of the principal
with the person who had brought the former messages, and another Brahman formally
n me from Visáji Pant, the Subha of the place. The principal conditions upon which
to accept the proposed surrender were, that the garrison should march out and lay
ir arms in front of the fort, after which they should be permitted to go in safety to
place they desired; that they should be allowed to carry away their own private
that all public property should be faithfully delivered up and appropriated to the
victors; that it was not my intention to hurt the unarmed inhabitants, and they
remain in the place or depart with their property unmolested. As a preliminary
isted upon their immediately sending out to be punished at my mercy Jacob
ivate man of the Madras Regiment of Europeans, who had deserted during the
list employed on duty in the trenches. With this final answer I dismissed the
es and allowed them till one o'clock, by which time should they not comply, I would
hoist a flag in the battery as a signal for the renewal of hostilities. The flag was accordingly
hoisted, and very soon after the people from the fort made their appearance from the western
side coming out of the water gateway,—first the European, bound and escorted by a small
guard, was delivered up, next followed the unarmed inhabitants, all of whom belonged to the
towns of Bahádarpur and Pápdi and the adjacent villages, and in the rear of the whole came
Visáji Pant and the other Sardárs with the garrison, consisting of about 4,000 men, among whom
were about 1,000 Arabs. They laid down their arms and delivered up their standards, about
30 in number, and were immediately escorted by a company of sepoys out of the island.
Visáji Pant and the other Sardárs had the choice given them of being sent to Bombay or Surat
and continuing under the English protection, but they all preferred going to Mussul (?), where a
part of Visáji Pant's family at present reside.

I have not been able exactly to ascertain the number of the enemy killed and wounded
during the siege, but from the effects of the shot and shells that appear in every part of the
fort, and the number of wounded they carried out with them, as in general the wounds given
them must have proved fatal, I believe their loss must have been very considerable.

The circumstance which I consider as most fortunate and which I cannot but most
sincerely congratulate you upon, is the achieving the place with so little loss on our side, one
officer only having been wounded, and about 12 men killed and wounded during the siege, in-
cluding 4 Europeans and one Subhedár of sepoys.

I cannot help on this occasion doing justice to the merit of Captain Theobald, the Engineer,
who had the constructing and carrying on of the works, to whose able management and skill in
his profession must be in a great measure attributed the preservation of the lives of the troops,
as well as the successful issue of the siege, during the whole of which he has acquitted himself
to my satisfaction, and I hope so as to merit some testimony of your approbation.

The brisk and well directed fire of our guns and the effectual bursting of the shells, which,
the enemy from their works and preventing them from annoying us fortunately
magazines, has proved of most essential consequence to the success

our operations; and I am happy in an opportunity of declaring my approbation o
and assiduous attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie, Commandant of Artillery, in t
of that department, in which he was well supported by Major Mackay and the other
the artillery corps.

Upon the whole, though the merits of the infantry and cavalry were not so imm
called forth in their particular line of service, I cannot sufficiently commend the alac
cheerfulness with which they performed the part required of them, being almost co
employed in the trenches, the proper defence of which, from their extent scarcely adm
two separate reliefs, and with the assistance they gave in conducting the works ke
almost constantly in duty. It is with particular pleasure I mention the behaviour of th
sepoys who, with the regiment of cavalry, although before never accustomed to be emp
such occasions, offered themselves voluntarily to assist in working at the trenches an
cordingly assist in that service. In short, the behaviour of the troops, both officers
during the whole of the siege, in every department, has been so much to their own
the success of the service on which they were employed, that I cannot help exp
warmest approbation of it to you.

I have examined the fortifications of the place very minutely, and find th
formed of its being accessible on the face where I attacked it, to have been perfectly
surrounded on every other side by water or low marshy ground which at spring tides
flowed. The works here are therefore much weakened. Upon the whole the fort of Bassein,
both from its natural situation and the strength of the works where it became necessary to have
recourse to art for assistance, is exceedingly formidable, totally impregnable to the efforts of any
country power, and cannot fail in your possession to be attended with every favourable conse-
quence to the interests of the Company that has been expected from it, and to secure to us a
permanent footing on the continent and possession of the Sarkár, of which it must always give
us the command.

I have sent a summons to the Governor of Arnála to evacuate the place, and threatened to
put every man in it to death, if he obstinately persists in refusing to submit, and put me to the
necessity of sending a force to attack it; which he must be sensible can easily be effected, as
from the fort being situated on an island, it will be impossible for the garrison to have any
communication whatever with the continent.

I have taken every proper means to encourage the inhabitants who fled upon the com-
mencement of hostilities against Bassein to return and settle in their deserted habitations; and
many of them have already made their appearance, though from the destruction within the
walls of the fort, as well as of the towns of Bahádarpur and Pápdi, together with most of the
adjacent villages, they being at present only a heap of ruins, it will be long before the country
can be restored to its former flourishing condition.

In consequence of intelligence brought in this morning by my harkárás that Lieutenant-
Colonel Hartley is arrived in the neighbourhood of Vajrábái, and that a body of Maráthás has
followed him from the southward, while Senhor Noronha with his detachment is on the road
betwixt him and my camp, I shall march this evening with the Grenadiers of the army t
intercept that body and facilitate Colonel Hartley's juncture with me.

I have the honor to be, &c
THOM

Head-quarters Bassein, December 12th, 1780.

refore a
d possibly be attended with no bad consequences, and h
ltimately prove of the most real advantage from the terror and
step must impress the minds of the enemy. I was not either without hop
m unprepared, and by that means giving them a complete overthrow.

the morning of the 13th I reached Mándavi, where I halted all day, and at 8 o'clock in
ing prosecuted my march to Vajrábái, where I arrived about an hour before daybreak
ing. When the van of the detachment had passed the village I could distinctly perceive
s of the enemy's camp, and also heard the sound of their trumpets as if they were in
t the distance of about 3 miles. By the intelligence of my spies I was soon convinced
reat disappointment that they were far beyond my reach, and that all attempts to pur-
vertake them would be ineffectual; for in the afternoon of yesterday, either alarmed
rence of the fall of Bassien or apprised of the motion I had made, they had sent off
zárs, baggage, sick and wounded men towards Máhuli, and had followed with the whole
of their force, except a party of horse whom they had kept as a guard at their former encampment,
and which was the body I saw in motion upon my arrival at Vajrábái. I therefore halted at that
village till sunrise, when I prosecuted my march to join Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley, whom I
found strongly encamped in a post he had most judiciously chosen, and from whence the enemy
must have found it a most difficult, if not impossible task to dislodge him, especially as in the
attempts made by them to do so they had been repulsed with equal bravery and conduct on the
part of our troops, and had themselves sustained most severe and considerable loss. The
intelligence confirmed by the reports of different harkárás gives great room to believe that
Rámchandra Ganesh, their principal leader, is killed, and that Senhor Noronha is wounded, whether
dangerously or otherwise is uncertain.

The enemy are at present encamped within 5 or 6 miles of the fort of Máhuli, which
I conceive to be near 21 miles distant. As the detachment that accompanied me is a good deal
fatigued with their late harassing march to this place, I propose halting to-morrow and shall
acquaint you with the measures I may find it necessary to take in consequence of the intel-
ligence I shall receive of the enemy's motions and designs. During the march of last night
I received your letter of the 12th instant enclosing the Hon'ble President's minute of the same date was
delivered me by my Aid-de-Camp Lieutenant Brown, to which I shall take the earliest opportunity
of writing particularly hereafter

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[illegible] in front and [illegible] the returns amounts t[illegible]
[illegible]ded, many of the latter dangerously.

[illegible]at during yesterday's action two parties I had posted on eminences [illegible] the line were frequently pressed by the enemy's infantry, I ordered the engineer [illegible]ight to establish two posts there, to each of which I got up a pounder. The enemy [illegible] their attack this morning. A thick fog prevented our seeing them till past 9 o'clock. [illegible] discovered a large body of their horse close to the right of the line. Their infantry end[illegible]ed to gain the height on the right flank, but both they and their horse were thro[illegible] such confusion by the gun posted there and the artillery of the right of the line that t[illegible]stantly retreated; and we saw from the eminence near 2,000 of their horse collected ab[illegible] person whom they put into a palanquin and carried off. I have great reason to believe [illegible] their principal officers is either killed or dangerously wounded. The party in the rear [illegible] few shot and then likewise retreated along the Máhuli road; the other body are now [illegible] about eight miles from this out of the Bassein road and on that to the Násik Ghát. Their gun[illegible] have to-day done very little execution. We have a havaldár and one sepoy killed and one wounded. I have the happiness to inform you that both the officers and men have behaved with the greatest spirit, and many of the former have much distinguished themselves for their zeal and activity.

I am informed by the villagers who now flock into the camp in great numbers that the enemy were encamped three kos on the other side of Vajrábái; but on hearing of our approach marched to meet us, and judging I suppose they would find us fatigued after a long march, during a great part of which we were engaged with their army in the rear, were thereby urged to make the attack they did on the 10th. They will however, I believe, have but little reason to boast of the different attacks they have made since my leaving Devláli, as I am convinced their losses have been more than proportionably considerable.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, &c.,
JAMES HARTL[illegible]

Head-quarters Camp near Dugur,
12th December 1780.

Brigadier General Goddard arrived this morning.

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—I had last the honor of despatching to you, under the 12th, at night, informing you of the retreat of the enemy and the reasons I had to believe they had lost one of their principal officers, and confirmed by the inhabitants, who say that Rámchandra Ganesh, the head Sardár of both their armies, has lost his life and that Noronha is dangerously wounded. * * * * * * * * *

I am sorry to inform you that Lieutenant Cowan my Aid-de-Camp and Lieutenant Cooper are both dead of the wounds they received. The loss of the former I cannot help lamenting particularly as a very useful, active, and diligent officer.

I cannot avoid particularly recommending to your notice Lieutenant Pierson whose behaviour at the time he received his wound showed a spirit and zeal for the service deserving of every commendation in my power to bestow on it.

I have the honor to be, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JAMES HARTLEY.

Camp at Vajrábái,
15th December 1780.

Letter from General Goddard to the President and Council.

Gentlemen,—I have the happiness to congratulate you on the capture of the fort of Arnála. A practicable breach having been made the measure for storming it had been fixed upon, the plan of assault laid, and the orders given for its being carried into execution this morning. It was however prevented by the Killedár's sending out a message yesterday evening offering to surrender the place. This I assented to receive, but would grant him no other terms than submitting entirely to mercy. After two or three messages, the intervals of which were filled up with a renewal of hostilities from our batteries which I assured them would be the case if they made any delay, the whole of the garrison consisting of about 500 men came over, having left their arms, &c., in the fort, and a party of sepoys crossed and took possession of it an hour before daybreak. I shall on a future opportunity acquaint you with the loss we have sustained, which has been very trifling, and with the number of guns and quantity of military stores found in the place. At present I shall conclude with observing that it is from its natural situation and the goodness as well as the excellent condition of its works, of very considerable strength, and may be defended by a handful of men against any force whatever.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Arnála, 18th January 1781.

Letter from General Goddard to the President and Council.

Gentlemen,—I had the pleasure of addressing you the 31st ultimo. On the day following I marched to Badlapur, where I halted the 2nd and 3rd instant till the return of the escort from Kalyán, which joined me with the expected supplies during the night of the 2nd, and this morning I marched and encamped at Dawmut, about ten miles distant from the last gra

Understanding from my harkárás that the enemy had collected all thei t Dawmut, ere Hari Pant was himself in person, I conceived it very possible they n d either to an action upon the arrival of the army there, or, what was more p bable, that they would themselves of some favourable situation of the road through which we were to pass to make ack upon the line and impede the progress of our march. That I might be fully prepared

to receive them I ordered the advanced guard of the army to be reinforced by the first battalion of Bengal sepoys. Nor was I deceived in my conjecture of their designs; for, after advancing about 7 miles, during which large bodies of the enemy had shown themselves and a great many rockets had been thrown by people concealed in hollows and jungly places, the former of which had been dispersed by our artillery and the latter driven away by the flanking parties, the route led through a narrow, though short, defile, and no sooner had the van of the advanced party appeared beyond it than a sudden fire commenced of small arms from behind a bank which was little more than 100 yards in front. The nature of the ground covered with thick jungle and full of deep hollows, but, above all, the extreme fogginess of the weather which had obstructed our view of the enemy the whole morning, made it impossible to ascertain their numbers; but from the extent of the front from which they fired, it was plain that they were considerable, and large bodies of horse appeared on the banks; besides which they had brought two guns to play upon us, but at the distance of more than a mile, nor did they venture to come any nearer. I immediately formed the advanced guard and pushed forward with it to dislodge the enemy from the post they had occupied, which, they immediately abandoned and fled with great precipitation. Our artillery continued to fire upon them as we advanced and must have destroyed a considerable number, as the shot were well directed and fell amongst crowds of them. By the report of some prisoners who fell into our hands, as well as the intelligence brought me by my own harkárás this evening, they have sent off their bázárs and baggage of every kind to Kampoli, where they mean to follow themselves and proceed up the Ghâts immediately. Other reports say that Hari Pant himself intends to take this route, but that some of the other Chiefs with a large body of horse are to remain below the Ghâts. I have left Captain Carpenter's complete battalion in garrison at Kalyán, which will secure that place from all danger should they adopt this plan. However as I am now within 4 or 5 days' march of Kampoli, I shall soon be able to ascertian their intentions and give you information of them. I shall march to-morrow morning.

Camp at Dawmut,
4th February 1781.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Letter from General GODDARD *to the* GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay.*

GENTLEMEN,—Since my last letter from Dawmut nothing material occurred to communicate to you till this morning, which puts it in my power to congratulate you on the troops under my command having stormed and taken possession of Bor Ghát. After the ineffectual attempt made on the 4th instant which my last letter particularly described to you, the enemy thought proper to desist from the mode of opposition they had hitherto adopted, and a body of about five or six thousand horse under the command of Báji Pant Anna was detached to harass our rear and to endeavour to pick up any of the straggling bázár bullocks or baggage that might loiter behind out of the defence of our line. Here, however, they were equally unsuccessful. Nothing of any consequence and, indeed, scarce any thing falling into their hands; besides that many of them suffered from our artillery whenever they ventured to come within reach of them.

Yesterday morning the army reached Kampoli, which is at the foot of the Ghát, and finding upon my arrival that the enemy had posted themselves in it, where they had also brought a number of guns, and a large body of infantry, consisting by the report of my spies of near 4,000 men, I resolved upon attacking it that very night before they could collect a more numerous force for its defence or improve the works which I could plainly perceive they were constructing; as I had also intelligence that Holkar with his army, consisting of 15,000 horse, be[illegible]

Pendháris, and another principal Sardár with 7,000 horse had arrived upon the top of the Ghát, I thought it expedient to order a very strong party upon this service, which consisted of the Poona corps in front followed by two companies of Bombay and Madras European Grenadiers, four companies of Bengal sepoy Grenadiers, the 1st and 7th battalions of Bengal sepoys and the 8th battalion of Madras sepoys. The light 3-pounder pieces of Bombay Artillery carried by lascars preceded the European Grenadiers and two light 6-pounder field pieces marched in the rear of the 7th Bengal and in front of the 8th battalion of Madras sepoys.

The whole party were ready to march off and the van entered the bottom of the pass at midnight. In little more than an hour they reached the first post about half way up the pass, which the enemy after discharging their pieces immediately abandoned. The troops then pushed forward towards the Darwaja or second post, which is deemed the strongest part of the pass, and where the enemy had thrown up a breastwork, from the left of which, as our people advanced, they fired some guns and threw a considerable number of rockets, which, however, as our people were under cover, did no mischief whatever, and in the meantime the Pioneer corps with two companies of Bengal Grenadier sepoys having taken possession of some heights on the right of the road moved upon them towards the Darwaja, which the enemy instantly relinquished, but not without carrying off their guns, which, after a few discharges, they had moved to a hill in front of the Darwaja, and they continued firing from it as the troops formed. Our small field pieces were by this time mounted on the eminence and fired upon the enemy, who soon fled on all sides. The troops having got through the Darwaja and formed, then moved forward to a pagoda which is considered as the summit of the Ghát, and from thence to Khandála, where they are at present strongly encamped upon the ground before occupied by the enemy, who abandoned it on their approach, and from the appearance of their camp as well as the number of horse who were seen moving off, I have reason to suppose Holkar himself must have been there, as the situation of the ground corresponds with the accounts given yesterday by the harkárás, and no further intelligence has yet been brought.

I cannot but congratulate you most sincerely upon the singular good fortune that has attended this enterprise, which has been achieved without the loss of one man killed or wounded; and this I must attribute in a great degree to the cool and steady conduct of Colonel Parker who commanded the morning party and the officers and troops under him, and also to the clear and exact information I received from a plan of the Ghát furnished me by Captain Jackson, which enabled me to form the previous plan of attack in a manner that would expose the troops to the least possible danger. I must also beg leave to mention with particular satisfaction the behaviour of Lieutenant Brown my Aide-de-Camp and Lieutenants Christie and Richardson who accompanied the party up the Ghats, and by their activity and former knowledge of the situation of the ground greatly assisted in the success of several parts of the attack. A few only of the enemy's slain were immediately found, but I have not yet been able to ascertain exactly their number.

Having thus far successfully prosecuted the plan mutually agreed to for carrying on the war with vigour and driving the enemy out of the Konkan, it now remains to determine the measures most proper to be pursued the remainder of the campaign in order to bring the war to an honorable conclusion and effect, as far as lies in our power, the wishes of the Governor General and Council of Bengal on that head. It is necessary here to premise that notwithstanding the expectations they have given, no overture or proposal whatever has yet been made by the Poona Government, and I am myself at present incapable of making any previous advances on my part from a conviction not only of the inconsistency of such an act, but of the ill consequence that might attend it, since I have it not in my power to prescribe any terms whatever, and the

Minister, knowing the conditions on which he can put an immediate end to the war if he pleases should any further proposals be made him by me which could be construed into an anxiety for peace, might be encouraged to persist in hostilities and rather increase than relax in his demands and expectations of advantage. These being my sentiments with respect to any present idea of negotiation, I shall proceed to explain my opinion of the most eligible plan for prosecuting the war. The security of the Konkan and the requisite assertion of the superiority of our arms made it absolutely necessary to take possession of the Ghâts which command it, and which at the same time open to us a passage into the Deccan and their capital at Poona at any time when we may find it expedient to march thither. The apprehension of this while it deters them from detaching any considerable force into the Konkan which might leave the capital exposed, will perhaps be the most probable means of inclining them to think seriously of peace. I am therefore of opinion that our first object ought to be to establish a strong post upon this Ghât, which from its situation as well as its vicinity to Poona, is the most convenient for the purpose, and which, if necessary, may be defended by one battalion of sepoys against any force whatever. The possession of this too, should the Konkan hereafter remain in our hands, will be most useful, as it will prove no less a check upon the Maráthás than a secure barrier to our own territories. The next point we ought to have in view is to collect a magazine of stores and provisions at this place sufficient to supply the army with enough of the latter for six weeks should it be deemed expedient to march forward to Poona, as that quantity would at least be requisite on such an occasion. With respect to this measure I must confess I do not at present see any sufficient or adequate object to authorize it, as I do not think it would be more conducive to the attainment of a peace than the mode I have before suggested. At any rate I am under the necessity of remaining here till I can receive a supply of provisions, which as the nearest and most convenient place I propose furnishing myself with from Bellápur, and have accordingly given directions to the Commissioners of the army to lay in their stock at that place, permit me therefore to request most earnestly as a point most essential to the good of the service and even necessary to the safety and existence of the army that you will give every encouragement to the conveyance of provisions to that place and in other respects give such assistance to the provision of grain for the use of the army as you may find most expedient and the nature of the case absolutely requires. I shall conclude this letter by entreating to be favoured with your sentiments on the several subjects it contains, in which I have fully delivered my opinion and shall impatiently wait to receive yours for my advice and further guidance.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS GODDARD.

Camp Bor Ghât, 9th February 1781.

Letter from the PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL *to General* GODDARD.

SIR,—We received with particular pleasure your letter of the 9th instant and congratulate you most heartily on your having accomplished that important point of getting possession of the Ghâts without any loss and in a manner so honorable to the officers and troops who executed that service.

Our despatch of yesterday will sufficiently explain our sentiments respecting future operations, which nearly correspond with those delivered in your letter before us, and we have only now to assure you that we shall assist you to the utmost of our power in establishing a magazine of provisions at the head of the Ghâts, that you may have it in your power to

prosecute your future operations in such manner as may be judged most expedient. For this purpose we have given your Agent, Mr. David Scott, permission to make exports of grain and provisions from this island.

We entirely concur in your ideas respecting the impolicy and inefficacy of making any overtures towards an accommodation, as the Ministers are in possession of our terms, and the period limited for their determination approaches. The short time they have for deliberation, the advantageous position of the army and vigorous preparations for further measures may produce the crisis we hope for, which we do not think can be accelerated by any further advances on our part.

We are, &c.,
WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1781.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1781.

Received the following letter from General Goddard with the enclosed paper:—

"GENTLEMEN,—Having received early this morning the Minister's expected reply to my letter sent him the 1st instant, I lose no time in communicating it to you; and that you may be enabled to judge more fully of the real disposition and intention of the Marátha Government, I have enclosed an exact translation of his letter to me, together with a copy of mine, to which his is an answer.

His letter I cannot but consider as an absolute refusal of the offers of the Bengal Government, and proves beyond a doubt, what I have all along had reason to suspect, the existence of an alliance and connection with Hyder Alli, which has for its principal object a mutual league against the English nation; and that Hyder is expressly alluded to in that part of the Minister's letter, where he says that, if I am fervent in my desire of friendship, it is requisite that I make a treaty, which shall include the proposals of such persons who are alluded to and connected with the Sarkár.

Having therefore no grounds to expect that the Minister will in the most distant degree be inclined to enter into our present views against Hyder by any further attempt to negotiate on my part, and indeed thoroughly persuaded that no terms could now in policy be proposed to the Marátha Government, that had not the mutual prosecution of the war against Hyder for its express and sole object, the present expediency and necessity of which could alone justify any further sacrifice on our side, I have determined to consider the Minister's answer, as it is certainly intended by him, decisive with respect to the present negotiation, and to make no new proposals or advances, which would only increase his confident presumption, subject us to the mortification of a second refusal, and, besides, promise no reasonable prospect of success; since if Nána was really desirous of peace, he would have availed himself of the opening now given, and at least have communicated in writing or sent a person to declare what the terms are on which he is ready to conclude a treaty, and in some respect have explained the nature of the proposals he wishes should be included for the benefit of the persons who, he says, are allied and connected with the councils of the Sarkár.

I request to be favoured with your particular sentiments on this occasion, and your opinion of the [redacted]riety or good policy of prosecuting any further plan of negotiation under the discouraging circumstances that now present themselves; which, unless some unforeseen event occur, I [redacted]ll not myself think of attempting till I receive your answer to this letter.

I have under my consideration your letter of the 12th ultimo, relative to the future operations of the war, in the conduct of which I shall be generally guided by the opinion you have therein expressed, and which concurs with the sentiments formerly delivered to you by myself.

I shall, however, be glad to receive any further communication of your particular ideas on this important point; and have the honor to be, &c.,

THOMAS GODDARD.

Head-quarters Khandála, 5th March 1781.

Draft of a letter from General GODDARD *to* NA'NA FADANAVIS, *March 1st, 1781.*

Notwithstanding you are already fully acquainted with the friendly sentiments of the English, and their earnest desire for peace with the Marátha State, which have been communicated to you, yet, in order to convince you still more of the sincerity of my intentions, and that you may not possibly urge in excuse for neglecting the interests of the Sarkár at this important and dangerous time, your ignorance of the favourable and very friendly disposition of the English towards you, I now enclose the proposals of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Bengal, for concluding a treaty of perpetual alliance with the Marátha State, original of which has been transmitted by them to you through the mediation of Mudáji Bhonsla, the Rája of Berár.

Should the original proposals not have been received by you through Mudáji Bhonsla, I think it proper to declare to you in the name of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Bengal, that I am invested with full power in their name, and in behalf of the Hon'ble Company, to agree to the conditions proposed in the paper I now send you in the manner and within the time prescribed by the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Bengal.

You will perceive from the date of the proposals, that the five months limited will expire in nine days from the date of this letter, that is, on the 9th of March, corresponding to the 13th of Rubila-ul-divil, in the 1195 year of the Hijira.

I, therefore, think it necessary to declare to you, that if before that time you do not agree to the proposals, I am not authorized to grant or treat on these terms afterwards, and they will therefore become then and for everafter, void and of no effect.

If the proposals now made meet with your concurrence, it is necessary that a person be sent from you fully authorized by the Sarkár to negotiate, as with no other can I in future hold correspondence. What more?

(A True Translation.)

D. WATHERSTON,
Persian Translator.

Translation of a letter from NA'NA FADANAVIS *to General* GODDARD, *received 5th March 1781.*

Your agreeable letter having been received I am made acquainted with the contents.

You have written, that Mr. Hastings and the Government of Calcutta sent a treaty to the Minister of Peshwa, through the mediation of Mudáji Bhonsla, which perhaps may not have arrived, and on that account you have sent a copy, from a perusal of which every particular will be made known. You also add that Mr. Hastings and the Government of Calcutta have invested you with full powers to conclude and settle the business of these parts.

Before this, Mudáji Bhonsla wrote the Sarkár that Imad-ul-Dowla and the Chiefs of Calcutta had sent him a treaty, but as it did not meet with his approbation, it would answer no end to send it to the Sarkár; and that therefore he had returned it to Mr. Hastings.

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Upon the whole we think that if at any t
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s in their cultivation the ensuing season.
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Read the [illegible] the 19th instant.

Resolved,—[illegible] respecting the return of the Madras detachment and the withdra[illegible] communicated to the Admiral, and a request made to him to order one or more of his ships to assist on these services. Whatever ships he may think proper to order, may take on board the marines he left for the defence of Tellicherry.

The seamen will be returned on the arrival of the "Revenge," now daily expected, or, if the "Bombay Grab" should not have sent up her proportion, the ships the Admiral may send to Tellicherry may receive them there; and an apology must be made to the Admiral for their detention, which was neither foreseen nor ordered by us.

Adjourned.

W. HORNBY.

Letter from General GODDARD *to the* PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been favoured with your letter of the 28th ultimo, original and duplicate of which have arrived safe. I cannot help sincerely regretting the accident which happened to my letter of the 12th ultimo, because it has been the means of keeping me so long uninformed [illegible] your sentiments relative to the plan I had suggested of maintaining the top of the Bor Gh[illegible] and though I must entirely concur with you in the superior expediency of the measures [illegible] have recommended, I am myself at this time unable to carry them into immediate exe[illegible] from the particular state of the circumstances which I shall proceed to explain to you.

Upon the 28th of March an escort proceeded to Panvel to bring a supply of pr[illegible] the army, which, as it consisted of three battalions of sepoys, the regiment of hors[illegible]

Kandahar cavalry with ten pieces of ordnance, I considered sufficiently strong to oppose any force of the enemy then in the Konkan, and though some loss of cattle has happened through unlucky accidents which could not be foreseen or expected on the march to Panvel, I am confident the detachment would have been able to conduct the convoy in safety to camp notwithstanding every effort of Parashurám Bháu's force to obstruct and oppose their progress.

In this firm belief the detachment marched, and at the same time I was impressed with the idea that the Maráthás would not venture to detach any further considerable reinforcements into the Konkan. Contrary, however, to my expectation Holkar has himself descended the Ghats with the whole of his force, and as this addition of strength to the enemy renders the return of the escort if not impracticable at least too dangerous to be attempted without a reinforcement, I find myself necessitated to apply to you on this emergency and to request that you will immediately order a detachment from your Presidency to join Colonel Brown and proceed with him to camp, after which I propose instantly to relinquish the post on Bor Ghát, and as every previous preparation will be made for that purpose, I shall be able to put the whole army in motion, when the reinforcement you send may be returned to Bombay and the Madras troops proceed to your Presidency to be in readiness for embarking.

I beg to observe to you that no danger can possibly arise or inconvenience at all adequate to the pressing necessity of the service be occasioned by detaching a force at present from Bombay which cannot be absent above ten or twelve days, as there is no possibility of the enemy attempting anything on this side, and the presence of the fleet will provide perfect security from the sea.

I did intend upon the first intelligence of Holkar's design to have marched a detachment from this place to join the escort, but upon mature reflection and a full investigation of circumstances I find such a measure at this time impracticable. The difficulties which occur are these: The superiority of the enemy's force would too much endanger the safety of any detachment that could be at present spared; because if a body of men able to resist the efforts of their united strength were to move, a sufficient force could not be left to maintain this post, and though I were inclined to relinquish it immediately, which, I must confess, from the appearance of necessity it would carry, the discouragement it must give our own troops, and the proportionate spirits it would infuse into the enemy, do not think would be a proper or political step at this time. It would still be impossible to put the army in motion from the want of cattle to convey the stores and provisions now with me, and in particular the draught bullocks sent with the escort to Panvel to bring up the heavy artillery I had before applied for to your Government. If to these difficulties be further added the number of sick and wounded, it will be found an absolute impossibility to put the whole in motion until the return of the escort; and I assure myself that when, together with the several circumstances already mentioned, you also consider the weak and reduced state of the several corps of the army, a return of which accompanied the escort to Panvel, you will concur with me in the extreme danger and impropriety of detaching a part.

Having thus explained everything that the necessity of the circumstances prompted, and suggested the only plan that occurs to me as proper and practicable for the good of the service, I trust, gentlemen, that you will concur with me in the expediency of its being immediately and [illegible]ully adopted; and I beg to acquaint you that I must rely entirely upon your exertions on [illegible]n. It is impossible for me to point out what reinforcement is requisite which, after [illegible]necessity of the case, your own wisdom and judgment will best determine; but as [illegible]mbay can only be for a few days, I trust you will see the expediency of [illegible]peans, sepoys and marines as can possibly be spared from the common [illegible] and that no delay may be occasioned in victualling them, they may be [illegible]any's stock of provisions immediately upon joining the escort.

I have acquainted the officer in command of the escort with my present application to you, and directed him not to prosecute his march until joined by the reinforcements you may send, of which I have desired him to give me immediate notice, and also of the time he proposes to march, that I may be in readiness to co-operate with and facilitate his junction should circumstances render any movement on my part absolutely necessary.

Let me request to receive your immediate answer to this letter, for which I shall be exceedingly anxious; the parts of your letter which relate to the disposition of the troops I shall take an opportunity of replying to, hereafter. At present permit me generally to observe that no effort, excepting that of open force to which from its situation it is totally inaccessible, has been neglected by me to succeed in attempt upon Rájmachi, nor have I been inattentive to the object of securing the other strong fortress in the Konkan by every secret means in my power, and to which I shall bend my future endeavours.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Head-quarters, Khandála, 4th April 1781.

P.S.—That you may clearly see the necessity of despatch on this occasion I think it necessary to mention that the stock of provisions at present with me will not last more than twelve days.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1781.

At a Select Committee, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

W. DANIEL DRAPER, and NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE, indisposed.

Read and approved the minutes of our last meeting of the 27th ultimo.

Read the letter received last night from General Goddard.

In the critical situation to which we find the army is reduced, we cannot hesitate a moment in exerting every possible effort to extricate them, and it is therefore resolved immediately to send over to Panvel, to join Colonel Brown, as strong a detachment as could possibly be formed from this garrison, which by a sketch now made from the returns we find will amount to about 800 effective men, of which 80 will be European rank and file. This is a force nearly equal to two of the battalions now in the field, and is the utmost we can collect, as we have already, considering the vicinity of the army and the presence of the fleet, sent almost the whole of our troops into the field.

By the orders already given this detachment will proceed over to Panvel this night, of which immediate notice must be given to Colonel Brown and General Goddard, and the latter must be acquainted, that as we have entirely unfurnished the garrison, and the fleet will soon leave us, we must insist on his returning this detachment before the departure of the fleet; and he must also be desired to expedite the march of the Madras detachment that they may arrive in time to embark on the squadron.

Read the letter received from the Admiral the 5th instant.

The situation of the inhabitants at Tellicherry fills us with the most deep con[cern], and shall not fail to take every step in our power for their preservation when we frame [our] tions for the withdrawing of the place.

We are sorry for the disappointment in not returning the men lent to t[he] but their detention at Tellicherry was not foreseen or ordered by us.

W. HORNB[Y]

Letter from SIR EYRE COOTE *to General* GODDARD.

SIR,—I have received your letters of the 18th and 28th December last.

I most heartily rejoice at the success which has attended your operations against Bassein and on the consequent fall of that important fortress. After begging that you will yourself accept of my sincere congratulations on the additional honor which you have acquired by this event, which is doubtless a severe blow to the interests of the Marátha State, I request that you will in my name express the highest sense I entertain of the bravery and good conduct of the officers and men under your command, and this I must entreat you to do not only by mentioning every officer and corps which you deem deserving of marks of my approbation, but that you will do it in such signal terms as will convince them of the entire satisfaction I received from the favourable accounts transmitted me of their valor and steady attachment to our interests. I shall also cheerfully acquiesce in any marks of distinction which you may think proper to confer on the Bengal troops, who, it must be allowed, highly merit every indulgence and favour in our power to grant them.

Having thus discharged the debt which I hold on every account due from me to yourself and the troops under your command, I shall beg your attention to what I have more immediately to offer on the subject of your letters of the 18th and 20th December.

When I wrote you in the terms I did, the most expressive I could dictate of the distressed situation of affairs here, wherein I enumerated the various difficulties I had to combat against, the smallness of my force, and the impossibility of attacking the enemy in the strongholds he was possessed of unless a diversion was created in his country to oblige him to divide the very formidable force he had in the Karnátak; I say, when I stated these circumstances, and added to them my firm opinion that nothing but our united efforts speedily exerted could possibly retrieve the misfortunes which had fallen upon our interests on this coast and the consequent ruin which threatened the whole of the English possessions in India, I did not mean to enhance any credit which might arise from my honest exertions in the cause of my country and my employers, but that you might be the better convinced of the real necessity there was for seeking an accommodation with the Maráthás on any terms rather than, by prosecuting a destructive war, delay should have happened in pursuing such measures as promised the accomplishment of the grand national object—giving an effectual check to the increasing power and influence of Hyder Alli Khán. I will not argue how far my orders as Commander-in-Chief ought to have weighed with you on the occasion; but I must say that when together with them I stated the imminent danger which I conceived to impend the British interests in India, and under the express authority delegated to me over the Bengal troops under your command pointed out the mode whereby that danger might be averted, I experienced a very heavy disappointment at your not having at least aimed at a cessation of hostilities with the Maráthás, for which the resolutions of the Governor General and Council, as well as the spirit of the proposed treaty itself, gave a clear latitude. With the authority you possess over the Bengal troops independent of the Bombay administration, and furnished with a just account of the situation of affairs of the most serious importance, and which stood in need of such speedy [illegible], I am confident that had you made it, as it deserved, the first object in your deliberations [illegible]ombay Council, that they would have seen the propriety of countenancing it; and that [illegible]d you in consequence been solicitous about it in your communications with the Minister [illegible] have every reason to think, from the situation which the affairs of the Marátha State [illegible] in, might easily have been effected. I will not be certain that no endeavours have [illegible]ted to that end; but as you make no mention of anything to that effect in your letters, I

am justified in drawing the conclusion I have done, and in adding that I conceive my powers as Commander-in-Chief in India have not been treated with that attention which in a time of warfare they are entitled to, and more particularly at a juncture and on an occasion like the present, which called for their exercise and interposition. I wish nevertheless to rest the judgment to be formed of my own conduct, and the conduct of the other parties, who have had either an executive or deliberative share in the management of public affairs upon our own evident necessities, which, it must be confessed, were too alarming to justify any measures which could delay the much wanted cure for all our distresses—a Marátha peace. Although I ever consider the policy of warring against the Marátha State a most ruinous one to the interests both of the Company and the English nation; still on the eve of your late success, if we had no other power to combat against, I might have subscribed to the plan you advise me, as laid down for the operations of your campaign, as the most likely to procure us honorable terms of accommodation; but engaged as we are in a scene of contention, I may say with every power of any consideration in India, all steps, the event of which could not be clearly ascertained as an unfailing remedy must be exceptionable. By prosecuting the war our difficulties must be increased, and the prospect of obtaining peace become daily more distant. Our resources, anticipated by the current demands of our military establishment to which they are unequal, and burdened with a heavy debt, cannot long support the present system. I must therefore impose it upon you as a duty you owe your King, your country and your employers, to leave no means which may depend upon you, untried to effect a peace with the Maráthás, and which may enable you speedily to carry into execution my orders for entering and creating a powerful diversion in Hyder Alli's country on the Malabár side, without which I have already told you that it is impossible for me, with the very small army I command, to drive him from the Karnátak, possessing as he does a numerous and formidable force, and with every man of any consideration in this country in his interest, nay absolutely at this moment in his camp with considerable bodies of men.

In the operation of my yet infant campaign I have already put more to risk than can be reconciled with a proper regard to the public interest. I shall not attempt, occupied as my time and attention necessarily are in watching the motions of the enemy, who is strongly posted a few miles distant from this place, to state the grounds upon which the above opinion is founded, but just relate for your information the effects which my movements have produced: the retaking Carangoly in a manner which does honor to the bravery and resolution of the officer and men employed on that service, the raising the sieges of Permacoil(?), Vellore and Wandivash, and now keeping the enemy in check from attempting any thing effectual against these and other garrisons. I cannot, however, prevent his ravaging the country all around and obstructing all supplies from coming to my camp. What I now obtain is by sea. I ought also to have mentioned the distressing the French fleet in the Pondichery roads by destroying all the boats by the assistance of which they drew refreshments from the shore. They are now happily departed, being in number seven ships of the line and three frigates. Had they not gone when they did, my distresses for provisions, which were then great, might have increased to a degree that would have terminated in the most melancholy and fatal manner to this army. I thank God, however, that as the sea is now open to us these alarms are certainly subsided. Ill-equipped as the French squadron were for making resistance, it is much to be regretted that o[illegible] fleet should have been absent from this coast, as I am confident they must have prov[illegible] conquest to them.

I trust that the intended relief for Major Cotgrave has been sent to Tellichery. [illegible] effects which have been produced in his detachment by the frequent breach of prom[illegible] epoys of returning to this coast are both serious and alarming. On the strength of your

tion that Major Cotgrave would certainly be relieved from Bombay, I have sent him orders to lose no time in joining me by the southern route or with the Admiral.

I shall conclude this letter with observing that as your letters contain assurances of your desire to co-operate with and to assist my measures, I will rely on your leaving no endeavours unexerted to accomplish the important objects above pointed out.

I am, &c.,
EYRE COOTE.

Camp New Town, 1st March 1781.

P.S.—I think it necessary to inform you I have received information that Hyder Alli Khán is using every means in his power to defeat our views of peace with the Maráthás, and has even carried his intrigues so far as to authorize Raghunáthráv to employ his credit in the expenditure of whatever sums he may find necessary to that end.

(A True Copy).
G. TYLER.

Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL to the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL, Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—In our letter of the 9th October, which we have the pleasure to forward to you in transcript, we acknowledged our receipt of the letter which you had written to us under date the 17th August; we have since received those of the 11th and 23rd September.

We have read with attention your President's minute transmitted to us with your letter and highly approve of the sentiments therein delivered on a plan of operations for the ensuing campaign. It seems to us to be the best that could be adopted at the time when it was written; but since that period events have taken place which could not have been foreseen or provided for; the interests of the Company require that the operations of their troops should be directed against another enemy, and that their system of policy should of course be changed. It has now become necessary that the whole force which we were able to collect and to spare from the immediate defence of our Presidencies should be employed in curbing and, if possible, oversetting the increased power of our ambitious enemy in the Karnátak; and we hope that the orders which General Goddard had received from Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, with whom it was left by us to send him such as he should deem expedient, will have followed by the immediate direction of his arms towards the territories of Hyder Alli Khán.

We wish at present to leave in suspense an ultimate resolution on that part of your letter wherein you communicate to us your observations on the desire we had expressed that the receipts from the acquisitions in Gujarát should be exclusively appropriated to the payment of General Goddard's army. Our abilities to continue supplies to it and to your Presidency is not increased since we made the requisition, but, on the contrary, considerably lessened, for we have been obliged to augment our military strength to supply the place of the detachments made from the force composing it; and the prosecution of the war in the Karnátak depends solely on remittances from our treasury.

We have sent to your Presidency on the ship "Duke of Portland" the sum of five lákhs of rupees, which we hope will prove to you a seasonable supply, and we authorize you to draw on us for what further sums as you may want at a reasonable exchange; but the exchange of the ured here payable at your Presidency is so extravagantly high, and the risk of con- treasure to the other side of India so great, that we cannot promise you supplies in manner.

ave perused the translations which you have sent us of the intercepted papers from h Chief at Surat and the Marátha Vakils; but we deem them as unimportant, as defec- proof, and would recommend that the complaint be permitted to rest to a future day.

We are not of opinion that the information contained in Mr. Henshaw's letter enclosed in yours to us of the 23rd September is of sufficient importance to require our serious attention; so far otherwise are we inclined to believe that the Portuguese are inclined to be hostile to the Company, that we have lately determined to make overtures to them for an union with us in distressing Hyder Alli by sending a body of force into his country.

The insults which have been offered to the Portuguse by this common enemy, the friendship and alliance which has long subsisted between their nation and ours, and independently of this last consideration the interest which they have in common with us in curbing an increase of power in that ambitious Chief have prevailed with us in making them the overtures abovementioned; and we have deputed on this service Mr. James Peter Aurial, who has been instructed to advise you regularly of such part of his proceedings as may be necessary for your information.

We have, &c.,
WARREN HASTINGS.
EDWARD WHELER.

Fort William,
7th January 1780.

Letter from General GODDARD *to the* GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, and while I express my thanks for the ready and effectual aid you sent at my requisition to Colonel Brown, I feel at the same time the most sincere satisfaction in acquainting you with his safe arrival in camp yesterday at noon, and congratulate you upon the success he met with in conducting the escort to the army without any loss notwithstanding the repeated and powerful efforts of the enemy who attacked him every day during his march and in particular on the second day betwixt Burwa and Chauk, when the greatest part of their force at present below the Ghâts, amounting to at least 20,000 men, among which some bodies of foot were mingled, showed themselves in front and rear, but more especially in the latter, and continued to molest and harass the detachment from before sunrise till about half-past two, when the troops arrived at their ground of encampment near two miles on this side of Chauk.

The military skill and conduct of Colonel Brown in protecting and preserving his convoy during so long and incessant an attack, and the order and perseverence of the officers and men under his command in bravely defeating the repeated and vigorous attacks of a numerous army, are circumstances that reflect the highest honor upon them, and in this point of view I beg leave to recommend their behaviour to your particular notice and approbation.

There is reason to believe the Maráthás must have suffered very considerably, though, as the detachment continued moving on, it was impossible to ascertain their loss with any certainty. The harkárás confirm this belief by accounts, however, which are too exaggerated to deserve entire credit, but yet prove the reality of the opinion I have been led to form of their suffering very severely. The total of our loss during the three days' march from Panvel to camp amounts to eighteen killed and eighty-eight wounded, including five officers wounded, *viz.*, Captain Bowles, Lieutenants Wheldon and Tindall of the Bombay, Ensign Gibbings of the Madras and Ensign Richardson of the Bengal establishment.

I am sorry to acquaint you that Lieutenant Tindall has since died of his wounds. [illegible] intelligence of harkárás who came in from the enemy's camp this evening, Holkar ha[illegible] the foot of the Eussore Ghát, on the top of which he has left his artillery and bázárs. [illegible]rám is still encamped beyond Dehoily, and as neither of them are encumbered wit[illegible] heavy baggage (for they have not ventured to bring down any of the former into the [illegible] it will be easy for them to move up the Ghâts with the whole or a part of their force

my being able to intercept or prevent them. I hope to obtain certain information of their designs very soon and shall take my measures accordingly. In the meantime I am using every possible expedition to relinquish the post upon Bor Ghát, which on account of the number of stores of every kind collected at Khandála and the want of cattle I found it impossible to evacuate until the arrival of the escort, and shall put the army in motion towards Panvel as early as circumstances will admit conveniently or consistent with the nature of the service.

I shall not fail to give you previous intimation of the time of my intended march from Kampoli, and have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS GODDARD.

Head-quarters Khandála, 16th April 1781.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1781.

At a Select Committee, present :

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

W. DANIEL DRAPER, and NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE.

Read and approved our proceedings of the 8th instant, being our last meeting.

Read the letter received yesterday from the Governor General and Council and the one received this morning from General Goddard.

We cannot but sincerely regret that the letter from Bengal, which is of such infinite consequence to our deliberations, was not sooner received ; and that transcripts were not forwarded by different conveyances, instead of giving us no other chance for its receipt than the safe arrival of a country grab ship which has already been some weeks on the coast and left Goa so long ago as the * * * ; and we are now so much straitened for time by the near approach of the monsoon and the fleet being on the point of sailing, that it is hardly possible to retrieve the consequence of this omission ; however after mature deliberation on the change of circumstances occasioned by the supplies of rice which we understand are provided for this presidency ; and our wants for money being in some measure relieved by the consignment of specie expected on the " Duke of Portland "; and the permission we have received to make drafts on the Governor General and Council ; as well as the importance of preserving the settlement of Tellicherry and the disgrace and bad consequences of abandoning it at this juncture, it is resolved to take measures with all possible expedition for sending a relief to that garrison ; and for that purpose to draw immediately from the Konkan two batteries of sepoys and a detachment of artillery and to state our resolutions to the Admiral and request he will prolong his stay here for a few days in order to transport this force to Tellicherry ; which being so important a service and as there will be now the less necessity for his remaining there any considerable time we flatter ourselves he will readily consent to.

A copy of General Goddard's last letter must be sent to the Admiral, who will observe therefrom that though we cannot fix any precise day for the arrival of the troops, yet we may hope as it has been so long upon the road that they may arrive very shortly, and he must be acquainted that we will expedite their embarkation as much as possible, and that boats were sent [illegible] ght to Panvel to transport them to Bombay.

[illegible] not escaped our observation that it is possible the French fleet may appear on this [illegible]nsuing season ; and that in such case they may make themselves masters of Tellicherry [illegible]hould join the present enemy before it ; that we think the preservation of this fortress

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* Illegible.

of so much consequence to the Company in the present situation of affairs that it is our duty so long as we have the means in our hands to make every possible effort to preserve it; and not to run the hazard of such a contingency; trusting that the Admiral will do the utmost in his power to protect all the Company's settlements, it is accordingly resolved to recommend to him to bring round the squadron to some part of this coast on the shifting of the monsoon and to take his station there till the season will admit of his returning to the coast of Koromandel; by which measure the Company's settlements on both coasts will be in perfect security from the attempts of an European enemy.

Resolved, also, that a boat be immediately despatched to Tellicherry advising of our intention to send this relief; and provided the Factors should not already have complied with the request of the Resident and Factors at Anjengo, they must at the same time be directed to send the "Royal Charlotte" country ship thither to receive a cargo of pepper, from whence she must [illegible]urn to this place.

[illegible] A letter must be immediately sent off to General Goddard to advise him of this resolution [illegible]d to repeat our requisition for the Bombay troops being sent over by the boats now waiting at Panvel.

Letter from the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL to Brigadier General GODDARD.

SIR,—We have just received your letter of the 15th instant.

Though we trust this letter will find you far advanced on your march from the Ghâts, we despatch express to acquaint you that we have, in consequence of advices from the Governor General and Council, come to a resolution to maintain the settlement at Tellicherry, and we have in consequence made application to the Admiral to postpone his departure for a few days in order to give time for a sufficient number of troops being sent from the Konkan to form a proper garrison for that fortress, and to be conveyed thither by the squadron.

We have therefore to desire that you will, upon receipt hereof, take measures for sending over with all possible expedition the whole of the detachment with which we reinforced Colonel Brown, both Europeans and sepoys, and all the officers and men under your command belonging to the 10th and 11th battalions of sepoys which are destined for Tellicherry. We have further to request that you will instantly relieve from the Bombay troops under your command the detachments from those two battalions now on duty at Persik, Bellápur and Karanja.

As the season is far advanced and the squadron remains here but a very few days, we recommend and trust that you will use all possible despatch in complying with this requisition.

The necessary orders have been sent to Bellápur, Persik and Karanja, and the President will immediately send you advice of the numbers necessary for the relief of those garrisons.

We have received with much pleasure the testimony you gave of the gallant conduct of Colonel Brown and the troops under his command, and are,

Sir,

Bombay Castle,
19th April 1781.

Your most obedient humble Servants,
WILLIAM HORNBY AND COMMITTEE.

Letter from General GODDARD to the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—I wrote you the 19th instant and acquainted you with my intention [illegible] the army in motion the day following. I accordingly marched from Kampoli and enc[illegible] 20th at Kolhápur without meeting with any molestation from the enemy till the t[illegible] proached their ground, when a considerable party appeared in the rear, but after a few [illegible] our artillery retreated to a distance.

By the intelligence my harkárás brought me during the course of the day I learnt that Hari Pant with the force he formerly commanded in the Konkan had descended the Bor Ghát soon after my quitting Kampoli and has also brought down with him some light field pieces and a numerous body of infantry. In consequence of this information I conceived it was the enemy's object to attack and harass me as much as possible on the march and to attempt to carry off the baggage, &c.; and as the road through which we were to pass afforded them many opportunities for executing such a project with advantage, I took every precaution that circumstances could possibly allow of, to disappoint and defeat its success.

I accordingly marched at daybreak yesterday, and having sent all the baggage with a part of the army securely through a narrow pass that was close to the rear of our encampment and through which the road lay, prepared to follow with the rear division, when the enemy began an attack by the discharge of artillery and rockets, and a very smart firing of musketry, which they continued to do incessantly from very early in the morning till past 10 o'clock, when the troops reached their ground of encampment at Chauk.

Their principal efforts were directed against our rear; though from the nature of the country through which we passed and the thick jungles, deep hollows and broken ground which effectually covered them from our sight, they frequently found means to annoy the line on the flanks as it advanced; and could retire in safety as our parties moved out to dislodge them from their lurking places.

The first shot fired from the enemy from their field pieces unfortunately struck one of our 6 lbs. tumbrils, which instantly blew up. It luckily did us very little damage, wounded only one lascar and two bullock drivers, nor did it occasion any confusion or disorder in the line; but it is probable the enemy were encouraged by this accident to give us more trouble and annoyance than they would otherwise have ventured to do.

Their guns remained at a considerable distance in the rear, where their horse also keep aloof in large bodies, generally out of the reach of our shot, so that almost the whole of the action on their side was carried on by their infantry, which is evident from the small number of our killed in proportion to those who were wounded. Their foot, though above four thousand, did not attack in any regular manner or show themselves in large bodies, but were dispersed in small parties in the gullies and hollow ways which intersected the whole of the country and proved exceedingly favourable to their mode of attack; as behind these they lay concealed and took cool and certain aim by which means many men were picked off and a number of officers suffered; however unwilling to delay my march in any shape, the first object of which was to arrive at Panvel as soon as possible, or to expose the troops unnecessarily to the danger of the enemy's concealed attacks, I however found it requisite sometimes to form a part of the line and advance against them where they appeared to have collected in greatest numbers, when they always fled, and by these movements a confidence was given to our own troops and they were taught thoroughly to despise the dastardly efforts of so mean and cowardly a foe. The enemy had seven pieces of artillery in the field, two of which belonged to Holkar. A very brisk and constant fire was kept upon our side, both of artillery and musketry, and notwithstanding the disadvantages under which we had to labor in opposing an enemy that kept themselves so much under cover, could make choice of their ground, and only showed themselves when they pleased, I am convinced they must have suffered very considerably. The reports of different harkárás make their loss amount to 200 killed and about twice that number wounded. [illegible] own loss, including European officers, was twenty-eight killed and 267 wounded, above 200 [illegible]ich belonged to the Bengal troops. I shall send you a particular return of the whole upon [illegible]val at Panvel. Permit me in the meantime to testify my warmest sense of the courage [illegible]conduct of the officers and men under my command who displayed on this occasion

all that firmness and cool resolution which is no less the effect of discipline than a zealous attachment to the cause in which they are engaged and a determined intention of despising every difficulty and danger to promote its success.

I should be guilty of the highest injustice to their merits and services did I not take this opportunity of recommending them to your notice in the strongest terms of which I am capable, and expressing my sincere wish that they may be honored by marks of your favour and approbation.

I have found it necessary to halt at Chauk this day in order to provide conveyance for the wounded men who were with a great deal of difficulty brought up to the ground yesterday. All the officers' palanquins and a great number of horse belonging to the Mogal Regiment of cavalry being made use of for that purpose. I propose marching to-morrow and, if possible, pushing on to Panvel, though as the greatest part of the road betwixt this place and Burwa is very unfavorable from its being full of jungles and broken ground, I cannot promise with certainty that I shall be able to accomplish it.

I was this morning favoured with your letter of the 19th instant and shall immediately upon my arrival at Panvel comply with your requisition to relieve the garrisons of Bellápur and Persik, and shall send over the reinforcements from your Presidency, together with all the officers and men under my command belonging to the 10th and 11th battalions of sepoys, in order that they may be embarked for Tellicherry on His Majesty's squadron. That no delay may arise in conveying them to Bombay I hope to find the boats in readiness upon my arrival at Panvel which I suggested might be sent there in my letter of the 19th.

The enemy having now in consequence of our having relinquished the Ghâts brought down all their force into the Konkan it will be necessary to form some plan of securing the country from their ravages in the most effectual manner possible; and for this purpose, after arriving at Panvel, should the lateness of the season not force them to retire, which, however, I think it is most probable will be the case, I shall consider upon the steps that appear to me most necessary to be taken, and acquaint you with the result.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
THOMAS GODDARD.

Head-quarters Camp at Chauk,
22nd April 1781.

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1781.

Early this morning we learnt that the army arrived at Panvel the 23rd in the afternoon. Received the following letter from Brigadier General Goddard enclosing two returns of the killed and wounded of the army the 21st and 23rd instant:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I had the pleasure of addressing you the 22nd instant from Chauk and acquainting you with my intention of marching towards Panvel the following day. As I knew the road from Chauk to Burwa, more than half way to this place, lay through a country full of thick jungles, broken ground and narow defiles, where the enemy would possess every advantage they could wish of concealing themselves and annoying our troops, I thought it expedient to send off all the heavy stores, baggage and every incumbrance, at 2 o'clock in the morning under the care of a strong escort and remained myself with the main body till daybr[illegible] The success fully answered my expectations. The baggage, &c., moved off undiscovered b[illegible] enemy, who had not an opportunity during the whole of the march of attacking or giving any disturbance whatever.

A little after sunrise the enemy made their appearance, at first in small parties, throwing rockets and discharging their musketry upon our rear, from the numerous thickets and hollows that favoured their approach. Their numbers continued to increase; and soon after their whole force, which I am confident from the full view I had of them at different times yesterday, the names of their leaders, and the repeated intelligence of my harkárás, would not be less than 50,000, of which there may be 6,000 infantry, showed themselves lining the tops of the hills on the right and left, and behind every bank or bush where there was a possibility of concealing themselves. Their horse kept behind their guns, and generally at too great a distance for our artillery to reach them, though sometimes considerable bodies came near enough to receive the fire of our guns, which were exceedingly well served and must have done very great execution.

Their most serious and determined attack was made when we came near Burwa, with their whole force, horse and foot; at which time the rear being very hardly pressed, I took possession of an eminence with the 6th battalion of Bengal and 13th of Bombay infantry, which effectually commanded the spot where the enemy had posted themselves, and drove them off, after they had sustained very considerable loss from the guns of these battalions.

The whole of the army reached Burwa, about 10 o'clock; when finding the enemy showed no inclination to advance, but on the contrary were retreating, seemingly tired of the warm reception they had met with and despairing of success in their attempts to make any impression upon our line, I thought it most expedient, notwithstanding the fatigue the troops had sustained, as the whole of the baggage, was secure in our front, to push on to Panvel, and accordingly having halted some time to refresh the people, prosecuted my march and arrived at Panvel about an hour before sunset.

It is with the greatest concern I have to acquaint you with the loss of Colonel Parker, who commanded in the rear, where exerting himself with that courage and military ardour that always distinguished him on every occasion of active service, he received a mortal wound in his belly, of which he expired on the march a few hours after.

Enclosed is a return of the killed and wounded in the action of yesterday; and I also take this opportunity of sending you a particular list of our loss upon the 21st instant.

The reinforcements for your Presidency will embark this day at noon; at which time also the relief for the garrisons of Belláp̃ur and Persik will proceed.

I shall also send off with all possible expedition the five companies belonging to Captain Carpenter's battalion to strengthen the garrison at Kalyán, with one company of the 4th battalion of Bombay sepoys.

I expect you to receive particular accounts by my harkárás of the situation of the enemy and of their designs. By intelligence brought in early this morning, I learn that their main body is encamped at Chowke, and that they have a body of about 5,000 horse posted at Burwah. I shall do myself the pleasure of communicating any further information as soon as it arrives.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

THOMAS GODDARD.

Head-quarters Panvel, 24th April 1781.

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Return of the killed and wounded of the Army under the Command of Brigadier General Goddard on the 1st April 1781.

First Regiment of Cavalry		... 1 Trooper wounded.
Artillery ...	Bengal ...	... 1 Lieutenant, 1 Matross, and 1 Gulendaz wounded.
	Madras ...	... 1 Lieutenant killed, 1 Lieutenant Sergeant, and 1 Matross wounded.
	Bombay ...	... None.
Bengal Sepoy Infantry.	1st Battalion	... 2 Subhedárs, 2 Náiks, 7 Sepoys, and 1 Lascar killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 3 Jumbledárs, 1 Drummer, 13 Havaldárs, 7 Náiks, 70 Sepoys, and 3 Lascars wounded.
	5th do.	... 1 Náik wounded.
	6th do.	... 3 Havaldárs, 2 Náiks, and 7 Sepoys killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 2 Surgeons, 3 Subhedárs, 5 Jumbledárs, 1 Drummer, 8 Havaldárs, 4 Náiks, 2 Trumpeters, 63 Sepoys, and 2 Watermen wounded.
	7th do.	... 1 Sepoy wounded.
	Grenadiers of the 2nd and 4th Bengal Battalions.	1 Jumbledár, 1 Havaldár, and 7 Sepoys wounded.
Bombay Sepoy Infantry.	2nd Battalion	... 1 Sepoy wounded.
	4th	... 4 do do.
	8th	... 2 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 1 Gunner, 5 Haváldárs, 5 Náiks, and 23 Sepoys wounded.
	Captain Samber's Battalion	...1 Commandant, 1 Náik, and 4 Sepoys wounded.
Pioneer Corps		... 1 Náik and 2 Sepoys wounded.

	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Battalion.	Ensign and Sepoys.	Sergeants.	Gunners.	Matrosses.	Commandants.	Subhedárs.	Jumbledárs.	Drummers.	Havaldárs.	Náiks.	Trumpeters.	Gulendaz.	Sepoys.	Lascars.	Total.
Total killed ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	4	...	...	16	1	28
Total wounded ...	7	1	3	4	1	2	1	5	10	2	27	19	2	1	176	5	266

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain Sambers, Bombay Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Gibson, Madras Artillery, and Mr. Penny, Surgeon, do.

Wounded.

Lieutenant William Rattray, Bengal Artillery.
Do. W. Rutledge, Madras Artillery.
Do. Duncan, Madras Infantry.
Do. Hall,
Do. Taylor,
Do. More,
Do. Coleridge,
Do. Smith,
} Bengal Infantry.
Do. Taylor,
Do. Mills,
Do. Reynolds,
} Bombay do.
Mr. Flemming, Surgeon General.

THOMAS GODDARD,
Brigadier Gene

Letter from the Governor and Council to Sir Eyre Coote, K.B., Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

Sir,—We have been favoured with your letter of the 2nd March.

In our letter of the 15th of February, by the "Indus", we fully explained our motives for recommending to General Goddard a vigorous prosecution of the war against the Maráthás; which we thought the most probable and rational method of bringing them to terms, neither had we in that case any room for deliberation, our line of conduct being distinctly marked out by the Governor General and Council, who, after acquainting us, that they had offered terms to the Marátha Government, directed us, on receipt of a certain requisition and notification from the Peshwa, immediately to suspend all hostilities and military operations; but in the mean time, and until the receipt of such requisition and notification, they earnestly recommended a vigorous prosecution of the war, so far as our troops were engaged in it, and acquainted us that a similar order had been sent to General Goddard.

We are convinced of the necessity, and sincerely desirous of bringing the Marátha War to a conclusion; but it is not because we are desirous of peace; or that peace is necessary to our affairs, that will prove arguments with the enemy for consenting to an accommodation; and until that happens, it would be as impracticable and as unsafe for us to employ the army against the possessions of Hyder Alli, as it would be for you to make a diversion in our favour against the Maráthás. In this situation we have done the utmost in our power for the common cause. We have reduced the war on our part as nearly as possible to a mere system of defence; and determined to send back all the Madras troops serving on this coast, in order to make the army under command more respectable and formidable, and thereby to distress Hyder to the utmost degree that lay within our power.

It is not to be doubted but that the Maráthás and Hyder are bound by mutual engagements, which we may conclude they will abide by so long as they may find it for their interest or safety. Provision must, therefore, be made to resist the attempts of both these powers until one or other can be detached from their engagements, or be effectually depressed; and it now appears to us that we can only expect this crisis from the event of your operations against Hyd[illegible] we have sanguine hopes will be attended with the most decisive success, and that Hy[illegible] will be inclined to peace now he finds himself disappointed in his hopes of assista[illegible] French. We then might hope to bring the Maráthás to terms, which it has app[illegible] from Bengal have not been able to effect; though as we have already[illegible] letter, dated the 6th of March, General Goddard, in consequence of our [illegible] copy of the articles directly from himself to the Minister, who had [illegible] contents.

We have enclosed a copy of the answer the General re[illegible] he evidently alludes to, and acknowledges engagemen[illegible] refuses to acc[illegible] the offers.

We have[illegible] of Tellicherr[illegible] which will[illegible] Hughes ar[illegible] own's [illegible] by

Your packet was duly forwarded to General Goddard, who, we conclude, will give you the requisite information of his operations by this opportunity.

We beg leave to repeat our wishes for your success, and have the honor to be, &c.,

WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1781.

Letter from the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL, Bombay, to Brigadier General GODDARD.

SIR,—We have received your letters of the 19th, 22nd and 24th instant.

The large drafts made from our force for Tellicherry make it absolutely necessary that the Bombay troops now serving with the army under your command should be immediately returned into garrison, as the fleet is on the point of departure and we have hardly a sentinel to post at our gates. The season is now so late that we imagine you can have little further occasion for their services in the field, but at any rate as our garrison is totally destitute of men, even for the most common and indispensable duties, we must desire that the whole of the Bombay detachment be forthwith sent over on the boats that will be provided for that purpose.

We are, &c.,

WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1781.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1781.

Received the following letter from Brigadier General Goddard:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am favoured with your letter of yesterday's date acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 30th April and 1st instant and enclosing a copy of the letter from the Hon'ble Governor General and Council, dated the 7th January. Mr. Bayard has also arrived with the treasure which you delivered to him.

In consequence of the small number of boats sent for the transportation of the troops to [illegible] 8th battalion of sepoys only could be embarked yesterday for the Presidency, and this [illegible]ats, and three small ones, having arrived, I have thought it most expedient to make [illegible] transporting the sick and wounded of the Bombay detachment (for which purpose [illegible]sufficient) to the Presidency. They will proceed this evening under the care [illegible]to deliver them over to the Surgeons of the Bombay Hospital, and as from [illegible]ounded men now in camp, his assistance is very much wanted with the [illegible] permitting him to return to it as soon as you possibly can.

[illegible]chment shall be embarked as soon as boats arrive to transport [illegible]f requesting may be done with the earliest opportunity, and [illegible]res to Kalyán, in order that the troops who now suffer [illegible]s of the weather, and especially [illegible] and wounded, [illegible]nency of the

[illegible] remainder [illegible]g and shall [illegible].

[illegible]&c.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1781.

Received from General Goddard copy of a letter written to him by the Governor General and Council :—

"Sir,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 24th March, received within these few days, in which you acquaint us that you had agreed with the President and Select Committee of Bombay in the propriety and expediency of confining your operations entirely to a plan of defence, and explain to us the motives that have operated with you in forming this determination.

Although our sentiments of the expediency of the measure at the time when it was agreed on, continue as they were expressed on the 10th ultimo, when we transmitted to you a copy of our letter to the President and Select Committee of Bombay in reply to theirs, in which they gave us information of it, yet the change of circumstances which has taken place by your retreat from the Ghâts to Panvel has now made it absolutely necessary. Although we have not yet had any information from yourself of this movement, we received such advice of it as we deem authentic. This has totally changed the aspect of affairs, and as we cannot pretend even to conjecture what may be the state of them when this reaches you, we cannot under such uncertainty venture to restrict you by any instructions. But we feel not the smallest anxiety in placing the public welfare on this occasion in the unrestrained exercise of your zeal and abilities, a confidence in which we are justified by our experience of the spirit and judgment exerted in all your operations. We receive pleasure in the account which you relate to us of the success of the detachment under Captain Mackay ; and desire that you will present our thanks to him for his spirited and skilful conduct, as well as to the officers and troops serving under him for their behaviour on this occasion.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.
(„) EDWARD WHELER.

(A True Copy)
T. GODDARD.

Fort William, 14th June 1781."

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1781.

At a Select Committee, present :

Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

W. DANIEL DRAPER. | THOMAS GODDARD, Brigadier General.

JOHN HALSEY.

Read and approved our proceedings of the 6th instant, being our last meeting.

General Goddard begs to communicate to the President and Committee the purport of ices he has received from Colonel Muir, commanding the Bengal detachment to the north- of Malwa, dated the 23rd October, which inform him of the Colonel's having co d a treaty with Mahâdji Sindia on the 13th of the said month, and of his bei in ence of engagements made with that Chief, on his march back to the Doole ce Vizir's on the north side of the river Jamna.

The only aricles in the treaty which can affect our views and operations in this quarter, or which bear any relation to the general interests of the war with the Marátha State, are the 2nd and 3rd, by the former of which it is stipulated that "Colonel Muir with his army shall march into the country of the Vizier Assuph-ul-Dowla, and Sindia with his troops into his own within eight days after the conclusion of the treaty;" and by the latter article "Sindia agrees to endeavour on his part to negotiate a treaty of peace betwixt Hyder Alli and the English, and betwixt the Peshwa and the English, and if his endeavours fail of success, the English are then to be at liberty to act as they think proper. Sindia will neither oppose nor give assistance to any person whatever."

In order to make the Committee more fully acquainted with the views and interests of the Bengal Government in authorizing Colonel Muir to conclude this separate treaty with Mahádji Sindia, the General further lays before them a letter received from the Hon'ble Governor General, as entered hereafter, by which it is evident that he had derived from Sindia's alliance the expectation of laying the grounds of future peace and reconciliation with the Marátha State.

How far the terms of the agreement made by Colonel Muir may be calculated to answer this expectation is a point that deserves our most serious attention and consideration.

It is plain, however, that no express condition is made corresponding with that supposed in Mr. Hastings's letter to be intended by Sindia's proposition to him "of mediating a peace betwixt the English and Marátha State and requiring that a certain time may be allowed him for that purpose in which the result is to be awaited." Since, if Colonel Muir has agreed to Sindia's proposition of becoming mediator, he has done it in such general and indefinite terms as not even to imply that a truce shall take place betwixt us and the Peshwa during the time required for settling a final peace, or, indeed, to restrict us in our military operations in any degree. The sense in which Colonel Muir understood the nature of the agreement regarding this point is evident from the following extract of his letter to me and confirms the opinion I have given:—

"Herewith you will receive a letter from Mr. Hastings; in my next letter I will be more full and explicit. At present I am far from well, which I beg you will admit in excuse for the brevity of this. I shall now only add that I promised Sindia I would recommend a cessation of arms should take place as soon as possible between you and the Peshwa at Poona in order to give an opportunity for proposals for a general peace between our Government and them. Respecting this important point I will not presume to intrude my advice, as by the enclosed papers you have a full view of the Governor General's sentiments and wishes, and the terms he is willing to grant and accept. To them and to your own judgment I beg leave to refer you."

Since, therefore, no part of the treaty ties up our hands from acting in any manner we may find expedient, or forms any political engagement to restrain our conduct, and influence our counsels, we must be guided in the present choice of measures by the actual state of circumstances and the advantages which they offer; endeavouring at the same time to desire such benefit and use from Colonel Muir's treaty with Sindia as may be found practicable, and to make it (if possible) the foundation and leading step to a general peace and permanent alliance with the Peshwa and Marátha State.

The General will not take up more of the Committee's time at present. The [illegible]bject is the [illegible]t importance and merits the most serious and attentive deliberation. It will n[illegible] th[illegible]mproper to postpone forming any decisive opinion or resolution regarding [illegible] fu[illegible]ng, at which time he hopes to receive the Committee's full and explicit se[illegible] [illegible]tion and guidance. It is requisite generally to observe that the return of C[illegible]

Muir's detachment has totally overturned the basis on which the plan of operations formerly recommended to the consideration of the Hon'ble Governor General and Council was founded; and that since we are disappointed in our expectation of the means of effectually carrying on the war, we ought most earnestly to study how far the transactions with Sindia may be made to contribute to the attainment which we know to be so much the object of the wishes of the Hon'ble Governor General and Council.

The General also delivers in a copy at length of the treaty concluded with Mahádji Sindia, which is ordered to be entered on our records.

The General then acquaints us that he wishes to receive the sentiments and instructions of the Committee how far our measures and his conduct are liable to be affected by the treaty with Sindia, and what particular steps are necessary to be taken in consequence; but as this point requires more consideration, it is resolved to postpone our determination, and in the mean time the necessary papers must be sent round for the perusal of the members.

Read the advices received since our last meeting from Bassein, Thána and Bellápur.

Permission is given to repair the magazine at Basséin and to complete the works in the fort at Thána mentioned in the Engineer's letter; but the expense must not exceed the estimated sum.

A Surgeon has been already ordered to Tárápore.

It was not our intention by the power we gave to General Goddard over the troops in the Konkan to make any alteration in the internal management of the different settlements or to affect the relative powers of the Resident and Commanding Officer. The General will take what part of the troops from each station he may require to join the army under his command; and the remainder left for garrison will continue on the same footing as before.

Read a letter, as entered hereafter, from the Warehouse-keeper, by which we find we shall be at liberty to dispose of the copper whenever an opportunity may offer.

W. HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE.

Translation of an Agreement betwixt Colonel MUIR *on the part of the English Company and* MAHÁDJI SINDIA *for himself, to this effect:*

That Mr. Hastings, Governor General of Bengal, &c., having been fully empowered by the Governor General and Council has authorized the above-mentioned Colonel Muir to negotiate a treaty betwixt the Company and the Mahárája, promising to agree to and confirm whatever engagements may be entered into by him in behalf of the Company. In consequence thereof the Mahárája and the Colonel mutually desirous of peace with each other have concluded a treaty of peace upon the following conditions:—

1st.—There shall be peace and friendship firmly established betwixt the parties and they shall always remain steadfast in their engagements.

2nd.—Within eight days from the final conclusion of the treaty, that is, after its being signed and sealed by both the contracting parties, the two armies are to march at the same time, Colonel Muir with his forces into the country of the Vazir Assuph-ul-Dowla and Mahárája with his troops into his own country.

3rd.—If it should be approved of, the Mahárája agrees to endeavour on his part to negotiate a peace betwixt Hyder Alli and the English and betwixt the Peshwa and the English. If a peace should be concluded it is better, if not, the English will be then at

liberty to act as they think proper. The Mahárája will neither oppose nor give assistance to any power whatever.

4th.—All the country belonging to Sindia on this side of the Jamna which has been conquered by the English the Colonel agrees to restore; and the Mahárája promises on his part to give no molestation to Rána Chittersing in the possession of the country, together with the fortress of Gwalior now held by him, so long as he shall conduct himself properly, nor to Mahipat Rámsing in the possession of the country at present in his hands.

5th.—The Mahárája having received Rámchándra Rája of Chanderi from the Colonel agrees to replace him in his kingdom and to make no demands whatever from him; and all his country (excepting such part of it as has been long in the possession of the Peshwa) after having expelled Rája Dher his Diván who ungratefully rebelled against his master, is to be given back to him.

This agreement was signed and sealed by Colonel Muir on the part of Hon'ble Company and Mahárája Sindia for himself for the 13th day of October 1781, corresponding to the 24th of the month Showal and the 1195th year of the Hijira.

(A True Translation.)

D. WATHERSTONE.
Persian Translator.

Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL *to General* GODDARD, *Commanding the Forces of the Bengal Establishment at Bombay.*

SIR,—Mahádji Sindia having made overtures on terms nearly comformable to my wishes, I have sent instructions and full powers to Colonel Muir to settle and conclude with him a separate treaty of peace.

In the propositions, which have been received from Sindia, he offers his mediation for a peace with the Peshwa and requires that a certain time be allowed him for that purpose, in which the result is to be awaited, by which I understand a cessation of arms. I have authorized Colonel Muir to agree to this proposition; and in case it should be settled, that a truce shall take place between us and the Peshwa during the time required for settling a final peace.

I have directed Colonel Muir to transmit a copy of this article of his treaty to you. I have also desired him to communicate to you any other articles of the treaty which may affect your operations; and I direct that you be regulated by them and adhere strictly to the terms of Colonel Muir's agreement.

I think it necessary to inform you that I have directed Colonel Muir to provide that in case a treaty should already have taken place betwixt you and the Peshwa, the treaty now in agitation betwixt him and Sindia must become void so far as they may differ.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

(A True Copy)
R. DUNKLEY, Secretary.

Chunar, 11th September 1781.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 26th November 1781.

Received per pattamars *viâ* Massulipatam duplicate of a letter from the Right Hon'ble Lord Macartney, Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes and Mr. John McPherson, with a copy enclosed of a letter addressed by them to the Peshwa:—

"GENTLEMEN,—We have the honor to acquaint you that a few days since John McPherson, Esq., one of the Supreme Council of Bengal, arrived here from England and communicated to us the orders and instructions of the Court of Directors contained in their general letter, together with the concurrent system and intentions of the administration relative to the war in which we are engaged with the Marátha State.

Being thus fully possessed of the lines of our duty from the first authority, we have, without a moment's delay, taken the proper steps towards concluding a firm friendship and lasting peace with the Government of Poona. And for the perfect accomplishment of so desirable an object, we expect that you will give not only your most hearty concurrence but every possible assistance and co-operation. These, gentlemen, we are authorized and empowered to demand; and, from particular consideration for you, we think it necessary to add that should the least difficulty or delay arise from you in the prosecution of this measure, you alone must stand responsible for any failure to the public or ill consequence to yourselves.

It is our meaning that all hostilities should cease on the part of the Government of Bombay in the same manner as hostilities cease on the part of the Maráthás.

A copy of what we have written to them is enclosed in this letter, which will be forwarded to you through their channel. You will as soon as possible receive instructions from Bengal of a similar nature, for Mr. McPherson sails this evening.

We have the honor to be,
With great truth and regard,
Gentlemen,

MACARTNEY.
EYRE COOTE.
JOHN McPHERSON,
For SIR EDWARD HUGHES,
signed by the above."

Copy of the letter to the PESHWA above referred to.

Mr. Hastings, the Governor General for the affairs of the English in India, has, no doubt, informed you of the wishes of the Company to establish a peace between them and your Government. The steps which he is pursuing to settle this desirable business cannot fail of being attended with success when supported by the orders just arrived, not only from the Company but from the King of Great Britain, our just and most illustrious sovereign.

These orders, issued at a time when the news had arrived in England of conquests by General Goddard, and when Vakils had brought letters to the King and to the Company from Raghunáthráv with great offers, speak most forcibly the justice, the wisdom and the unalterable determination of the Company, of the King, and of the whole English nation to adhere to maxims they had long since adopted and declared in their instructions to their servants of ning satisfied with their possessions in this part of the world without aiming at new con- , but living in peace and amity with all the powers in India.

Such has been the indignation felt at the infraction of those wise and pacific maxims; and notwithstanding the accounts of successes gained by the English arms and before any knowledge of the invasion of the Karnátak, so peremptory have the late orders been for an immediate obedience to the former instructions, that we, Sir Eyre Coote, Commander-in-Chief of the King's and Company's Forces all over India, Sir Edward Hughes, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Fleet, Lord Macartney, Governor of the Coast of Coromandel and one of His Majesty's Privy Council and representative of the Crown on divers occasions in Europe and America, and John McPherson, Esq., Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, appointed under the authority of Parliament and just arrived in this country from England, charged expressly with the said orders, write to you this joint letter with a view to carry them into execution. And we have further requested the Navváb Walla Jah Bahádur, the ancient friend of our nation, to write to you his information.

The orders are to settle immediately a peace and establish a treaty of friendship with your Government, which will be ratified by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and which cannot be altered or infringed by any Sardárs or servants of the Company.

As a proof of our respect for, and obedience to these orders, and in the fullest confidence of a suitable return on your part, we do not hesitate to send at once to General Goddard and to the Presidency of Bombay the Company's commands to cease immediately all hostitities against you, not doubting but that you will at the same time direct hostilities to cease against us.

We request that you will be pleased to write without delay to the Governor General and Council the particular stipulations of the treaty of peace and everlasting friendship which you may desire to have established between us under the authority of the King, the Parliament and the Company.

And as we know already in general what your wishes are, and as we are ordered and empowered to bring this affair to a happy conclusion, we hereby pledge to you in the most solemn manner our respective honors, not only upon our own parts but upon the part of the Governor General and Council, and in behalf of the Company and the King our master and the British nation, that every just satisfaction shall be given to you in a sincere and irrevocable treaty.

After these assurances you have before you the alternative of peace or war. The evil and fatal consequences of war, if you should be bent upon it, will hereafter rest upon you. If you join with us in preferring peace, you will at the same time enjoy all the advantages which our friendship will be willing and able to afford you. May God grant you to make a just and proper ch[oice]

Fort St. George, September 11th, 1781.

MACARTNEY.
EYRE COOTE.
EDWARD HUGHES.
JOHN McPHERSON.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1781.

At a Select Committee, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.
W. DANIEL DRAPER. | THOMAS GODDARD, Brigadier General.
JOHN HALSEY.

Read and approved our proceedings at our last meeting the 24th instant.

Read the duplicate letter from Lord Macartney, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Edward Hughes, Mr. McPherson, received the 26th instant, with the enclosed letter addressed to the Peshw[á]

The President also lays before us a letter without date, time, or place from Dawji, who, we understand, is the Navâb of Arcot's Vakil at the Poona Darbár, received at the same time with the letters above-mentioned and entered hereafter.

General Goddard then lays before us the following minute:—

"In addition to the papers laid before the Committee at the last meeting for their perusal and consideration, I beg leave to communicate some further particulars which have since occurred, and which merit the most serious attention, as they will be of the greatest use in assisting our deliberations upon the choice of measures proper to be adopted at this time for the good of the public service.

I have a letter from Sir Eyre Coote, dated Fort St. George, 11th September, accompanying copy of one of the same date from Lord Macartney, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Edward Hughes and John McPherson, Esq., to the Select Committee of Bombay.

As the Committee's letter has been received, I will only mention the purport of the letter addressed to myself, which is enjoining the strictest obedience and conformity on my part to the letter and spirit of the following paragraph of the Committee's letter:

'It is our meaning that all hostilities do immediately cease on the part of the Government of Bombay in the same manner as hostilities cease on the part of the Maráthás.'

The other circumstance I beg to communicate the Committee is, a letter I have just received from Mudáji Bhonsla, the Raja of Berár, the purport of which, after enumerating the friendship and connection subsisting betwixt himself and the English, the particulars of his correspondence with Mr. Hastings on the subject of the Marátha War, and his own repeated and earnest endeavours to bring it to a termination, relates the circumstance mentioned in the Hon'ble Governor General and Council's letter to me of the 11th June, of his intention to send Diwádhar Pandit, his Diván, to the Court of Poona in prosecution of the same desirable object. He then communicates the death of his Diván, which unfortunately put a stop to the plan of negotiation proposed to take place through his means, and concludes with earnestly recommending a peace betwixt the English and Marátha State, and promising to exert himself in the same manner as formerly to effect it as soon as he shall receive an answer to his letter, which he requests may be sent him without delay.

Having maturely considered the three points now under the consideration of the Committee, *viz.*, the treaty made with Sindia by Colonel Muir, the letters from Fort St. George to the Committee and myself, and the advices from the Rajá of Berár, I think it my duty to point out such measures as appear to me most proper to be adopted at this critical juncture, in order to improve these circumstances to the public benefit and the attainment of a peace with the Marátha State, which is so earnestly wished for by the Company, and has been so strongly recommended by the Supreme Council of Bengal, and pursued with equal warmth by this Government and myself as the first and most important object of all our views and counsels.

Permit me to call to the Committee's attention the present state of the Marátha War which it has been found necessary on account of the present distress for want of money to confine on our part to a defensive system. The return of Colonel Muir's detachment to the Vazir's territories had besides cut off one principal and necessary resource for enabling us to enter upon a plan of offensive measures with vigour and effect; and from the avowed wish of the Bengal Government for peace and the steps declared taken to accomplish it, and in so striking and public a manner by the four gentlemen whose letter to the Committee is now under consideration, every inconvenience which might be supposed

possible to attend the discovery of an anxious desire for peace on our part, has already happened; and we have even cause to apprehend that if the Hon'ble Governor General and Council were actually possessed of the means to supply us to the extent requisite to enable us to enter upon an offensive plan of operations (the contrary of which we know to be the case) the line of policy at present adopted by them would be a bar to the full attainment of our views from that quarter.

I therefore beg to acquaint the Committee that I propose with their advice and concurrence to write a letter to the Marátha Minister 'expressing the general wish of the English nation of the Company at Home and of their servants in India, to bring the present war to a termination and enter into a firm and lasting alliance with the Peshwa and Marátha State upon terms of honor and advantage to both parties. To acquaint him that by advices from Colonel Muir I am informed of the treaty which has taken place between that Sardár and Sindia, one of the principal officers belonging to the Peshwa's Government, and of the peace and tranquillity to which the northern possessions of the Marátha Empire are by that means restored; to congratulate him upon that circumstance; and to observe also that as Colonel Muir, in pursuance of a promise made by him to Mahádji Sindia, has recommended a cessation of hostilities until the terms of a treaty can be finally adjusted; that I have done so and am willing to continue in the same conduct, provided the Minister is serious and sincere in his endeavours to negotiate a treaty. To represent to him further the friendship subsisting betwixt the Government of Bengal and Rája of Berár, who is so closely and particularly connected with the Marátha Government; and to express a hope that through his mediation and good offices (should it be desired by the parties) the terms of an alliance may be easily and finally settled to the honor and satisfaction of both. I further propose to acquaint the Minister, that I had received full powers and instructions from the Hon'ble Governor General and Council to conclude a peace with the Maráthás in the name of the Company, and request that if the present proposal meets with Náná's full and hearty concurrence, he will immediately inform me that I may send a confidential person to Poona to communicate further particulars. After which should the preliminaries mutually proposed be acceded to, I shall myself repair to Poona finally to adjust every point of negotiation and to conclude and ratify the treaty betwixt the English and Marátha State. I shall conclude by desiring that if he consents to receiving a confidential person from me passports may be immediately sent for his safe conduct, and by observing that it is also necessary to prevent disputes and misunderstandings that he send instant orders to the officers of the Peshwa to cease all further hostilities, and that immediately on receiving accounts of his having done so, similar orders will be issued to the officers of the English Government.'

This, gentlemen, is the plan I would recommend to be immediately pursued, and in the interval that must elapse before an answer can arrive, as the defensive line of conduct to which we are necessarily restricted makes us no losers by any delay, I propose to prepare such directions for the person I shall depute, founded upon the instructions of the Bengal Government of the 11th June, as may enable him to explain our views and intentions clearly and particularly, and obtain a speedy and decisive answer from the Minister, in which I request the advice of assistance of the Committee.

If it should be objected that the orders of the Supreme Council do not req[illegible] to commence a negotiation with the Minister until overtures shall have been p[illegible] received from him, I think it necessary to observe that the change of circumstanc[illegible]

that period as stated in the former part of this minute, not only authorizes a deviation from the strict letter of their instructions, but with the latitude of action they have been pleased to give, make it a measure in my opinion of necessary and unavoidable policy.

Should it be adduced as a further argument against my proposal, that the advices from Madras to the Committee received in duplicate, mention their having enclosed a copy of their letter to the Government of Poona which would be forwarded by them, and that therefore we ought to wait the arrival of the expressed despatch from the Minister in order to have a perfect knowledge of his intentions, and whether he intends to agree to the cessation of hostilities proposed, I beg to give it as my opinion that this circumstance ought to be a powerful inducement for making an immediate overture on our part for the following reasons:

First, because we shall bring the Marátha Government to a decided explanation of their intentions, and deprive them of the means of hereafter making use of the authority we know to be in their hands to our disadvantage;

Secondly, because by this striking proof of our friendly disposition we contribute in the most effectual manner and co-operate all in our power with the wishes of the Bengal Government to the attainment of a firm friendship and lasting alliance with the Marátha State; and

* * *

Thirdly, because I am myself fully persuaded it will be the means of accelerating the conclusion of a peace; and upon terms the most honorable and advantageous to the Company's interests, which in the present general state of affairs can be reasonably expected."

It is then considered what conduct to pursue on the present crisis. When after due attention to the treaty with Mahádji Sindia, the overtures made by Lord Macartney and others to the Poona Government, the advices from the Rája of Berár communicated by General Goddard, the tenor of the latest instructions from the Governor General in Council and the Hon'ble the Committee of Secrecy and the general situation of affairs.

Resolved,—That it is incumbent on us not to omit any measure that may satisfy the Poona Darbár of the disposition of this Government for peace and facilitate the accomplishment of that desirable object; and though we have yet had no intimation from Poona or requisition respecting a cessation of hostilities notwithstanding the letter from Lord Macartney and others being dated so long ago as the 11th September, must have been long ago received, yet as we trust it will be agreeable to the Governor General and Council as being consonant to Colonel Muir's promise to Mahádji Sindia on conclusion of the treaty with him, and to the general tenor of the late instructions from them and the Hon'ble Company, and can also have no bad effect after the many advances lately made from different quarters, it is agreed to convey in the General's writing a letter to the Minister in the terms expressed in his minute; and if he accepts the offered cessation, the necessary orders will be immediately issued, and in the meantime our army will remain as at present in their cantonments.

We hope before an answer can be received from Poona the promised instructions will arrive from the Governor General, till when it appears unnecessary to enter into any discussion or take any resolutions respecting the terms to be required or offered, which must entirely depend on the tenor of those instructions.

WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE GEORGE LORD MACARTNEY, K.B.,
SIR EYRE COOTE, K.B.,
SIR EDWARD HUGHES, K.B., AND
JOHN McPHERSON, ESQUIRE.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—We had the honor to receive the duplicate of your letter, dated the 10th September, with the copy of that addressed to the Peshwa.

We are not apprised, gentlemen, of what particular or special powers you may be collectively invested with, but from regard to the high stations you hold, we declare to you without reserve that an honorable and permanent peace with the Maráthás is the first object of our wishes, and that we shall not omit any effort on our part to secure the accomplishment of a point so essential to the welfare of the Company.

There has not been any renewal of hostilities on our part since the monsoon, nor have the Maráthás, as we learn, yet sent an army into the field; so that in fact a virtual cessation of arms has existed, though no overtures have been made by the enemy for concluding one in form. From the date of your letter we judged it must have reached Poona long ago; however that the Ministers might be satisfied of the sincere desire of this Government for peace, we concurred in General Goddard's addressing himself directly to the Minister with the strongest assurances of the general wish of the English nation, the Company and their servants in India, to enter into a firm and lasting alliance with the Marátha State, acquainting them of his being invested with full powers from the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council to conclude a peace, offering to send a person to Poona to settle preliminaries and afterwards to proceed himself finally to adjust the treaty, and desiring that orders might be immediately sent to the officers of the Peshwa to cease all further hostilities, when similar orders should be issued to the officers of the English Government.

In the meantime our army will remain as at present in their cantonments, and we hope before an answer arrives from Poona to receive full instructions for our conduct from the Hon'ble Governor General in Council as mentioned in your letter.

General Coote's late success against Hyder Alli affords us the highest satisfaction and the most pleasing subject of congratulation to your Lordship, &c.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
WILLIAM HORNBY, AND COMMITTEE.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1781.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1782.

At a Select Committee, present:

The Hon'ble WILLIAM HORNBY, Esq., President and Governor.

W. DANIEL DRAPER. | THOMAS GODDARD. Brigadier General.

JOHN HALSEY.

The General acquaints the Committee that he has requested this meeting to lay before them a letter he has received from the Minister at Poona in reply to the one he wrote with their concurrence on the 29th of November last; and he likewise acquaints the Committee that he has received the passport mentioned in the Minister's letter, in consequence of which he now delivers the letter from the Minister:—

Translation of a letter from BALLIRÁV NÁNA FADANAVIS, *to Brigadier General* GODDARD, *without date, despatched from Poona, the 25th December 1871*

After compliments he proceeds.

Your letter, the source of delight, has been received in a favourable hour, and has made me happy. Induced by friendship and regard you have communicated the following particulars:—

That it is the wish of the Governor General and Council, Bengal, and of the English Sardárs to form a league of peace and amity and to conclude a firm and lasting alliance between the Peshwa Pandit Pradhán and the English nation.

That you have first received a letter from Colonel Muir informing you of his having promised Mahádji Sindia Ráv to recommend a cessation of hostilities to you, until the terms of treaty can be finally settled. You add that you are invested with full powers and instructions from Mr. Hastings and the gentlemen of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and that you hope a proper answer will arrive on the subject of peace. In order that the flames of war and dissension may be allayed by the waters of concord and reconciliation that after receiving my answer you will send a confidential person to me. Upon his arrival, should matters appear favourable and the preliminaries mutually proposed be likely to be agreed to, you will yourself repair to Poona and conclude and finally ratify a treaty. On this account you further desire that passports with the seal and signature of the Peshwa may be sent back with my answer for the safe conduct of the person you mean to depute.

In reply to the above I inform you that the contents of your letter replete with friendship has been explained to me word for word, and has filled with joy my heart, which is the emblem of regard. Before this time a letter arrived from Mahádji Sindia to me, informing me of Colonel Muir's having entered into a negotiation with him, the purport of which was that Sindia should exert himself in bringing about a peace with the Peshwa Pandit Pradhán and the Navváb Hyder Alli Khán; but your letter makes no mention of this circumstance. I therefore write to acquaint you that the sincere regard and friendship subsisting betwixt the Shrimant Pradhán and the Navváb Hyder Alli Khán is more conspicuous and shining than the splendour of the sun. Therefore if it is the wish of that friend, whose heart is the residence of regard, to settle the terms of a firm and lasting alliance, it is expedient and advisable that you send a confidential person, and after a meeting has taken place with him we shall mutually confer upon business; a passport from the Sarkár Pandit Pradhán is now sent for his safe conduct. What more?

(A True Translation.)
W. WATHERSTON.

Letter from WARREN HASTINGS *to the* GOVERNOR, *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay.*

GENTLEMEN,—In consquence of the accompanying letter addressed to you by the Council of Fort William, informing you that I have been invested by this Government with all its powers to negotiate with the neighbouring states, and specially to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship with the Marátha Government, and requiring you to consider any directions and orders upon that subject as the full legal and united voice of the Board, and desiring you likewise to consider whomsoever I should delegate as a Plenipotentiary and Ambassador to settle the conditions of a peace and treaty of friendship with the Government of Poona or any branch of the Maratha State as vested with the full powers of this Government, I now inform you that a treaty of [illegible] being concluded with Mahádji Sindia, who has offered to be the mediator between our [illegible]ment and that of Poona, I have made choice of Mr. David Anderson to be the Minist[illegible] potentiary for the Company to negotiate and conclude a final peace and treaty of allian[illegible] the Marátha Government.

To accelarate Mr. Anderson's negotiation, and to evince the sincerity of our overtures, it will be expedient to refrain from all offensive hostilities against the Maráthás; and I must, therefore, in virtue of the authority conferred on me by the Board, formally and peremptorily require and enjoin you to confine your military operations to the defence of our own possessions until I shall be informed by the result of Mr. Anderson's deputation, or until that gentleman shall acquaint you that his proposals have been rejected.

If the army, or any part of it, shall have commenced offensive operations against the Marátha State, you are immediately to put a stop to them, and to recall any troops that may have marched on such design.

I shall send similar requisition to General Goddard.

I have, &c.,
W. HASTINGS.

Benares, 4th November 1781.

Letter from Captain Watherston to Brigadier General Goddard, Commander-in-Chief, &c.

Sir,—I have been favoured with your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing copy of the proceedings of the Select Committee in consequence of my letter of the 31st ultimo, to the resolutions expressed wherein you direct me to conform, and obtain the Minister's permission to return to Bombay. It is with no small concern and disappointment that I am to inform you of the ill success which my endeavours to effect this point have met with, and of the necessity I am under, notwithstanding your positive directions for my return, of consenting to a temporary stay; in doing which I trust I shall be firmly believed when I affirm that I make a sacrifice of my own inclinations to motives that have the public good alone for their basis; for although I can hitherto see no cause to destroy the belief of the Minister's solicitude to detain me proceeding principally from view of directing advantage to himself, I am also very sensible that after the reasons he now assigns for delaying my departure, I should be wanting in zeal for the Company's interests, and risk your censure and disapprobation, if I peremptorily insisted upon a dismission, until those reasons were communicated to you, and an opportunity given you for forming a particular judgment of them, and transmitting me such further instructions as you shall then deem necessary.

Your letter of the 6th reached me the morning of the 10th instant; but as I was prevented by circumstances from having an interview with the Minister till last night, although intermediate messages had passed between us very unfavourable to my hopes of getting away, I thought it best to try what effect a personal conference might produce before I ventured to address you decisively on the occasion. Haripant Fadkia was, as usual, present at this meeting.

I acquainted the Minister with the orders I had received from you to return to Bombay, and fully explained the reasons which had induced you to consider such a step as absolutely necessary, both in obedience to Mr. Hastings' instructions, and because by the appointment of Mr. Anderson all powers to treat with the Marátha Government were vested in him, and I must remain here without public commission or power to negotiate whatever.

It is needless to take up your time with repeating the several arguments I used to prove the inutility as well as the impropriety of my stay, and of course to enforce the expediency of my departure. Suffice it is to say that I neglected nothing, which I thought could have weight with the Minister either in reason or as connected with his own interests, to obtain assent.

He acknowledged himself sensible of the justice of what I advanced. He observed that there could be no more convincing proof of a person's total want of power than his own declaration; that therefore he did not wish to detain me, with any prospect of my being hereafter employed to negotiate, what I had myself assured him was impossible; and that his sole view in it was to facilitate the future settlement of an alliance betwixt the English and Marátha State by making me the confidential channel for conveying his secret sentiments and intentions to you and Mr. Hastings. He said the circumstances appeared to him in the following light; that I had arrived at the Peshwá's court, and had produced full powers in your name from Mr. Hastings and the Government of Bengal to conclude a treaty, and that in consequence he had entered into a frank and unreserved communication of his most secret thoughts and objects of negotiation with the English; that in strict propriety he might expect to receive an answer from Mr. Hastings to those proposals through me or expressly referring him to some other person for satisfaction regarding them, before I ought to propose going away; but that he waived every right of requisition which this circumstance afforded him, and that all he requested and expected was, that I should remain till advices might arrive from Mahádji Sindia. Subsequent to his entering upon business with Mr. Anderson, he added that from what Mahádji Sindia had already written, and from what you had desired me to communicate, he had no doubt of Mr. Anderson's possessing full powers and coming with an intention to conclude an alliance with the Peshwa Ráo Pandit Pradhán, but that there were many particulars that he wished to be apprised of before he could come to a determination upon certain important points, and that these could not be known till Mahádji Sindia and Mr. Anderson had conferred together, and the result had been transmitted to him. He concluded by observing that in all subjects of negotiation there were some of so particularly nice and secret a nature as not to admit of being committed to writing, and that it was solely with a view of personally communicating to me his sentiments upon these, as soon as the result of Mr. Anderson's negotiation with Mahádji Sindia should be received, that he solicited me to remain in order that I might make them known to you and Mr. Hastings.

I observed to the Minister, that as he had not explained himself so fully when I first informed him of Mr. Anderson's deputation as he had now done, I should represent to you the reasons assigned by him for wishing me to stay; and I was well assured your friendship for him and determination of doing everything that was proper and calculated to effect an alliance betwixt the English and Marátha States would lead you to comply with any request he might reasonably make. I however requested he would fix some certain period for my taking leave as, after the directions I had already received to come away with his permission, you would naturally expect to be satisfied respecting the length of time he has to detain me. In reply to this he told me that he had received advices from Mahádji Sindia of a public meeting with Mr. Anderson, and that as the subjects of business would be entered upon immediately after a sufficient time were allowed for their being fully discussed, he could not expect the arrival of the despatches he alluded to sooner than in twenty or twenty-five days, and that at the expiration of that period he would certainly give me leave to go away, and this he requested I would mention to you. The above, Sir, is the substance of what passed at the conference of last night with the Minister, which I beg leave to submit to your consideration; and I hope you will approve of my conduct on the occasion, and the acquiescence I have been obliged to give to his request urged with such warmth and show of sincerity, and supported by arguments which, altogether conclusive and satisfactory, carried however the specious appearance of reason as real intention on his part, and besides from the influence they might probably have Mr. Anderson's further negotiation seemed in my opinion deserving of the most pr cautious attention.

I some time ago addressed Mr. Hastings acquainting him with the desire formerly expressed by the Minister of detaining me at Poona till advices should be received from Mahádji Sindia subsequent to Mr. Anderson's arrival and entering upon business with him; and at the same time suggested to him the difficulty I was sensible I should meet with in obtaining his permission to depart previous to the receipt of those advices. In consequence of what has since passed, I shall take the earliest opportunity of again addressing him, and communicate the result of my late interview. The Minister informed me of his having received a letter from Mudáji Bhonsla intimating the arrival of Mr. Chapman at Nágpur, and that he was possessed of full powers from Bengal Government to negotiate and conclude a treaty with the Marátha State. But the questions which he put to me respecting this gentleman and Mr. Anderson and their respective stations in the Company's service, I judged necessary to regulate my answer in such a manner to convince him that the business of negotiation was more particularly, if not exclusively, entrusted to the management of the latter, a declaration which, Mr. Hastings' letter to you seemed to render necessary; and that if he sincerely and seriously desired an accommodation, his calling Mr. Anderson immediately to Poona would tend most speedily to effect its attainment. This, however, he affirmed was a step he could not take until the expected advices from Sindia were received. In the course of conversation he asked me if I had received any late accounts from the Karnátak, and informed me that by his advices, dated six days ago, Hyder's army was encamped at Cuddalore, and Sir Eyre Coote about twenty-one kos distant betwixt that place and Madras. From the manner in which he questioned me and the circumstance of Hyder's Ambassador having been with him that and the preceding evening, I am led to suspect that some particular intelligence has been received, and if so, I think their silence regarding it is a proof of its not being favourable to the interests of their ally; this, however, is only a conjecture, and I shall endeavour to inform myself as soon as possible if it is founded upon any reality. I shall conclude this letter by informing you that the Peshwa and Court will set out this day to a holy place, about sixteen kos distant and not far from Purandhar, to perform a vow made last year by the Minister in case of the young Peshwa's recovery from the small-pox, which he has taken the present opportunity of doing. I do not expect their return there seven or eight days.

I have, &c.,
D. WATHERSTON.

Poona, 15th February 1782.

Letter from Captain WATHERSTON *to Brigadier General* GODDARD.

SIR,—My last address was dated the 15th instant and related to you the particulars of what had passed at my interview with the Minister the preceding evening. The young Peshwa and Hari Pant Fadkia returned here the 20th instant, but the Minister himself is not expected till the day after to-morrow. He did not, it seems, accompany them, but went to Minowli, a place about [illegible]irty kos distant in the neighbourhood of Sátára, to excute a matrimonial plan which, report says, [illegible]e has changed his mind and laid aside.

Since Hari Pant's return all public business, however, has been carried on by him in the [illegible]e manner as if the Minister were present himself; and the several officers of State as well as [illegible] from foreign courts regularly attend his Darbár, and receive the necessary orders and [illegible]o their remonstrances or representations as usual. Within these eight days repeated [illegible] have arrived from Hyder, and yesterday his Vakils delivered despatches to Hari Pant, [illegible]of which was strenuously exhorting this Government not to come to any terms of [illegible]ith the English, and holding out most flattering prospects of success to his own [illegible]ces of being soon joined by a large body of French troops. He further pr[illegible]ed

to send an army very shortly to assist the Maráthás against us, together with a large sum of money. I cannot, after the most deligent enquiry, learn that accounts have yet been received of any action of consequence having happened since the commencement of operations this campaign in the Karnátak. It is plain from circumstances and, indeed, I am so informed from good authority, that the attention of this Court is turned towards that event, as the rule which will influence and solely direct the conduct necessary to be observed in negotiating with us hereafter, and it is therefore to be apprehended that decisive accounts from that quarter rather than despatches from Sindia are requisite to produce a disposition in the Minister to perform the promise he had made of permitting me to leave Poona at the period he has limited for the arrival of the letter. The probability of this idea has induced me to listen with more credit to a piece of information I received this very evening from a person whose situation and connexion with a Pandit in the Minister's confidence gives him an opportunity of discovering his secret intentions. He says that the present alliance of this Court with Hyder is one of necessity, not choice; that however it is impossible to break it immediately, and that the Minister will be guided by events, and watch the proper opportunity of doing it; that in the meantime he will avoid coming to any final agreement with the English, and that it is his present plan to detain me here by every possible pretence until the arrival of Nizám Alli at Poona, who is expected in two months to be present at the celebration of the Peshwa's nuptials, for which preparations are now making. This intelligence further adds that it is the intention of the Minister to consult with Nizám Alli upon the measures then proper to be pursued; and if he consents, to form a confederacy with the English and Mudáji Bhonsla, and fall with their united force upon the dominions of Hyder. In the above intelligence the circumstance of the intended wedding I know to be true. The visit of Nizám Alli is by no means very improbable, and if a measure is absolutely fixed upon it must shortly be made public. The secret object of it corresponds with the political sentiments by which I have from the beginning supposed this Court to be influenced; and the plan proposed relative to myself is very reconcilable to their past conduct, and the narrow selfish policy which governs them; on which if they can hinge an idea of the smallest possible advantage to be hereafter derived from it, all other considerations of honor and propriety will easily be made to give way. My departure is now a point formally agreed upon, and I do not see any shadow of reason the Minister can assign for detaining me after the limited period shall expire. I am sure he will be able to give none of sufficient force to compel my consent, and I see no public motive that need operate with me to render a further sacrifice to his inclinations necessary, since a communication will, by that time, have been fully established with Mr. Anderson, and it will be in his power only to avail himself of the favourable opportunities that may occur for negotiating with his Court, either separately or conjunctively with any other. I impatiently wait for your answer to my letter of the 15th instant, which will, I hope, approve and authorize the stay in this place, which I have consented to; and although I have suggested above the difficulties I expect to meet with in getting away [illegible] appointed, I beg I may not be understood as conveying an idea that my further [illegible] can possibly be proper or necessary, which I am determined after what has passed, [illegible] your orders to the contrary, not to consent upon any consideration whatever.

[illegible] include this letter by mentioning that a small body of infantry moved from hence [illegible] wards Bor Ghát, intended to act against the Chief of Rájápur, whose name is, I [illegible] ot Khán, and who is now making considerable disturbances to the southward.

I have, &c.,
D. WATHERSTON.

February 1782.

Letter from Captain WATHERSTON *to Brigadier General* GODDARD, *Commander-in-Chief, &c.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your favour of the 2nd instant enclosing a letter to the Minister, which I delivered to him; and I have the satisfaction to communicate to you his compliance with the request it contains of allowing me to return to Bombay. At a visit which I paid him yesterday to renew and urge my application for leave to go away, he expressed himself in terms the most friendly and satisfactory, pointing out the disappointment which the hopes he had been led to entertain from my arrival must suffer, but at the same time acknowledging the force of the reasons you had given him for my departure, in consequence of which and on account of the limited time being now expired, he found himself unwillingly compelled to consent to my going away. He desired me, however, to assure you in the strongest terms of his sincere inclination to remain in friendship and alliance with the English; and added, that he confided in my good offices and just representations of his sentiments to impress Mr. Hastings and you with a proper knowledge of them, and to preserve a disposition in your mind equally favourable and friendly towards him. He observed that no actual treaty was yet concluded; he considered a friendship as mutually agreed to and established from the time of my arrival; and ended by informing me of the receipt of advices from Mahádji Sindia, which though not so minute and particular as he expected, were however generally expressive of the satisfaction he received from Mr. Anderson's negotiation, and favourable to the early completion of his wishes in a treaty of peace and lasting alliance between the Peshwa and the English. I need not trouble you here with a further detail of what passed, as I hope so soon to have the pleasure of communicating it in person. Monday, the 11th, is fixed for the day of taking leave, and I propose setting out the day after, and proceeding by the way of Bellápur.

It is with the sincerest satisfaction I promise myself the pleasure of presenting to you Captain Banks of the Madras Establishment, and a young gentleman his companion, Mr. Shaw, who have been prisoners since December 1779, and experienced all the rigours and distress which want and severe treatment could inflict during so tedious and painful a period. I have often, since my arrival, solicited the Minister in their behalf, and as often received vague and evasive answers, which though not absolute refusals, gave however very little encouragement to hope for success. At the late interview when my departure was fixed upon, I took the opportunity that circumstance offered of enforcing all my former arguments, and further pointing out to him how pleasing a proof he would enable me to give you of his regard and friendship by this act of generosity and particular attention to your wishes, and that I should not fail to represent to you in the favourable colors it derived. My endeavour had fortunately their desired effect; he yielded (as he said) to considerations entirely personal, and granted to my particular request what he had already refused to repeated and very strong applications from a variety of other quarters.

I shall conclude this letter by communicating a piece of intelligence which I have just received of the arrival of two letters last night from Hyder Alli informing the Mini[illegible] having remitted seven lákhs of rupees to this Court. The Banker at Poona, through [illegible] the business is carried on, has not received himself the letter of advice; but H[illegible] verbally communicated the circumstance to him, and told him he might expect it da[illegible] money was ready in Hyder's camp and would be sent off immediately. It is through [illegible] of this man that I have received my intelligence, which further adds that [illegible] complete the sum to ten lákhs, and has promised to remit the remaining three v[illegible]

I hav[illegible]

D. WAT[illegible]

Poona, March 9th, 1782.

The Governor General's instructions to David Anderson.

Sir,—Having already delegated to you by a former commission the full powers and authority vested in me by the Governor General and Council for the purpose of negotiating and finally concluding a treaty of peace and alliance between the Company and the Marátha State, and reposing the firmest reliance on your abilities and integrity, I recommend to your attentive consideration and observance the following instructions for the easier and more effectual attainment of the great object of your deputation and other purposes dependent upon and connected with it:—

The peace lately concluded between our Government and Mahádji Sindia opens a fair prospect for the success of your mission by the offer which that Chief has made to interpose his friendly offices at Poona for an equitable accommodation. The great credit and influence which Sindia possesses in the Marátha State leaves no room for apprehension that his endeavours would prove ineffectual if he exerts them sincerely and heartily; it is therefore with a view to dispose him more strongly to our interest that I desire you to repair to him, to give him the strongest assurances of my personal esteem and friendship, and of my desire to cultivate and improve the connection which has lately been formed between us; the most effectual means of accomplishing these purposes would be a formal interview between Sindia and myself; and I desire that you will endeavour to draw from him his sentiments concerning it, and advise it if you find him disposed to it, but do not abruptly or formally demand it, should he be equally inclined to meet me. You may propose Allahabad or Cawnpore as the rendezvous; but if neither of these places should suit his convenience, I will go to Etáwáh or other place on the banks of Jamna that you may know my time will admit of.

If Sindia should either decline an interview altogether, or not afford you a proper encouragement to recommend, it must then rest entirely with you to effect my views, which are as follows:—

First obtain through the mediation of Sindia and in concert with his Agents, if he shall think proper to depute one for the purpose, a treaty of peace and alliance offensive and defensive with the Peshwa against all common enemies, but especially against Hyder Alli Khán, or of peace simply on the conditions of restoring all that we have acquired during the war, except Ahmedabad, and the territory conquered for Fattesing Gáikawár.

We cannot totally abandon the interest of Raghunáthráv; and endeavour to obtain for him an adequate provision on the conditions prescribed in General Goddard's instructions.

You may consent to yield what is ours, what we can in honor grant, but we will never suffer our treaties to be infringed nor our faith to be violated. You will of course be attentive to any engagements subsisting between us and other powers in settling the terms of peace and alliance with the Maráthás. I except from this precaution the Rána of Gohad, who has been guilty of the most flagrant breach of faith towards us in every instance, and after a most faithful and scrupulous performance of every stipulation in his favour by us, and after we have saved him and his country from certain destruction. Leave him to settle his own affairs with the Maráthás. Colonel Muir will give you complete intelligence concerning the Rána's conduct, and from this you will judge whether he is worthy of being any longer considered as our ally.

Reserve Bassein if you can, even though it should be with the concession of restoring all the lands obtained by the treaty with Colonel Upton, except Silsette

and ceded islands and the ceded moiety of Broach; but do not insist on the reservation of Bassein to the hindrance of a peace. We want nothing from the Maráthás but their alliance against Hyder Ali Khán, and that we dispense with as the effect of a positive engagement in which they cannot perhaps in decency agree, although they may be desirous of availing themselves of any pretext which may lead to it without a direct breach of the public faith; be careful that your engagements do not contain anything hostile to the Government of Berár or hurtful to our connection with it.

Include Fattesing Gáikawár in the peace according to the treaty concluded with him, of which you have a copy.

Obtain the exclusion of the French and all other European nations from the alliance, and from the ports and dominions of the Maráthás. It must be a principal object of your attention to prevail upon the Marátha Government to invade the dominions of Hyder Alli Khán. They will not enter into public engagements for that purpose, as they are at present in alliance with him; but pretexts will not be wanting when they shall perceive the facility of making conquests from him. Endeavour to interest Scindia in all these views with the administration of Poona, and to engage him separately, or with Tukoji Holkar into close connections with our Government by the prospects of mutual advantage. I leave a large latitude in this instruction to your discretion. You know my views, which are for present peace and security. Pursue and agree to whatever may promote these views, reject and shun whatever may obstruct them, and especially such as may draw us into a new scene of hostilities.

Wait upon Colonel Muir in his camp at Etáwáh before you proceed to Sindia; and obtain from him every information and advice which can be useful in your negotiation with that Chief.

Since your departure, Rája Mudáji Bhonsla has requested, that a gentleman in my confidence might attend him as the Agent of our Government at this Court, and I have given this commission to Mr. Chapman. I send you a copy of his instructions. You will furnish him with such communications and orders from time to time as you may judge will tend to promote the success of your negotiations.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

(A True Copy)

W. BRUER,
Assistant Secretary.

Benares, 4th November 1781.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1782.

Received the following letter from Mr. David Anderson:—

"HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—I did myself the honor of addressing you in duplicate under dat 27th ultimo.

Although the progress of my negotiation has been more slow than I had reason to imagin from the cordial disposition which I informed you Sindia had shown to promote a peace, yet I have the pleasure to inform you that matters continue still in a very favourable train. Th point on which the negotiation chiefly hinges at present is our treaty with Fattesing Gáika

Sindia has proposed that we should agree to the restitution of the Peshwa's share of Ahmedabad; and on condition of my acceding to this point he has declared himself ready to settle with me immediately the terms of a treaty, which he would pledge his word, should be ratified by the other members of the Marátha State. I have informed him that my instructions from the Hon'ble Board on this head are positive; and being sensible that they are founded on a strict principle of natural faith and honor, I have assured him that there is not the smallest prospect of their being retracted. Though I believe Sindia is convinced from this declaration that success is not to be expected in this point, yet, having been positively instructed to procure this stipulation, he cannot, he declares, conclude the terms of a treaty without it. He has written on the subject to Poona; and though a considerable delay from this circumstance must necessarily take place, yet I do not I imagine that it will in the end prove an obstacle to the treaty.

It is with the utmost satisfaction I inform you that I have no reason to doubt the sincerity of Sindia in the undertaking. On the contrary, I believe him, both from inclination and a sense of interest, to be very cordially desirous of promoting a peace between the English and the Marátha State; but there is reason to believe that his instructions from Thána have not extended further than simply to discuss and adjust the terms of a treaty with me without bringing them to final settlement. It is not indeed likely that Nána Fadanavis, whilst he keeps a channel of negotiation open immediately under himself at Poona, would give up to Sindia the powers of a final settlement. I lament this unfortunate circumstance of a double negotiation having been opened by us nearly at the same time, as one great cause of all the delays I have hitherto experienced, and I wait with the utmost anxiety to hear of General Goddard's having recalled Captain Watherston from Poona, in compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble Board of the 9th February; until then I have no hopes of bringing the negotiation to a favourable issue, as Nána, though he might not choose to conclude a treaty with the concurrence of Mahádji Sindia, will not probably however be desirous of relinquishing the negotiation with General Goddard, whilst by keeping both channels open he may flatter himself with expectations of having it more in his power to effect a compliance with his own terms. When I consider the anxiety of the Maráthás themselves for a peace, so strongly instanced in their present cessation from hostilities, and the very equitable terms I have been empowered to make to them, I cannot otherwise account for their conduct from any consideration either of reason or policy.

I beg leave to repeat to you my assurances that I shall pay the utmost deference to your advice on every occasion and avail myself of the full latitude of my instructions in complying with such requisitions as you may think it necessary to make to me.

I am, &c.,

D. ANDERSON.

Sindia's Camp, Nunke Kray, 12 kos from Gwalior, 23rd March 1782."

Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL *to Captain* D. WATHERSTON *at Poona.*

ed your letter under date the 15th of January informing me of your arrival
ption which you have met with from the Minister. It gives me great
ur meeting with him has in the profession which he has made afforded
rly accomplishment of our views [illegible] the differences subsisting

between the Company and the Marátha State; and I trust that your subsequent conference with him have been attended with increasing proofs of a sincere desire on his part to effect this desirable purpose. I write that, informed as you undoubtedly will have been long ere this of the appointment of Mr. Anderson by a special commission from Bengal as our Minister to the Court of Poona to conclude a treaty with the Maráthas State through the mediation and with the assistance of Mahádji Sindia, you may have communicated to him what has passed between the Minister and you on this important subject; but if in consequence of the powers delegated to you by Brigadier General Goddard you shall have been convinced that this was not necessary, I must express my desire that you do so immediately on receipt of this letter. The Governor General and Council having charged Mr. Anderson with the special commission which I have mentioned, and having given him full and particular instructions for his guidance in the execution of it, it might be fatal to the object of that commission were separate negotiations to be carried on by any other person; the Board have therefore directed Bragadier General Goddard to withdraw from that in which he had employed his Agents at the Peshwa's Court. But as your abrupt departure from that Court might give rise to a belief in the mind of the Minister unfavourable to the sincerity of our wishes, which are strongly and earnestly for peace, I request that you do not leave it but continue there until Mr. Anderson's arrival, notwithstanding any orders which you may have received from Brigadier General Goddard grounded on our late directions, which as they regard your stay at Poona will be particularly explained to him by a letter from the Board.

I am sensible that great delicacy of conduct is required, and that much will depend on your good management and address to prevent any impression being had to the prejudice of our views from the stop put to your further negotiations at the Court of Poona; but I trust to your abilities and your zeal for the interest of the Company for obviating it, and I rely also on the latter for such communications to Mr. Anderson as your observations of the temper, object and those circumstances of the Poona Government may suggest and be useful to the success of the commission with which he is charged.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

(A True Copy)
C. REAY,
Sub-Secretary.

Fort William, 25th February 1782.

Translate of a letter from NA'NA FADANAVIS *to General* GODDARD.

I was made happy with the receipt of your letter, and inform you of the contents. I have had several meetings with Mr. Watherston, whom you deputed to me, since his arrival at Poona, and he has repeatedly in conversation together made known your regard and friendship, which has given me the greatest satisfaction and pleasure. Mr. Watherston is exceedingly wise, concerning, and of great experience in affairs. He has now obtained permission to leave this

and will proceed towards you. He will fully state every particular, and from his information, your heart, the mirror of friendship, will learn every circumstance. I hope that you will continue to favour me with repeated letters fraught with sincere regard. Acquainting me with your health. What more?

(A True Translation)
(Signed) THOMAS GODDARD.

General Goddard delivered in copy of a letter he this [illegible] received from the Minister at Poona:—

"*Translate of a letter from* NA'NA FADANAVI[illegible]

After compliments.

I have received your letter and the contents hav[illegible] me. Y[illegible] write that the rainy season is now approaching, an[illegible] very un[illegible] wholesome for animals and horses, you have thou[illegible] ur troops to march and canton at Surat, which you mentio[illegible] nd, at present friendship is not established between the Pesh[illegible] se of friendship not existing, where is the necessity or advan[illegible] mstances to me? What more shall I write?"

[illegible]

[illegible] CIL.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—[illegible] plicate under date the 23rd March.

I have now the honor [illegible] settled with Mahádji Sindia the terms of an accommodatio[illegible] Governments, and we both addressed our respective principal[illegible] s I receive answer to the despatches which I have sent to t[illegible] Council, I shall do myself the honor of addressing you m[illegible]

Mahádji Sind[illegible] he late skirmishes between the Company's troops and Gan[illegible] manner as to make him apprehensive of our intention of re[illegible] cated to him such particulars relative to that affair as have [illegible] vate correspondence. I have the pleasure to inform you t[illegible] with the assurances which I have given him, and he has pr[illegible] rders shall be issued to all the Marátha troops to abstain [illegible] complaint. It is possible, however, that without any imput[illegible] Government these orders may not be strictly obe[illegible] as it [illegible] efs to restrain the irregularities [illegible] their pr[illegible] and [illegible]

at I[illegible]
pleas[illegible]
so fai[illegible]

Secretary.—Having this day received from Mr. David Anderson a copy of the treaty of general peace concluded by me on the part of this Government with Mahadji Sindia on the part of all the Maratha powers, we now transmit you copy of the same for your information; and enjoin you in the most solemn and peremptory manner to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent any act either in your Government or in any person under your authority which may have the smallest tendency to the infringement of it.

Having by the fifth article made this Government responsible for the conduct of all persons acting under the Company's authority for the observation of the treaty, we think it incumbent only by that obligation to declare that we are determined not only to maintain the several conditions of the treaty inviolate on our part, but are firmly resolved to bind all the Company's dependencies to the same sacred observance of it by the fullest exercise of the controlling powers lodged in us for that purpose by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and by appeals to their authority if ever those powers should be found insufficient for the preservation of the peace, which we have at length so happily obtained, and for the national faith solemnly pledged for that purpose.

We have, &c.,
W. HASTINGS.
E. WHELER,
J. McPHERSON.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE MARATHA'S, 1782.

Treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance between the Hon'ble the English East India Company, and the Peshwa Mádhavráv Pandit Pradhán; settled by Mr. David Anderson, on the part of the Hon'ble Company, in virtue of the powers delegated to him for that purpose by the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council, appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and control all political affairs of the Hon'ble English East India Company in India; and by Mahárája Sambaldar Mádhavráv Sindia, as Plenipotentiary on the part of the Peshwa Mádhavráv Pandit Pradhán, Balláji Pandit, Nána Fadanavis, and the whole of the Chiefs of the Maratha nation, agreeably to the following articles, which shall be ever binding on their heirs and successors, and the conditions of them to be invariably observed by both parties.

Article I.

It is stipulated and agreed to between the Hon'ble the English East India Company and the Peshwa, through the mediation of Mádhavráv Sindia, that all countries, places, cities, and forts, including Bassein, &c., which have been taken from the Peshwa during the war that has arisen since the treaty settled by Colonel Upton, and have come into the possession of the English, shall be delivered up to the Peshwa; the territories, ports, cities, &c., to be restored, the delivery in within the space of two months from the period when this treaty shall [illegible] hereinafter described), to such persons as the Peshwa, or his Minister [illegible] point.

[illegible] in peace with the English. If [illegible] of the present war, they shall be delivered up to the Peshwa.

ARTICLE III.

Whereas it is stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of Colonel Upton, "that the [illegible] and all the chiefs of the Maratha State do agree to give the English Company for [illegible] all right and title to the city of Broach, as full and complete as ever they collected from [illegible] or otherwise, without retaining any claim of chauth, or any other claims whatsoever, so that the English Company shall possess it without participation or claim of any kind;" this article is accordingly continued in full force and effect.

ARTICLE IV.

The Peshwa [illegible] formerly, in the treaty of Colonel Upton, agreed, by way of friendship, to give [illegible] the English a country of three lakhs of rupees, near Broach, the English do now, at the request of Mádhavráv Sindia, consent to relinquish their claim to the said country in favour of the Peshwa.

ARTICLE V.

The country which Sayáji and Fattesing Gáikawár gave to the English, and which [illegible] tioned in the seventh article of the treaty of Colonel Upton, being therein [illegible] in [illegible] suspense, the English, with a view to obviate all future disputes, now agree [illegible] restored, and [illegible] reby settled that if the said country be a part of the [illegible] of the G[illegible] it shall be restored to the Gáikawár; and if it shall be a part [illegible] territories, it shall be restored to the Peshwa.

ARTICLE VI.

The English engage that, having allowed Raghunáthráv a period of [illegible] time when this treaty shall become complete to fix on a place of resi[illegible] the expiration of the said period, afford him any support, protection [illegible] him with money for his expenses; and the Peshwa on his part [illegible] will voluntarily and of his own accord repair to Mahárája Mádh[illegible] with him, the sum of Rs. 25,000 per month shall be paid him [illegible] whatever shall be offered to him by the Peshwa, or any of [illegible]

ARTICLE VII.

The Hon'ble English East India Company a[illegible] respective allies shall be included in this peace, it i[illegible] shall make peace with the allies of the other, in [illegible]

ARTI[illegible]

"The territory which has long been the [illegible] Gáikawár, that is to say, whatever territo[illegible] [illegible] war, shall hereafter for [illegible] said Fattesing shall, from the da[illegible] [illegible] the tribute as usual previ[illegible] [illegible] to such [illegible] [illegible] the said [illegible]

[illegible] engages that wherever the Navab Hyder Alli Khan having concluded a treaty [illegible] both disturbed and take possession of territories belonging to the English and their [illegible] he shall be made to relinquish them; and they shall be restored to the Company and the Nawab Mahamed Alli Khan. All prisoners that have been taken on either side during the war shall be released, and Hyder Alli Khan shall be made to relinquish all such territories belonging to the English Company and their allies, as he may have taken possession of since the ninth of Ramdan in the year 1191, being the date of his treaty with the Peshwa; and the said territories shall be delivered over to the English and the Navab Mahamed Alli Khan within six months after this treaty being complete; and the English, in such case, agree that so long as Hyder Alli Khan shall afterwards abstain from hostilities against them, and their allies, and so long as he shall continue in friendship with the Peshwa, they will in no respect act hostilely towards him.

ARTICLE X.

The Peshwa engages, on his own behalf as well as on behalf of his allies, the Navab Nizam Alli Khan, Raghoji Bhonsla, Syna Saheb Soubah, and the Navab Hyder Alli Khan, that they shall, in every respect, maintain peace towards the English and their allies, the Navab Asoph-ul-Dowlah Bahadur, and the Navab Mahamed Alli Khan Bahadur, and shall in no respect whatever give them any disturbance. The English engage on their own behalf, as well as on behalf of their allies, the Navab Asoph-ul-Dowlah, and the Navab Mahamed Alli Khan, that they shall in every respect maintain peace towards the Peshwa and his allies, the Navab Nizam Alli Khan and Baghoji Bhonsla, Syna Saheb; and the English further engage on their own behalf as well as on behalf of their allies, that they will maintain peace also towards the said Hyder Alli Khan, under the conditions specified in the 9th Article of this treaty.

ARTICLE XI.

The Honble East India Company and the Peshwa mutually agree that the vessels of shall afford no disturbance to the navigation of the vessels of the other: and the vessels of shall be allowed access to the ports of the other, where they shall meet with no molestation. fullest protection shall be reciprocally afforded.

ARTICLE XII.

Peshwa and Chiefs of the Maratha State hereby agree that the English shall enjoy liege of trade, as formerly, in the Maratha territories, and shall meet with no kind of ptions; and, in the same manner, the Honble East India Company agree that the subjects Peshwa shall be allowed the privilege of trade, without interruption, in the territories of h.

ARTICLE XIII.

[illegible] engages that he will not suffer any factories of other European [illegible] ed in his territories, or those of the chiefs dependant on him, excepting [illegible] established by the Portuguese; and he will hold no intercourse of [illegible] any other European nations; and the English on their part agree that they will [illegible] stance to any nation of Deccan or Hindostan at enmity with the Peshwa.

ARTICLE XIV.

English and the Peshwa mutually agree that neither will afford any kind of assistance [illegible] ies of the other.

ARTICLE

The Hon'ble the Governor General and [illegible] Fort William engage that they [illegible] permit any of the Chiefs, dependants, or subj[illegible] the English, the gentlemen of Bombay, Surat, or Madras, to act contrary at any plac[illegible] terms of this treaty. In the same manner, the Peshwa Mádhavráv Pandit Pradhán [illegible] that none of the Chiefs or subjects of the Maratha State shall act contrary to them.

ARTICLE

The Hon'ble East India Company, and the Peshwa Mádhavráv Pandit Pradhán, having the fullest confidence in Maharája Soubahdar Mádhavráv Sindia Bahádur, they have both requested the said Maharája to be the mutual guarantee for the perpetual and invariable adherence of both parties to the conditions of this treaty; and the said Mádhavráv Sindia, from a regard to the welfare of both States, hath accordingly taken upon himself the mutual guarantee. If either of the parties shall deviate from the conditions of this treaty, the said Maharája will join the other party, and will, to the utmost of his power, endeavour to bring the aggressor to a proper understanding.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is hereby agreed that whatever territories, forts, [illegible]ities, in Gujarát were granted by Raghunáthráv to the English, previous to the treaty [illegible] Colonel Upton, and have come into their possession, the restitution of which was stipulated in the seventh Article of the said treaty shall be restored, agreeably to the terms of the said article.

This treaty consisting of 17 articles, is settled at Sálbai, in the Camp of Maharája Soubahdar Mádhavráv Sindia, on the 4th of the month Jemmadul Saany, in the year 1197 of the Hygera, corresponding with the 17th of March 1782 of the Christian era, by the said Maharája and Mr. David Anderson: a copy hereof shall be sent by each of the above-named persons to their respective principals at Fort William and Poona, and when both copies being returned, the one under the seal of the Hon'ble East India Company and signature of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Fort William, shall be delivered to Maha[illegible]ádhavráv Sindia Bahádur, and the other under the seal of the Peshwa Mádhavráv Pandit Pradhán, and the signature of Bálláji Pandit [illegible] Fadanavis, shall be delivered to Mr. David Anderson, this treaty shall be deemed con[illegible] ratified, and the articles herein contained, shall become binding on both the contra[illegible]

(W[illegible]arathi character by RAGUBHA'U DIVA'N.) "In all seventeen Articles, on[illegible]d-ul-Akber, or fifth of Jesht Adhik, in the Shuklapaksh, in the year 11[illegible]

[illegible] Maráthi c[illegible]racter by MAHA'DJI SINDIA.) "Agreed to what is a[illegible]

(Signed) DAVID ANDERSON.

[illegible]DERSON,

(A True Translation.)
(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON.
Assistant to the Embassy.

Fort William, the 6th of June 1782.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.
(„) EDWARD WHELER.
(„) JOHN McPHERSON.

The Company's Seal.

(Signed) J. P. AURIOL.
Secretary.

The following was added at the time of the ratification at Poona and the final exchange at Gwalior:—

This treaty, consisting of seventeen articles, was ratified on the fifteenth of the month of Mohrummum-ul-Hirram, in the year 1196 of the Hygera, and shall be invariably and perpetually binding on both the contracting parties.

(Subscribed in the handwriting of NA'NA FADANAVIS.) "Done by me, BA'LA JI JANA'RDHAN, on the 15th of Moharum, in the year 1183," 20th December 1782.

On the 21st of Rubbi-ul-Awul, in the year 1197 of the Hygera, the above-written treaty, under the seals of the Peshwa and the signature of Bálají Pandit Fadanavis, was delivered near Gwálior, to Mr. David Anderson, and a counterpart of the same, under the seal of the Company and the signatures of the Governor General and Council of Fort William, was in like manner delivered to Mahárája Mahádji Sindia Bahádur, by which exchange the said treaty is become complete, and from this date shall be binding on each of the contracting parties.

(Subscribed in the handwriting of MAHA'DJI SINDIA.) "21st of Rubbi-ul-Awul."

(A True Translation.)
(Signed) CHARLES WILKINS.

The counterpart subscribed by Mr. ANDERSON, 24th February 1783.

N. B.—The small seal of the Peshwa affixed to the joining [illegible] sheets.

DIARY OF C. W. MALET

ON A JOURNEY

FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA, 1785-86.

[illegible] Government have [illegible]
[illegible]erted with unwearied applica[illegible]
[illegible]ployers, will enable you to answer[illegible]
[illegible]nd Council in the exercise of the impo[illegible]
[illegible]rge, to the diligent performance of whi[illegible]
[illegible]d we are confi[illegible]u will meet with the utmost support.

[illegible]mbrace the first opportunit[illegible] proceeding to Surat, and after receiving the [illegible] which have been written for, from thence to the camp of Mahádji Sindia, by [illegible] most convenient route, the choice of which is left to yourself.

[illegible]rrival with Mahádji Sindia you do not find instructions waiting for you to [illegible] will proceed on with all expedition to Calcutta and place yourself under the [illegible]ns of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council, and implicitly obey all such orders as you may, there, in person receive from them for your proceedings in future; and you are likewise to pay the same obedience to the instructions of that Hon'ble Board which you find either lodged with Mr. James Anderson, or may be delivered to you on the road to Calcutta.

You will publicly give out at Surat and elsewhere that you are going to Bengal, and you intend visiting Mahádji Sindia only because his camp lies in your way, and you wish to pay your respects to a man of so high a character.

The Hon'ble the President will furnish you with a letter of introduction to Mahádji Sindia; and as you cannot approach his Darbár with propriety without offering him some present, you will provide yourself with some necessary articles, either here, or at Surat, the choice of which is left to your own discretion, under this sole instruction, that we wish the present may be worthy the acceptance of Mahádji Sindia; that you at the same time consider the state of our treasury is such, as to put it out of our power to supply you with more than may be indispensably necessary for the purpose of a present on the most frugal plan, and the defraying of your reasonable expenses under the strictest economy.

What may be needful in advance will be paid you from our treasury here, the remainder the Chief and Council at Surat w[illegible]irected to furnish you with, on your arrival there, and before you quit, that place you w[illegible]be accounts of your outfit to be transmitted to us.

In the letter of the 23rd Nov[illegible] the subject of your appointment from the Hon'ble the Governor General and Coun[illegible] has been communicated to you, they wish to be made acquainted with such points [illegible]ng this Government as may require your particular attention. In reply, we have d[illegible] that you might be generally instructed to pay due attention to such representations [illegible] may have occasion to send to you on matters as they

...e no alarm or jealousy to the ...

We have likewise with pleasure give... Calcutta on leave, being appointed you... letter to his address, desiring on the rece... immediate direction.

Wishing you your health and a speedy an... pleasant journey.

We remain
Your lov...
R...
L...
R...

Bombay Castle, Political and Secret Department, 18th January 178...

"To

THE HON'BLE RAWSON HART BODDAM, ESQUIRE,
President and Governor, and Council in Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—Under the 24th January I was honored with your commands of the 18th of that month, enclosing a copy of your orders to Messrs. Wilkinson and Reynolds, containing instruction for my conduct, with directions to proceed to Calcutta by the route of Mahádji Sindia's camp, there to receive the orders and credentials of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council to qualify me for acting as their Resident at the Court of Poona; sensible of the high honor intended me, I shall study to render myself worthy of it by the most zealous attention to the interest and honor of our employers.

Anxious to fulfil the intentions of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council as expeditiously as possible, I embarked for Surat the 27th January, and reached it the 2nd February, and on the 8th following advised the Governor General of my progress.

On my arrival at Surat I was exceedingly mortified to find, that though I had written long before to have camels provided, yet the scarcity ...e animals in these parts would unavoidably cause delay. I immediately therefore ... proper people to Cambay to purchase some, hoping they would arrive as soon as th... that had been applied for, by the Hon'ble the President from the Peshwa and Mahádj... are received.

On the 12th of February the Hon'ble the Presid... me the Peshwa's passports, and on the 16th I applied to the Chief and Council of Surat f... escort of sixty regular sepoys with their black officers. Having learnt from many well-in... persons that some part of the

route is much infested by banditti whose attacks might endanger the safety of our persons, and the valuable presents necessary to be carried for Mahádji Sindia and the King, unless protected by a guard.

On the 20th February, I received a letter from Mr. James Anderson, Resident at Mahádji Sindia's Darbár, under date 1st February, enclosing passports from that chieftain with orders to the commanders of districts to expedite my progress through his territories.

The same day I also received a letter from Mr. Secretary Buck, advising that Mr. Thomas Cruso was appointed to accompany me as Surgeon, and directing me, by order of your Hon'ble Board, to defray his travelling charges, which I shall duly observe.

On the 3rd instant I received 13 camels from Cambay, and on the 4th I procured seven more from other quarters. On the 5th I was joined by the detachment applied for under the 6th ultimo; and having received permission from the Chief and Council of Surat to proceed, I left that city the 8th instant, but finding that I had not camels enough, and that those I had were totally unused to burthen, was obliged to encamp about half a mile from the town.

From that day to the 12th the camel-keepers were employed in exercising their cattle, when having provided some carts to prevent any delays from their awkwardness, I crossed the river Tápti at Variav, and shall set off to-morrow with a resolution to proceed as expeditiously as possible to the place of my destination. This detail, gentlemen, will, I hope, convince you there has been no unnecessary delay.

I have entertained a small body of country horsemen, which, when the length and nature of the journey I am entering on is considered, will, I hope, meet with your approbation.

Having received very polite invitations from Fattesingráv and the Barria Rája to pass through their districts, I propose taking advantage of their civility; it being the nearest route, and leading us by the way of Ujjein through the province of Málva, a tract very little known to Europeans, will give Captain Reynolds an excellent opportunity of extending and improving our geographical knowledge of that part of Hindustán.

The Chief, Mr. Day, has on all occasions when I wanted his assistance granted it with the utmost alacrity; and I am much obliged to the Naváb for the readiness with which he has forwarded my preparations. He has ordered seven of his horsemen to join me as part of my escort.

Variav, 14th March 1785.

I remain, with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET."

Tuesday, 15th.—Marched to Cutodra on the banks of the river Kim, 13¾ miles.

Wednesday, 16th.—To Panoli, 9¾ miles. Addressed Fattesing this day, requesting he would send a man to meet me on his confines and conduct me through his districts, and to send me a parvana directing his villagers to assist me with what I might have occasion for.

Broach, Thursday, 17th.—Crossed the Narbada at Kopra Ghát and met with every assistance of boats, &c., from Gopálráv, Sindia's Governor, and from Assárám, the Company's broker, entrusted with the care of the Factory in Mr. Cockran, the Resident's absence.

John Hay, a deserter, came in this day from Baroda, and expressed a desire of returning to the Company's colors, in the hope of pardon; gave him a letter to the Chief of Surat intimating the same, and sent him away with an harkára.

Friday, 18th.—Visited by the Diván named Futtia, to whom I showed the order of Sindia to Gopálráv to furnish me a party of horsemen to escort me as far as Powaghur (Pavangad); and on his return to town sent one of my people with the Diván to show it to his master, who returned with an assurance that an escort should be furnished me agreeably to the order.

Wrote the Hon'ble the Governor this day advising of my progress.

Tákaria, Saturday, 19th.—Marched to Tákaria, 15¾ miles. Received a very polite letter this day from Fattesing by Gopálráv, a confidential officer of his Government, lately his Vakil at Bombay, who is now sent to conduct me to Baroda.

Received also a very polite letter from Gopálráv, Amaldár of Broach, apologizing for his horsemen not being ready to accompany me in the morning, and advising that he had now sent 25 horsemen and 15 footmen to accompany me as far as Champaner with several letters of introduction to the Amaldárs of different places on the road.

Meagaon, Sunday, 20th.—Arrived here this day, 7 kos; very courteously entertained by the Zamindár Ranmalsing, who, as do all the people of this country, expressed great respect for the Company; presented the Zamindár a shawl.

Replied to Gopalrav's letter of yesterday acknowledging the arrival of his horse and footmen, and acquainting him that I should return them from Champaner.

Received letters from Poona this day advising that Mudáji Bhonsla with 7,000 horse had been to pay his respects to the Peshwa, and presented to him and Nána to the amount of 30,000 rupees in palanquins, abtabies, &c., with a horse and elephant; and that the Vakils of Tipu Sultán had appeased Nána and prevailed on him to accept their master's presents, and that it is in negotiation to pay the arrears of two years' peshkush, and that security is offered for the payment of 45 lákhs of rupees; also that Tipu Sultán is to raise the siege of a place dependant on the Peshwa that he had attacked.

Versara, Monday, 21st.—Reached this place belonging to Fattesing, 8 kos from Meagaon. The road good and country pleasant. Advised Mr. Anderson of my progress by a pair of pattamars passing from Broach to Mahádji Sindia's camp.

Baroda, Thursday, 22nd.—The capital of the Gáikawár's dominions and residence of Fattesing, the reigning head of that family, about six kos from Versara, situated in a beautiful plain, twelve kos from Powághur, the loftiness and bulk of which rising singly above the flat forms a most magnificent object.

At noon this day received a letter from Mr. Anderson, dated 25th February, accompanying others for the Government of Bombay and one for the Chief of Surat. Learnt from Mr. Anderson's letter that Sindia was on the eve of attacking the castle of Agra, the Killedár having refused to surrender it; this circumstance, it was thought, would prevent Sindia's proceeding to Delhi, which, exclusive of this obstacle, does not seem a favourite expedition.

Received a very civil message from Fattesing this evening congratulating my arrival and begging I would be his guest for a day or two, particularly as he wishes to pay me a visit the ensuing evening. Influenced by the repeated civilities of this chieftain, and desirous of showing my respect for him as an ally of the Company, I replied that I was highly sensible of the honor intended me, and though anxious to prosecute my journey with all expedition

agreeably to my orders, I should make my own convenience subservient to his will and remain here till the 25th in the morning.

Wrote this day to Chilloji Kadam, Sindia's Killedár of Powághur, enclosing his master's order to furnish me an escort to Ujjein; requesting it might be sent to meet me at Mullao, which place I should reach the 16th, and apologizing for not going through Champaner, the place of his residence, as it was out of my road; I also acquainted him that I should return the Broach escort on being joined by his, and sent him a letter from Gopálráv and Mr. Day, to which I begged his reply.

Also wrote Jaswantsing, Rája of Barria, acknowledging receipt of his two favors, and begging that agreeably thereto he would send a proper person to his frontier to conduct me to the place of his residence.

Wednesday, 23rd.—Received a visit from Fattesing, with his brother Manáji, this evening about 5 o'clock agreeably to his promise of yesterday. After the ceremonies of meeting were over, I presented him the Governor's and Chief of Surat's letters of introduction, and took an opportunity of assuring him of their friendship and regard, and that the news of his recovery after a late accident he had met with, had given the Governor great pleasure, who had directed me to congratulate him thereon. This subject gave me an opportunity of introducing a present, it being usual on recovery from severe sickness, or imminent danger, to evince regard in this manner, I begged therefore his acceptance of a horse, a silver filigree casket, a rose-water bottle of the same, 1 kincob, and 2 pairs of shawls, and a turban; to his brother, Manáji, I presented a pair of shawls and a turban; to his adopted son, Bháu, the same; to his Diván, 2 shawls and one turban; to his Persian Munshi, 1 shawl and 1 turban; to his Deccani writer, one shawl and one turban.

These assurances and marks of regard he received with copious expressions of respect and attachment to the Hon'ble Company; dwelt much on the sincerity with which he had conducted himself through the connections in which he had engaged with them, and to which he had sacrificed all former ties; was very particular in his enquiries after the Hon'ble the Governor, for whom he expressed a particular and personal esteem, which he insisted on my communicating.

On concluding these professions, I acknowledged the receipt of his repeated, very polite and friendly invitations, with assurances of the satisfaction I felt that a compliance with them was perfectly agreeable to the Hon'ble the Governor's wishes. He replied that certain reasons had made him anxious to see me; and that he wished to have some private conversation with me, but as that could not easily be effected in a tent, he should take a proper opportunity on my visiting him in town; which I promised to do the next morning about sunset; he took his leave and returned to town.

Tuesday, 24th.—Addressed Mr. Day, Chief of Surat, and forwarded the letters received from Mr. Anderson yesterday.

Having waited till 12 o'clock in expectation of the person whom Fattesing told me he would send to conduct me to his Darbar, I received a message, that having consulted his astrologers and finding the day was not propitious to the meeting of friends, begged I would defer it till to-morrow. I replied that whenever I should have the honor of seeing him that must be a fortunate day for me, and that his situation placed him above fortune, so that I hoped he would admit my respects in the evening, as by the advices I had transmitted to the Hon'ble the Governor I was under the necessity of marching to-morrow.

Received a message from Fattesing that he should be glad to see me. I accordingly waited on him, and after much conversation took my leave, he assuring me that he should

send after me letters for Mr. Macpherson, the new Governor General, and sundry memoranda relative to his own business.

Jarode, Friday, 24th.—Marched to Jarode, 12 miles; the country open and road good; crossed the bed of the river Suree, which was dry.

Forwarded a letter this day from Surveyor Captain Reynolds to the Governor and Council of Bombay.

Hálol, Saturday, 25th.—Reached this place ½ after 7 A.M., 10¾ miles; the road good; the country beautiful, richly wooded and intersected with numerous little rivers, some of which at this advanced season of the year had water in them. Hálol is a large village, now about six miles from Champaner, formerly the capital of Gujarát, and of which Hálol was then a part of the suburbs. It has plenty of wells, and a large tank, in which there was no water. Champaner is at the foot of the stupendous mountain of Powághur, a fortress formed principally by nature, having at various spaces large intervals of scarped perpendicular rock, the vacancies of which are supplied with masonry; the ascent is peculiarly difficult and practicable only to footmen. At the very summit of the mountain is a pagoda and a sepulchre of a Mahomedan Saint named Peer Sujun Ser Must. In the ascent I observed an artificial passage over an immense chasm. The top is well supplied with water by a tank.

This place, which appears so totally inaccessible, was taken by surprise by Humáyun from Sultan Babádur, King of Gujarát.[1]

In the campaign of 1781, when Mahádji Sindia opposed General Goddard, who was encamped at Kamla, Mahádji's heavy and superfluous baggage was between this place and Champaner. This country seems peculiarly adapted to the convenience of large armies, particularly infantry, the number of beds of rivers are affording a great choice of strong situations, and the fertility of the country being favourable to foragers.

Received a message from Chilloji Kadam, by his Diván Mulbak, advising he had answered my letter, which I sent with his master's (Sindia's) order to furnish me an escort; that the confusions in the country put it out of his power to furnish me any horse, they being all employed at Melol to quell some refractory zamindárs, but that he had sent me ten footmen. I observed that this was by no means equal to his master's orders; and that as he could not furnish me any horse, I should certainly expect an additional number of foot. He made many difficulties, and I gave him his dismission without receiving any positive answer whether or not he could increase the number; and I assured him that I should certainly detain the Broach Zamindár till I received a proper escort according to the orders of his master. He then departed with an assurance that he would do his utmost and furnish me a letter to the Barria Rája; but receiving no additional escort, I directed the Broach escort to proceed, with which they readily complied.

Returned Mr. Anderson's cassids this day with an account of my progress.

Mullao, Sunday, 27th.—This place is subject to Mahádji Sindia, in the district of Champaner, and 9 miles distant from Hálol; the country well cultivated, beautiful and picturesque; the soil light and neat, producing sugarcane, bájri and rice, and even at this season of the year fresh and verdant, to be accounted for in the numerous little gullies and rivulets, and the benefit of the shade of the most beautiful trees. The contrast between this country and that round Broach is great. I have observed in all light soils that there is a much greater quantity of wood. It should seem that nature had provided against the effect of the sun on this soil by such shade, since destitute of it, the sun would absorb the moisture necessary for the purposes of cultivation, whereas in the black stiff clayey soil, were it not exposed to the absorbent force of the sun, it would remain a constant morass. This circumstance

[1] A.D. 1535.

of shade causes a very material difference in the climate of this and the open country of Broach, for the sun acting very partially on this woody country, the heat received and reflected by the earth cannot be so great, to which may be added the circumstance of the earth never cracking in this light soil, whereas in the black clayey countries the large deep fissures, exclusive of the whole open surface, receive and retain an excessive heat. I have experienced a great mildness in the climate since entering these woody parts, though always encamped in the most open spots, free from trees.

The people of these parts are esteemed bolder than those of the open countries, and are peculiarly tenacious of their rights and property: this may be accounted for in the advantages arising from the cover and fencibleness of their country. The villages are indiscriminately inhabited like the rest of Gujarát by Rajputs, Kolis, Kunbis, Bráhmans, and some Bohorás and other Mahomedans. The route appears hitherto to be a perfect level from Surat, out of which Powághur rises abruptly; and behind it runs a ridge of low hills, which we shall pass by avenues without ascending. Directed the Broach escort to proceed to the next stage, which will be in the territories of Jaswantsing, an independent Rajput Zamíndár.

Monday, 28th.—Reached Seemlee, a small cooly village, belonging to the Barria Rája on the banks of the river Gooma, in which there is no water, but to be had near the surface by digging. Seemlee is 12½ miles from Mullao, the greater part of the intervening country very wild, woody, and uncultivated. Passed through some of the hills, which from Mullao seemed a continued range, but on approaching found to be distinct large rocks with large intervals.

Being joined by a party of 20 horse from the Barria Rája this day, despatched the Broach Zamíndár with his troops.

Despatched the following letter to the Hon'ble the Governor and Council this day, which I had prepared at Hálol but had not an opportunity of forwarding. Received a letter from Mr. Anderson this day, dated 15th instant, advising that Sindia had commenced the siege of Agra:—

"HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—My last respects were dated the 14th instant from Variav, with an account of my proceedings to that day. On the 15th I prosecuted my journey and on the 17th crossed the Narbada, about a mile and a half below the city of Broach, on which occasion I met with every assistance I could wish from Gopálráv, Mahádji Sindia's Amaldár, and Assárám Shet, the Hon'ble Company's broker, by order of the Resident, Mr. Cockran, during his absence. The same day John Hay, who long since deserted from the Hon'ble Company's colors, came to me from Baroda, and begged I would intercede for his pardon and permission to return. I accordingly despatched him to Surat with a recommendatory letter to Mr. Day.

On the 19th I left Broach, being furnished with an escort by Gopálráv, who had treated me with great civility.

The same day I was joined by a Vakil from Fattesing, who presented me a very polite letter of invitation from his master, with a desire that I would command the services of the bearer Gopálráv, who was sent to conduct me to his capital.

On the 20th I encamped at Meagaon, the residence of a Rajput Zamíndár, who visited me, and with every appearance of sincerity assured me of his respect for, and attachment to, the Company, which seem to prevail wonderfully through this whole country.

The 22nd I arrived at Baroda, the residence and capital of Fattesing, and of the Gáikawár dominions in Gujarát, situated in a beautiful plain, twelve kos from the mountain of Powághur, whose loftiness and bulk rising singly above the vast flat form a most magnificent object.

I received a letter from Mr. James Anderson this day, accompanying one for your Hon'ble Board, which I forwarded the 23rd to Mr. Day at Surat. By Mr. Anderson's letter I learnt that the Killedárs of the castle of Agra having refused to surrender had reduced Sindia to the necessity of besieging it, which would probably prevent his proceeding to Delhi before the rains.

On the 23rd I was visited by Fattesing, agreeably to his desire, signified to me on my arrival the preceding day. At our meeting Fattesing was lavish in his assurances of respect and attachment to the Company, and particularly insisted on his personal regard for the Hon'ble the Governor. He desired to see me the next day in town, having some matters of moment to communicate. At his departure I made him, his brother, and attendants presents suitable to the occasion.

On the 24th in the evening I returned his visit and found that the important matters he had to communicate amounted to nothing more than very artful endeavours to learn the object of my journey, in which I gratified him as far as I thought prudent. On taking leave he acquainted me that he should send after me some memoranda relative to his own affairs with a letter for the new Governor General.

On the 25th I marched to Jarode, and from thence forwarded a letter to your Hon'ble Board, from the Surveyor, Captain Reynolds, from which you have collected full information of my route, the novelty of which will furnish very valuable materials for the improvement and extension of our geographical knowledge of Hindustán.

The 26th I arrived at Hálol, the first place subject to Mahádji Sindia since leaving the Broach Pargana; the country beautiful, richly wooded, and intersected by numerous gullies and rivulets, some of which at this advanced season have water.

Hálol is a large village, about six miles from Champaner, formerly the capital of Gujarát, at which time Hálol was included in its suburbs. Champaner is situated at the bottom of the vast mountain of Powághur which, with very little assistance from art, forms an almost impregnable fortress, consisting, at various intervals of the ascent, of large perpendicular spaces of scarped rock, the more accessible parts of which are supplied with masonry. This place, though it appears so totally inaccessible, was taken by Humáyun from Sultán Bahádur, King of Gujarát, by surprise. Captain Reynolds is employed in taking a view of this famous and extraordinary mountain.

I shall do myself the honour of addressing you, as opportunity offers, with an account of my progress, &c.

I remain, with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

C. W. MALET."

Hálol, 26th March 1785,
23 miles from Baroda.

Barria, Tuesday, 29th.—Arrived at Barria; saluted with 5 guns; the horse road about eleven miles; the carts being obliged to make a circuit of 15 miles 3 quarters. The road is good; but like that of yesterday, through a wild forest, much infested by banditti. Barria is a large village, some part of it walled, situated on the river Pana, at this time dry, and between two of the highest hills of the range through which we have been passing the two last days. One of the hills has a fortification, and is called Devgad, but the principal strength of the place see ms to rest in the difficulty of the country, by which it must be approached. There is a fine tank without the town.

In the evening received a visit from the Rája Jaswantsing, whose Diván advanced to meet me two kos in the morning. I delivered to the Rája a letter from the Navváb of Surat, the Chief Mr. Day, and Jáffur Yabkhán, which he took with great respect, at the same time assuring me there was no necessity for any injunctions to ensure me all the civility in his power to show; as he had endeavoured to evince by sending his trusty servants to conduct me to his place. The Rája is a handsome young man, of the Chobán tribe of Rajputs, is much respected in this country, and though in a situation which would ensure impunity were he inclined to molest travellers, has fallen on the more eligible method of fixing regular imposts, whence arises a revenue which he employs in curbing the Bhils and preserving to the utmost of his power the peace of the road; and of so great consequence did Mahádji Sindia think it to have his goodwill during his campaign in Gujarát against General Goddard, that he presented him an elephant with some other indulgences, and the Rája from that time removed the difficulties that his army had experienced in procuring supplies. His family is of great antiquity, and formerly held the proprietary of Powághar. Though so remotely situated, he spoke of the Company and our nation with great respect and intelligence. On his taking leave I presented him a turban, a spying glass, a shawl, pieces of kincob, a pair of pocket pistols, some agate cups, and some liqueurs; his Diván, Munshi and another Kárkun, a shawl and two turbans. Very hard squalls of wind and bad weather during the night.

Wednesday, 30th.—Returned the Rája's visit; received with great politeness. Agreeably to the Governor's directions begged him to be particularly careful in despatching any English cassids from the Bengal Provinces to Bombay or Surat, which he promised to do. Acquainted him with my intention of proceeding in the morning, when he ordered one of his confidential chiefs to accompany me with a party of horse; and on taking my leave, gave me answers to my letters, with one for the Governor, which I despatched this day by Dayáldás, a merchant of Surat, who acts as the Rája's Vakil there, and accompanied me from thence.

Comárea, Thursday, 31st.—Leaving Barria at 4 o'clock this morning, reached Comarea at 8. The country still woody, with hills on each side, the road being on a level through them; the distance this morning 11¾ miles. Comarea is a poor straggling Bhil village, subject to Jaswantsing, and no water procurable at the place of our encampment, so that we were forced to bring it from the bed of the river Hurrul, half a mile distant. The wood this day more open than the preceding stage, with some appearances of cultivation.

Dohad, April, Friday, 1st.—Reached this place about 8 A.M., 16 miles from Comarea; the road very bad, being stony and uneven, with deep hollow ways, and the wood thicker than yesterday. It is much infested by banditti; to check whose depredations the Barria Rája has built a small redoubt at Blonda, in the midst of the most suspicious part of the road, and keeps a chauki there; notwithstanding which, and our own force, a party of Bhils made an attempt to throw us into confusion, by setting up a most extraordinary yell just before daylight, as we were clearing a very deep gully, but finding it made no impression, they moved off without being seen under favour of a hill and the thickness of the wood. A part of Sindia's baggage was plundered here in its retreat to Ujjein in 1781.

Shortly after passing Blonda we perceptibly ascended till we reached Lukker Cote, situated on a plain at the top of the ascent. It is a brick work intended by the Dohad Government for the same purpose as Blonda by the Barria Rája. This is the boundary of the Dohad District, and has a guard for the protection of the roads. About 2½ kos east of Lukker Cote is the town of Dohad, which is approached by a long descent, being situated in a very fine plain between two ranges of hills, one towards Málva, the other towards Gujarát, the town of Dohad itself, as the name implies, forming the extremity of those two provinces.

The place, which has the appearance of opulence, is denominated a Kasba; has a slight wall, and in the middle of the town a Gurry. Very near it runs the river Duboe, at this time dry. The inhabitants consist of Hindus of all tribes, many Bohorás, and some families of Kusbattis, a tribe of Mahomedan sepoys who originally had grants of land in all the towns of post, or defence, through Gujarát, on condition of military service against the Bhils, Gracias, &c. The original institution is now almost universally forgotten, and the utility of this rank of men becoming less conspicuous, they are a burthen to Government, remaining as devourers of the revenue. It is an object of the Marátha Government to curb and reduce them. Received a visit in the evening from the Amaldár Anandráv.

Despatched the Barria and Champaner escorts on a promise of being supplied with a party from the Pandit here; for which having waited in vain till 9 o'clock A.M., sent to remind him of his promise, when, after various evasions, he absolutely declared he would not send another man, nor even a Bungi or guide, four having proceeded with my advance tent. On receipt of this message I sent to the Jamádár of the Champaner peons desiring him to proceed to Tandla, whence I would give him his despatch, with a letter to Chilloji Kadam specifying the reasons that had induced me to take him so far, to which he assented.

Tandla, Saturday, 2nd.—Proceeded to Tandla, 13½ miles, though reckoned only six kos. The Málva province kos commences from this stage; the kos is called pucka or double kos, which I conceive to be the Jeribe. Overtaken on the road by two horsemen, whom I observed yesterday in the Pandit's train. The first part of the road good, and the country fair and open; the latter part very stony, and the country uneven. Passed the dry channels of two rivers. Tandla is a common village belonging to Sindia in the district of Dohad. The Champaner party left me this morning without leave.

At 9 o'clock this evening came in one Bhaváni Shankar and Mirza Sayyad Beg from Tandla, with an offer of their services from the Rája of Jaboa, Bhimsing, by whom they say they are ordered to conduct me to Tandla. Thanked them for their master's civility and desired them to be ready to proceed in the morning; this is a style of civility very different from the Dohad Amaldar's conduct.

Sunday, 3rd.—Arrived at Tandla, 13½ miles. The intervening country very pleasant, and the road exceedingly good, except at the passage of the river Anas, about 3 miles from Tandla, where the gullies are deep, and the country very woody. Near Tandla runs the river Nogauma, in which there is a good deal of water.

Surprised on my arrival to find that Bhimsing, Rája of Jaboa, a place about 7 kos south-east of this, was in possession of the gurry; and a large body of his forces in different parties round the town. This Rája seems an extraordinary character. He has long been in opposition to Tukoji Holkar, to whom Tandla belonged till lately, and was besieged in Jaboa, but has at length found means to extricate himself from his difficulties, possess himself of Tandla, and make an amicable settlement with Holkar. His revenues are small; and he is greatly in arrears to the numerous troops he has been obliged to entertain. To add to his embarrassment his tribute to the Maráthás is burthensome.

In the evening received a visit from the Rája, who came in his palanquin with a very numerous retinue. He is a young man, about 25 years old, of middle stature, Rajput tribe, Rhátor. In manners and address is inferior to Jaswantsing, but seems to have more of design and machination. On taking his leave, I presented him with shawls, some agate curiosities, some liqueurs and a turban; and he promised to send me

people to conduct me to the extent of his districts. This Rája, who has been long engaged in hostilities against Holkar's Government of Indore, has been obliged to defend himself with mercenary troops, over whom, from the scantiness of his revenue, he seems to have very little authority; and his present trip to Tandla seems to be with a view to plunder some neighbouring village and silence the clamor of his people. Gave me some reason to suspect his intentions, particularly as he sent me no escort notwithstanding his assurances.

Monday, 4th.—Set off early in the morning and arrived at Pitlawad about 8 o'clock, 14 miles. The first part of the country plain and open, but ill-cultivated. Between Tandla and Pitlawad is a considerable ascent, known by the name of Pitlawad Ghát. On approaching it from Tandla the country grows woody, and continues so to near Pitlawad, where after descending we entered a fine cheerful valley, in which Pitlawad is situated. On the banks of the river Piel (?) some fields of barley were still standing at this advanced season of the year in this plain. Pitlawad was formerly a great mart for the goods of Málva and Gujarát, but is now very much decayed, as most of the whole country, from the present state of its government; for, the Maráthás have neither conciliated nor réduced the independent zamíndárs, of which the whole country seems full since passing Barria; and who seem particularly disaffected to the Marátha Government.

Wrote this day to the zamíndár of Rájode, our next stage; to the Pandit of Budnaur, belonging to the Powár family, advising my approach; also wrote the independent Rája of Ragogur, 14 stages from hence, that with his permission, which I begged he would signify by proper parvanás, I meant to pass through his territories on my way to Akbarábád. The novelty and nearness of the road, being 23 kos nearer than that of Seronge, induced me to prefer this route.

Many circumstances leading me to suspect the intentions of the Jaboa Rája, thought it necessary not to despatch part of my baggage and a tent in advance as usual, but resolved to march in a body the next morning. The country hereabout is infested by banditti, called Moogis, but in no force. White cloth is manufactured here, and there is a market every Monday.

Tuesday, 5th.—Marched this morning at 3 o'clock and arrived at Rájode, 20½ miles, at half past eleven; the whole road exceedingly good. On approaching Jamle, a village belonging to Jaboa, the people were in arms, and a body of horse drawn out, but on my sending a messenger to the chief, who is a relation of Bhimsing, he returned a civil answer, and sent two footmen and a horseman to show me the way. There is another village between Jamle and the Máhi; the country hilly and uncultivated; the unevenness of the country increases towards the Máhi, which is about 15 miles from Pitlawad, the access to it on each side through a narrow gully. The bed of the river is about 70 pans over, and there is plenty of water, yet not accounted a stream; the bed rocky and banks high. The banks of each side are of equal height, consequently commanded by each other. Rájode stands on the river Koteser, 5 miles from the Máhi; the country to it very uneven; the town is large, and has a mud wall; and in approaching it from the Máhi we passed a little square mud fort, meant, I believe, to keep the Moogi banditti in awe. It is governed by Kesrising, a relation of Jaswantsing, Rája of Amjiri, about 12 kos hence; near which place, at Chimpaner, the Máhi takes its rise. The Coteser also has its rise about 3 kos from Rájode, near two villages called Koa and Budnaur or Bulgur. The Amjiri Rája, I am informed, is tributary to the Powár family, whose capital is Dhar Málva; and was originally given by the Peshwa in jághír to three Marátha chieftains, *viz.*, Ránoji of Sindia tribe, Malhárji of the Holkar, and Yashvantráv of the Powár, with

whom it still remains, though the Powár share is greatly inferior to the other two. The produce of the country that I have hitherto been able to observe, is jwári, wheat, barely, sugar-cane, gram, and hemp; but all in small quantities. It is also very thinly peopled.

Thursday, 7th.—Arrived at Budnaur about 8 o'clock, 16 miles; the road very good, the country open, with some hills at a distance, wild and very uncultivated; passed the Bangori river, and plenty of water. Its source about 3 kos off. Close by Budnaur runs the little stream of Bulwute, which rises 2 kos hence. All these rivers and rivulets empty themselves into the Máhi, and account for the mightiness of that river in the rains, after entering the province of Gujarát, its bed at Duan being 3 kos broad; its insignificance in the dry season is also accounted for by the small extent of its course, and the very small supply it meets with at that season from those innumerable channels which like torrents pour their waters into it during the rainy season.

Budnaur is a large, though poor, place; has a mud wall and a gurry; on an eminence the residence of the Pandit Nilkantráv, who is nominated by the Powár family, and from whom I met with very civil treatment.

Nowlae, Friday, 8th.—Arrived here about half-past 6 A.M., 9 miles; the country quite flat and open. We seem totally to have passed the hilly uneven country through which we have been travelling since the 26th ultimo. Nowlae is a large town, apparently flourishing; has a mud wall and a gurry at the north end. It is the head of a very large pargana of 175 villages. The country, as we approached it, appeared well cultivated, and, I am informed, produces almost every species of Indian grain, cotton, &c. Near the town runs the little river Chumla, which, contrary to all the streams we have hitherto crossed, has a north-easterly course. This imputes to our having entirely passed the range of hills whence those rivers have had their rise, and which now form a barrier to the flux of water westward.

Nowlae belongs to Mahádji Sindia, and is managed by a farmer, named Káshirám, from whom I received a visit in the evening; presented him a shawl and turban. Despatched a harkára this day to Oonkarmall and Sardarmall, in the administration of affairs at Ujjein, advising them of my approach.

Bulleyree, Saturday, 9th.—Reached this place about half-past 7 A.M., 12½ miles; the road good, the country flat and [illegible] producing all kinds of grain, a deal of opium, some cotton, and a tree, called Samu[illegible]ot of which, when very young, produces a red dye. Passed the Churula close to [illegible]d the Chumbrel, about 4 miles from Bulleyree, a fine running stream, which rises 25 [illegible] south of this near Indore, and taking a north-easterly course, empties itself in the J[illegible]ear Dholpur, where we crossed the stream, it was vigorous, though not deep. Bulley[illegible]rge rayat village, having about 400 houses, which, as well as the other villages h[illegible]re built in a very peculiar style, having flat mud terraces, without any roof, and the [illegible]ud. This village is well supplied with water by several little brooks; and the wi[illegible]y, for several stages, seems remarkably well watered. The province of Málva has nev[illegible]wn to be distressed by famine, being the asylum of the neighbouring countries whe[illegible] under that calamity; and large parties of emigrants from Káthiáwár and Márw[illegible]ountries have suffered much by drought for two years past, are now spread over the [illegible]

Ujjein, Sunday, 10th.—Reached this place, the capita[illegible] Sindia's dominions, about 8 o'clock, 13½ miles; the road very good, the country flat and [illegible]t about the river Gumur, a fine stream about half way, where the country is woody an[illegible] and on approaching

Ujjein there are some eminences. Met by the Diván of Oonkarmall, and Sardármall, who are in charge of the government, about 1½ mile from the river Sipra, which washes the western side of the city. Encamped on the west side of the river, near a place called Dhutke Akara.

Monday, 11th—Went this morning to view the city and environs, proceeding by the river side, which runs northerly. At about the distance of 2 miles is Bhairav Gad or Mahádev Gad the former name is in compliment to a Hindu idol, who has a pagoda here; the latter in compliment to Mahádji Sindia, who built it at the instance of Jivrám Pant, a chief of that tribe who took refuge with Sindia about 10 years ago, to avoid the troubles in his own country. Bhairav Gad is a fort on an extensive plan on the banks of the Sipra; round it is a ditch about 20 feet deep, meant to communicate with the river at each extremity. The walls of the fort seem to be exceedingly good masonry of stone and mortar; but they are not yet raised to the commencement of the parapet. Within is another handsome square fortification, meant, as I am told, as a place of residence for Sindia, each side of the square about 100 to 150 paces; but this building is not yet raised to the base of the parapet, and orders are lately arrived to stop the whole work, which some impute to a superstitious motive, that the idol Bhairav had expressed an aversion to being confined within walls; others, to the more rational one of a scarcity of cash. Amidst the vast designs in which Sindia is now engaged, except the square fort, there are only a few mean huts within this growing fortification.

Proceeded from hence about a mile and half further on the banks of the river to a place called Ghori Shake Mehl. This is a most extraordinary place, a large gloomy edifice of peculiar strength, and still in very good repair, erected on an artificial island, formed for the purpose by a diversion of the stream of the Sipra and connected with the western bank by a handsome flat bridge. In the western stream, which I conceive to be the artificial one, is a surprising multitude of various apartments situated on a level with the water, and in the midst thereof; the water being conveyed round them in various forms, into several reservoirs, constructed for its reception, whence again it is conveyed by proper outlets to the bed of the river, into which it discharges itself in falls, and little artificial cascades, that have a pleasing effect. The whole of those buildings, which must have been constructed before the bank was cut, must be overflowed in the rains, but are of such astonishing strength as to remain still in high preservation; they are most admirably calculated for coolness, the rings are still remaining in each apartment, to which were fixed curtains formed of a certain aromatic root, called *kuss*, which being wetted gives a most delicious coolness to the entering air. On the western side of the river two large spaces of ground are inclosed; the wall now in ruins; the innermost I conceive to have been a garden, the other, about 3 miles in extent, a park.

On consulting an authentic obviated history of this province, I fortunately found the following very clear and concise account of this extraordinary work: "Sultán Názir-ud-Deen Ghelji, son of Ghias-ud-Deen, ascended the throne of Málva in the year of the Hijiri 905, and reigned eleven years and four months. This Prince, who was cruel and tyrannical, having contracted an insufferable heat in his habit by eating fixed quicksilver, built the fountains, reservoirs and water-works at Kalleade and Sadanpore. In these watery abodes he spent his whole time and transacted the busines of his Government."

By this account the water-works are very near 300 years old, and their permanence and present state of preservation through so long a period, with so constant and so great a force of water on them, is certainly much to be admired. The Indians have extraordinary ideas of the strengthening and stimulative qualities of fixed quicksilver, and also impute to it some prodigious and supernatural effects. I am told that this Prince ordered places of the same kind to be prepared in many parts of his dominions; and that there are very fine ones at Mandu, about 26 kos hence.

The city of Ujjein is very ancient; and is said to have been the place of residence of the great Rája Vikramájit, who has given the Hindus an era, which is now current; this being the year 1842. It is now as extensive as Surat, but retains marks of much greater extent, very large bricks being found at the distance of two and three miles. The town is very irregular, particularly towards the river, where the ruggedness of the banks has prevented the smallest appearance of order; yet there are many fine flights of steps and some handsome mausoleums, particularly the repository of the ashes of Ránoji Sindia, father of Mahádji. In the body of the town there are also many good buildings; and the great street is very straight, broad, regularly built, and well paved with stone; the bázár is well supplied with grain, piece-goods, greens, and fruits, amongst which are apples, melons, grapes, pomegranates, and oranges. It has now been about 50 years under the Sindia family.

Advised that the castle of Akberábád had surrendered to Mahádji Sindia.

Tuesday, 12th—Received a visit from Oonkarmall and Sardarmall, two young men who have the nominal government of the town, the executive person being Kabulimall; presented the two young men a shawl and turban each; Kabulimall, a shawl; and another officer of Government, a shawl also.

Took up 4,000 rupees this day of Nathusing for bills on the Governor General and Council of Bengal at 8 per cent. exchange, as per the following bill and letter of advice, *viz.*:—

"To

THE HON'BLE RAWSON HART BODDAM, ESQUIRE,

President and Governor, and Council at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I had the honor to address you under the 14th ultimo from Variav, and the 26th from Hálol.

On the 27th I proceeded to Bárria, the residence of Jaswantsing, an independent Rája, at which place I arrived the 29th, and was received and treated with great civility by the Rája, when having been detained one day by the ceremony of visiting, set off for Ujjein the 31st ultimo, arrived here the 10th instant, and have met with every attention from the officers with whom Mahádji Sindia has left charge of affairs.

On my arrival here, being in want of cash, I applied to Mohanji Nathusha Mhadusingji, agent of the house of Gopaldás, on whom I had been furnished with letters of credit by Naggindás at Surat, and who without hesitation supplied me 4,000 rupees for bills on the Governor General and Council at 8 per cent. exchange and 71 days.

I shall proceed to-morrow morning by the route of Ragogur, still wishing to avoid the common road from the motives already mentioned of extending our geographical knowledge; which, from what I have already observed, have reason to think will receive great elucidation from the accuracy of Captain Reynolds's survey.

I have taken the liberty to enclose you a table of my journey hitherto; in which I hope you will excuse any want of precision and method, since my confidence in Captain Reynold's well-known style and ability has made me less solicitous on those points.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect,

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

C. W. MALET.

Ujjein, 1st April 1785."

Wednesday, 13th.—This day Devji Gole, a Marátha Chief, on his way to Sindia's army from the Deccan, encamped near us with 3,000 men, being furnished with a small complimentary escort of horse and foot as far as Shahájahánpur.

Turana, Thursday, 14th.—Marched this day to Turana, 22 miles. The road good. Passed the river Sipra at Ujjein and the Chota Kalla Sinde, about 4 kos from Turana, a good stream with a very rocky bottom: both these rivers fall into the Chambal.

Shahájahánpur, Friday, 15th.—Marched at half-past 3 A.M. and arrived at Shahájahánpur, 18 miles, at half-past 8 A.M. The first of the road the country open, and the roads good about 16 miles from Turana; there is a considerable descent into a woody valley, through which runs the river Luckoonda, a considerable stream that has a course of about 55 kos, and falls into the Kalla Sinde, 22 kos to the north of where we crossed it. Our road lay about 10 miles through this valley, out of which we ascended by a very rugged Ghát, and almost immediately descended into the vale in which Shahájahánpur stands. It is a fine large town, walled, though the works are now greatly in ruins. On the east side of it runs the river Sikim; there is a manufactory of white cloth; despatched the Ujjein escort.

Saturday, 16th.—Obliged to halt this day by the appearance of the weather of yesterday which prevented our sending on our heavy baggage. In the afternoon it blew very fresh, with some rain. This day despatched our heavy baggage. Devji Gole arrived here with his detachment; apprehend his neighbourhood on the march will be attended with much inconvenience, since the villagers by being obliged to supply him will be less ready to assist us.

Sárangpur, Sunday, 17th.—Marched to Sárangpur, a large town on the eastern bank of the Kalla Sinde, 16½ miles from Turana; the road very good and the country pleasant and open, bounded with distant hills. The Kalla Sinde is here a fine stream and styled, by way of eminence, Bara or the large Kalla Sinde; its source is about 30 kos south of this place, and it empties itself in the Jamna. Sárangpur has been a very fine large town; and has monuments of the Mogals; and it is still famous for its manufactures, though the inhabitants scruple not to express their dislike of the Marátha Government, which seems loose and desultory, they being under the Powár family. The first allotment of this province to the Sindia, Holkar and Powár tribes seems to have been on the principle of Divide and Impera. This whole province is admirably watered, and the country wears strongly the appearance of fertility. The air also seems to partake of the benefits of the nearness of the water to the surface.

Received a message this evening from Devji Gole, who followed us close this morning, and encamped in our neighbourhood about 11 o'clock, informing me that he had some business at Rájegur, and desiring that I would give countenance to it by halting a day or two at that place. He insisted much on the friendship between the Company and Sindia, in whose business he was now employed. Conceiving that this application, exclusive of my utter aversion to all delay, may lead to some embarrassment, and that this business at Rájegur can be no other than to work on the Rája's fears to give him some money, replied that I would give him an answer on a due consideration of his proposal. I am the more averse to entering into any connection with this man from the loose order I observe amongst his troops, by which they are hourly exposed to broils: very different from the system I have hitherto strictly observed, having written to the Rájas, and, amongst the rest, to the Rájegur man, in front of my march, assuring them of the good order of my people, and announcing my intention of passing through their territories in the most peaceable and inoffensive manner.

Received this day a very polite letter from Balwantsing, Rája of Ragogur, in reply to mine of 4th, from Pitlavad, inviting me to pass through his territories, with assurances of perfect security.

Forwarded duplicate of my letter to the Bombay Board of the 13th instant.

Received a letter from Mr. Anderson advising that Agra Castle had surrendered to Sindia the 27th ultimo, and that he (Sindia) now talked of proceeding to Delhi.

Kujnere, Monday, 18th.—Marched at half-past 3 A.M. and arrived at Kujnere at 8 A.M., 17 miles. The first part of the road the country open, with hills at a distance, the latter part more woody; the whole of the road exceedingly good and pleasant. Kujnere is a large village, very pleasantly situated on the north-east bank of a small brook amidst beautiful groves. The water in this country, which is proverbially fertile, must be exceedingly near the surface, as notwithstanding the lateness of the season and the great heat, the earth is fresh and verdant, and the nights and mornings are very cool. This village belongs to the Holkar family. From the last stage we deviated from the usual route of Seronge, by which means our course is become more northerly. Heard nothing more from the Maratha chieftain this day, so that I hope he has dropt all thoughts of his proposal of yesterday.

Received a very civil letter from Humersing, Zamindár of Rájegur, with an invitation to pass through his territories.

Rájegur, Tuesday, 19th.—Marched at 3 A.M., reached Rájegur at 10 minutes past 8 A.M., 20½ miles. Rájegur is a good country fort, situated on the south-west side of the river Newidge. The first part of the road is open; but about 5 miles before I reached this place I found it stony and uneven. The Newidge is a large stream, and has now plenty of water; the banks very high and the bottom stony. The fort is in possession of Humersing; but Sindia has a Gumastedar here who collects a tribute from him.

Received a visit from Devji Gole, who arrived here with his detachment about 11 A.M. He did not leave me long in doubt about his object, but with very little preface, informed me, that the Rája was two lakhs in arrears on account of his tribute to Sindia, which he had orders to recover, to effect which he requested my assistance in consequence of the friendship between the Company and his master. I then enquired into the state of his force, which I found very unequal to any effectual measures, not having a single gun, nor scarce a matchlock. I then explained to him my own force; and endeavoured to prevail on him to drop all thoughts of his intention by an exposition of his imbecility. Finding this ineffectual, I gave him to understand the nature of my situation; that by the particular orders of my superiors I was confined to the most scrupulously pacific and conciliatory conduct; and to give him an idea of the strictness of my regulations, showed him a mangoe tree laden with fruit that had stood all day untouched in the middle of my camp. I informed him that the sanads I possessed from his master, Sindia, would be infringed were I to deviate from that pacific conduct which was expected in return for all passports, even though instigated by an officer of his own; nor did I omit to let him know that in consequence of the directions of my superiors I had, previous to entering the district of Rájegur, written Humersing, advising my intentions, from whom, as also from Balwantsing, Rája of Ragogur, I had received the most friendly and amicable letters of invitation, on the strength of which I had entered their country. I begged him to recollect that exclusive of the stigma that would attend so insidious a conduct as that of introducing myself under pacific assurances, and then breaking the rights of hospitality by acting hostilely, these chieftains, who possessed large tracts and so great influence in the country, would fall on methods to make me feel their resentments; and though while we remained together they might not succeed, yet I would not assure myself of his continuing

with me, even for a few days, while advancing, what then would be my situation should I return by this route, which was very probable. I begged him to weigh well the circumstances of my situation, and supposing it for a moment his own, give me a fair and candid opinion of what it would be proper for me to do, I having already formed my own determination unalterably. He seemed struck with what I urged, and reluctantly relinquished his hopes of my compliance. I then enquired of him the state of affairs at Ragogur, and learnt that Balvantsing having punished some Pendháris, who were troublesome, had incurred the displeasure of Sindia, who had sent a force against him under Banquitty (?) Sindia, which he was ordered to join and act in concert with, against the Rájá. This intelligence gave me additional reason to be satisfied with myself in refusing the first application, as a compliance with it might have involved me in new difficulties with the Ragogur Government, whereas my conduct at Rájegur and leaving the Marátha detachment to make and enforce their own claims there, will most probably ensure me that reception which I have already reason to expect from the Rája's letter. I then presented him a shawl and turban and a servant of Sindia's with him a turban and a sella (scarf), after which he took his leave.

Wednesday, 20th.—Marched this morning at half-past 2 A.M. and arrived at 7 A.M. on the banks of the Prole, in the neighbourhood of the little village of Jellálpore and 3 or 4 other small villages, deserted on our approach, conceiving us to be the Maráthás, learning which I sent people to re-assure them, and some of them came to my tent.

Immediately on leaving our ground this morning, on the eastern bank of the Newidge (?), we ascended a very steep, long and stony Ghát, and the road continued, with very little intermission, very disagreeably stony all the way; the first part of the country I could form no judgment of, it being dark; the latter was very uneven, woody, wild and uncultivated; and before we reached the river Prole we descended from the height on which we had been travelling all the morning. Though not a considerable stream, it has plenty of water. We passed but one insignificant brook, notwithstanding their frequency in this country, during our continuance on the height. The appearance of the Rájegur country at once accounts for its remaining unappropriated by the Maráthás. It is a contrast to the parts they possess, and seems scarce worth conquering.

Petounda, Thursday, 21st.—Marched at 3 A.M. and arrived here at 10 minutes before 7, 14¼ miles. The first part of the road very stony, the latter 8 or 9 miles very good, and the country pleasant. We left the large town of Kotla on our right above 5 miles from Jellálpore, and passed close to Kuchonder, about the same distance from our present ground, a very fine village, protected by a fort on the ridge of a hill, which has a very romantic appearance. The inhabitants of this place were all in arms, and posted in parties at the different avenues leading to the town. On our arrival at Petounda, which is a very decent village, I found it deserted, the same idea prevailing here as at our last ground, but on taking proper measures the inhabitants returned. We have crossed but one little gully in this day's march, though it seems to be through a continuation of the vale we entered yesterday, through which are many distinct hills, but all surrounded by a distant range, which I imagine convey many rivers further north.

Ragogur, Friday, 22nd.—Marched at half-past 2 P.M., reached Ragogur at 8, twenty miles and a quarter. The road good and country pleasant. About half way between Petounda is the river Parbutty, the bed of which is near half a mile over, including an island in the north-east channel; there was plenty of water but no running stream. After passing this river the country is in many places intersected by gullies favourable to ambuscades. On approaching Ragogur we were told that we should not be permitted to go through the town through which the road runs;

proceeded therefore under the south wall of the fort by a very stony, woody road to the north-east side of the town, and encamped there in a fine plain spot, near fine tanks, about two musket shot from the fort and one from the outer wall. The Government is at present particularly circumspect, being engaged on a dispute with Sindia; and the Rája Balvantsing, absent 12 kos hence, engaged in the siege of one of his forts, two of which he has already taken. The Rája's son, about 15 years old, is now in command of the place.[1]

Ragogur is a large country fort, situated on a hill, along the ridge of which the wall runs to the south, descending to the north, very irregularly along its skirts. The fort seems of very ancient construction, the towers being very high, and too small for cannon, and having no embrasures. To the north-east and west there is an outer wall, enclosing a very large space, more than is occupied by the Pora, which I conceive meant as an asylum for the Rája's subjects in the country round against the predatory incursions of the Maráthás.

Wrote the following letter to Mr. James Anderson, Resident at Mahádji Sindia's Darbár, *viz*:—

"SIR,—I have taken the liberty to advise you from time to time of my progress since my departure from Surat, and have now the pleasure to acquaint you that I arrived here this morning. I have been induced to take this route in preference to Seronage by my desire of employing the present opportunity to the improvement and extension of our geographical knowledge which, I flatter myself, will be greatly forwarded by the ingenuity of Captain Reynolds.

The day before I left Ujjein one Devji Gole, a Marátha Chieftain in the service of Sindia, arrived at that place with a detachment, said to consist of 3,000 men. I was informed that he meant to remain three or four days at Ujjein, but he came up with me the 16th at Shahájahánpur 2 stages from thence, where I was reluctantly detained one day by bád weather, and the same day I received a message begging we might march together, and that I would countenance some designs he had on Rájegur. The nature of the message induced me to give an indeterminate answer, and I marched very early in the morning without the usual signal, if possible to avoid further explanation.

On the 19th I reached Rájegur, and Devji made his appearance very soon after me. In the evening I received a visit from him, accompanied by all his Jamádárs and Silledárs. At this visit he very earnestly repeated his proposal of the 16th, the end of which was to assist him in recovering 2 lákhs, as he says, of arrears from the Rája. In reply I urged every argument that occurred to convince him that both his force and mine joined were very inadequate to compel the Rája, in possession of so strong a fort, to do anything that was not perfectly agreeable to him; but finding him still importunate, I explained to him the peculiar delicacy of my situation, both with respect to my own Government, and that of Mahádji Sindia, his master, whose parvánás would be violated were I to presume to take a part in any hostile measures, without his absolute request, seconded by the orders of my own superiors. I acquainted him that I had entered the Rájegur district by express permission of the Rája, whose letter I showed him, in consequence of an application made him by me; that even the appearance of supporting any demands he meant to make would stigmatize me with

[1] "The Chowán Rajputs of Rágoogurh," says Malcolm, trace their descent from the first princes of the Rajput race." Regarding Balvant Sing he writes: "This prince had no sooner succeeded his father than Mahádji Sindia demanded from him the cessation of particular districts in compensation of tribute; and some years afterwards on pretext of his having entered into negotiations with the British Government, with which the Maratha leader was then at war, he attacked the fort of Ragoogurh, and having captured it and made the young Rája and his son Jey Sing prisoners, confiscated the property and the territories of the family."—(Malcolm's Central India, Vol. I., p., 466.)

duplicity, and that I should be exposed to the effects of his resentment and of the Rája of Ragogur, who actually was engaged in a dispute with Mahádji Sindia, both now and on my return, when I should be deprived of the assistance of his detachment. In a word I begged him to weigh well the circumstance of my situation, and supposing it for a moment his own, to give a firm and candid judgment on the premises. He now seemed convinced of the impracticability of my complying with his wishes and dropped the subject.

I have now great reason to rejoice that I avoided all connection with this chieftain, since he might have been weak enough to have been induced in consequence of it to have advanced to this place, whence I believe we should have found it difficult to return or proceed. All the small villages from Rájegur hither were deserted, and the large ones armed and prepared for resistance, but finding us without any of our Marátha friends, we were suffered to proceed without the smallest molestation, I having applied for the Rája's permission to proceed by this route and received a very civil invitation in reply before I entered his country.

The Rája of this place, named Balvantsing, is now absent besieging a fort belonging to some of Sindia's adherents, about 12 kos hence, from whom he has already taken two strongholds.

I have thought it necessary to make you acquainted with these circumstances to obviate any reports that may arise, though I think Devji will have more regard to his own credit than to circulate them.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Ragogur, 22nd April 1785."

Saturday, 23rd.—Halted this day to rest our people and cattle.

Mahelpore, Sunday, 24th.—Marched at 3 A.M. and reached Mahelpore at 7, 15¾ miles, the extremity of the Ragogur district; the road in some parts good, in others stony, woody, and uneven; the country wild and badly cultivated, particularly about the river Chopur, in which there was plenty of water, and the access to which on either side is through defiles and uneven ground. About 14 miles from the Chopur passed Jenkone, a large fort belonging to Balvantsing, occupying the whole hill on which it is built, the sides of which to the north and west are perpendicular to the base of the wall, but it seems more accessible to the east; it has been battered, with effect, from a hill to the north, though the distance is great, and the demolition of the wall can but little promote the success of a storm from that side. Mahelpore is a trifling village, where few requisites are procurable, supplied by Banians from Jenkone. To the right of this village are hills and jungle through which runs a little brook. Great plenty of all kinds of game.

Meana, Monday, 25th.—Marched at quarter-past 3 A.M., reached Meana, a Peshwa village, at 20 minutes before 8, nineteen miles, through a fine open, fruitful, well cultivated country, with hills at a distance that give a pleasing variety; the road very good; passed three little nálás. There is a wide difference between this part of the country and that to which the original Rájas and Zamindárs have been driven by the Maráthás, and the entire subjection in which they hold this part of it, is accounted for, in its want of defence, and the convenience with which they can traverse and destroy it with their cavalry.

Tuesday, 26th.—Marched at quarter before 3 A.M., reached this place at ¼ past 7, 18 miles; the country and road as yesterday, but not so many villages, nor the cultivation so good. This village, at which there is a caravanserai, is included in a jághír of the Jádhav family, given them by the Peshwa. Two-and-half kos hence and half way to Colarus, Colonel Carnac surprised Sindia's camp, who fled towards Málva by this route. About half kos to the right runs the river Sinde, that comes by Seronge and runs by Merwár into the Jamna. This place was plundered and the caravanserai dismantled by Sindia from its having been a post to our army. Passed a number of men, women, and children this day on their return to their habitations to the north, whence they had been driven by famine, which had been very severe for two years. Málva seems the resort of all the neighbouring provinces when scarcity prevails. Wind and rain about 11 o'clock.

Scysye, Wednesday, 27th.—Marched at quarter-past 4 and arrived at Scysye at quarter before 9 A.M., 18 miles; the whole road exceedingly good, through a fine open country, which does not appear so well cultivated as it deserves. About 5 miles from our last ground we passed the ruins of a small village called Durdeh; it is a little grove on a rising ground between two small nálás. Sindia was encamped at this place (the mark of his encampment still remaining) when he was so completely surprised by Colonel Carnac from Colarus, which place was also passed, 6 miles from Durdeh. It is a large walled town, dismantled of its battlements, has foul ground and gullies to the south, and a fine open country to the north and east. Scysye is a royal serai, under the walls of which is a large village, built entirely of stone, not excepting the roofs of the houses, which are composed of slabs, some 1½ yard square, laid on in so rude a manner as to give an unfinished, poor appearance to the whole. This place belongs to the Jádhav family, whose flag is black. To the north of the place runs the river Bán Ganga, having plenty of water; it falls into the Sinde.

Bunega, Thursday, 28th.—Marched at half-past 3, and arrived here at half-past 7 A.M. The country still open and pleasant, with hills at a distance; but the road, though upon the whole good, is in some places stony. Passed Supri, about 8 miles from Scysye, the residence of Mather Fattea, who manages the affairs of the Jádhav family in these parts, whose jághír, I am informed, was originally 3 lákhs, but now, I suppose by bad management, of which the whole district bears evident marks, is reduced to about Rs. 1,50,000 per annum. This is a very large town, and seems formerly to have been surrounded with a wall, the ruins of which are visible, being built in the same style, and of the same materials as Scysye. It has a very impoverished appearance, which is greatly increased by the desolation which prevailed through that side of the town on which I passed. There are many remains of Mogal buildings which denote former opulence, which I am afraid will never be restored under a Marátha Government, which seems peculiarly irksome to the districts I have lately passed; and may be laid down, almost as a general rule, with only Ujjein as an exception, which has the appearance not only of wealth and opulence, but may be supposed to have some pride in the splendid fortune of its lord. At this place I quitted the great Nerwar road, influenced by my former motives of proceeding by the nearest and most unknown tracts for the purpose of improving our Indian geography. Bunega is a small village without a bazár, but with pleasant ground for encamping on, and is included in the Jádhav jághír.

Friday, 29th.—Marched at half-past 3, and reached this place at half-past 8 A.M., a poor village with a gurry, subject to Mahádji Sindia. The whole country between this and Dholagaon is woody, hilly, stony, and of a most barren, inhospitable aspect. The only village in the whole intervening space is Barra, which we approached by a very steep and stony descent; a little poor assemblage of hovels on the side of a hill, with a large fort on a hill behind it, which seems calculated to answer no other purpose than to survey from its walls the useless wilds

that surround it. This fort is about 8 miles from Bunega, and between it and Dholagaon or Ghur is the bed of the river Omar, a sheet of flat, slippery stone, with only a little stagnant, stinking water here and there in pools. The whole of the road, except about 2 miles on this side Bunega, is exceedingly bad and stony. Dholagaon affords scarce anything for the refreshment of travellers, nor even abounds in water.

Beryepora, Saturday, 30th.—Marched at 10 minutes before 3, and arrived at Beryepora at 25 minutes after 7 A.M. The road tolerably good and level, though in some parts stony. The country very little cultivated, but less wild and barren than yesterday. Passed several villages on and near the road, which seemed nearly depopulated, partly, I suppose, by the famine that prevailed for two years in these parts, and partly by an oppressive government. After passing the beds of three rivers, in all of which there was some water, and in the last, called Parbutty, a great deal, arrived at the town of Mohuna, about 13 miles, which is large, has good stone walls, and a handsome gurry within, but is very thinly inhabited. Hence to Beryepora is about 2 miles, with the river Inow between. Berye is a small village with the small stream of Kudda near it on the western side; the only convenience it has is plenty of water. All our provisions were procured from Mohuna.

Sunday, 1st May.—Marched before 3 A.M. and arrived at Berye in a little more than 5 hours, 17 miles; the road upon the whole bad and stony, with some good intervals, sterile and very thinly inhabited, with a high range of mountains on the left of the road. About 11 miles from our last ground is the town of Dooa, situated on a river, the bed of which was dry where we passed. It is walled, as is almost every village in these parts, where there is less the appearance of anything worth defending than in any country I ever saw. Iron is manufactured here from the ore extracted from the mines in the neighbouring mountains. About 4 miles from Dooa is a very steep stony ghát, after descending which and crossing the bed of a river, we reached Beryc, belonging to Sindia, a large walled town with a large gurry. Large quantities of iron are manufactured here, also from the mines in the mountains about 4 kos hence, which are so rich as to yield a fourth part ore. At this place the compass deviated near three points: so powerful was the effect of the metal in the neighbouring mountains, which is said to be of an excellent quality.

Gwálior, Monday, 2nd.—Left Berye before 3 A.M. and in about 4 hours arrived at Gwálior, 13¼ miles; the road very good. About 2 miles from Berye left Ráipore on the right, and passing the beds of two rivers, entered a valley formed by two ranges of hills, through which runs the river Omar. The hills in some places stretch down to its banks, and the road is along its channel, in which there was no water. This valley widens considerably as we approached Gwálior, which may be said to terminate it. The fortress of Gwálior, esteemed one of the strongest in Hindustán, is built on the brink of scarped rocks which compose the sides of a large flat mountain. It is about a mile and half in length and about four in circumference. There is a large town beneath it, encircled with a wall; at the bottom of which runs the river Sonede Reyka. This place was escaladed by surprise on the west side by a detachment of the Company's troops under Major Popham in the year 1780, and delivered into the hands of the Company's ally, the Rána of Gohad, from whom it was taken by Sindia by means of an intrigue with one Mota Mall in the fort after he had concluded a separate peace with the Company; subsequent to which he also took Gohad, and the Rána is now a prisoner in irons in Gwálior. Received a very civil message from the Killedár with some refreshment. The present depopulation of this city as well as most of the places we have lately passed must be imputed in a great measure to the terrible famine that prevailed for two years in these parts; the effects of which are visible in the vast quantities of human bones and skulls scattered over the country, but

more particularly near towns and villages. The Province of Málva was the asylum to which these unfortunate people fled in their distress; and we have passed crowds of them returning from thence.

Tuesday, 4th.—Halted to refresh the people and cattle.

Chunda, 5th.—Left Gwálior at 10 minutes before 3 and reached Chunda, a small poor village on the banks of the river Chambal at half-past 9, 17½ miles, about 12 miles from Gwálior. Passed Nurábád, a good walled town with a Serai. Over the river which runs on the north side of this place is a very handsome stone bridge of seven arches. The road exceedingly good and country pleasant, being a perfect plain bounded with distant hills. Received a letter from Mr. Anderson this day in reply to mine of 22nd ultimo.

Wrote the following letter to the Governor and Council of Bombay to be entered under 4th instant:—

"To

THE HON'BLE RAWSON HART BODDAM, ESQUIRE,
President and Governor, and Council in Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—My last respects were under the 13th ultimo, from Ujjein, enclosing a journal of my progress to that city; and I have now the honor to enclose a continuation of it from thence to Gwálior, where I arrived the 2nd instant, and having been forced to halt two days for the refreshment of my people and cattle after our late brisk marching at this very warm season. I shall proceed to-morrow and hope to be at Akberábád the 13th instant. Mahádji Sindia is, I am informed, encamped at Muttra, about 12 kos from that capital.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Gwálior, 4th May 1785."

Friday, 6th.—Leaving Chunda at five minutes before 3, reached Keytree half-past 7 A.M.; 16 miles from Chunda passed the river Coodra, near the village of Hingola. Keytree is at present a poor village, situated in the defile that forms the approach to the fine Chambal, the bed of which is very broad here, though its channel now runs in a small space close under the south bank. Found encamped here a collecting detachment of Sindia's army under the command of Apáji Khanderáv, who behaved with great civility, supplying me with hay, straw, &c., from the neighbouring villages, none being procurable here. Met large parties of troops from Sindia's army marching towards Ragoghar with heavy cannon, and overtook six light brass field pieces on their way to him, having been cast at Gwálior.

Munia, Saturday, 7th.—Marched at 3, and arrived at Munia 10 minutes past 7 A.M., 13 miles; about 7 miles from the Keytree passed the town of Dholpore, the road to it being a sandy, uneven near the banks of the Chambal. This is a fine large town, about ¼ mile from the river, surrounded with groves, gardens and numerous remains of former wealth; but like every other place in this country, it is now almost depopulated. From this place to Munia the road is exceedingly broad and good, the country open, and the soil light and sandy. The town of Munia is small, and in the same ruinous state with those already described.

Ookwalla, Sunday, 8th.—Left Munia at ½ before 3, and reached this place at 25 minutes before 8 A.M., 16 miles; seven miles from Munia crossed the dry bed of the river Gumeer, broad and sandy; a fine bridge of 20 arches marks its former course, now become useless by its diversion. On the north bank of this river stands the village Jáju, having a beautiful Serái. About 7 miles hence passed another river, where there are the remains of another large bridge; the water of this river is brackish. Two miles hence is the village of Ookwalla in sight of Agra. The whole of the country on this side Gwálior, which is flat and open, with a white neat soil, is scattered with villages, most of them surrounded with mud-walls, others protected by Garris; but the depopulation that prevades the whole, is a dismal proof of the tremendous severity of the late famine. The wretched remains of the inhabitants seem reduced to a state of stupid inactivity; and perching themselves on the roofless ruins of their habitations, seem rather lost in the contemplation of their misery, than inclined to remedy it by labour and exertion.

Received a letter from Mr. Anderson this day, enclosing an order from Mahádji Sindia to Ráiji Patel, Governor of Agra, for my reception, which I forwarded immediately with a letter advising of my approach.

Akberábád, Monday, 9th.—Left Ookwalla at 3, and entered this city, one of the capitals of Hindustán, at 6 A.M., six miles. The country and road as yesterday. On approaching this famous city, the most melancholy objects of former grandeur presented themselves on all sides. Mosques, palaces, gardens, caravanserais and mausoleums mingled in one general ruin. On entering the gate of the city, at which there was no guard, proceeded through the quarter called Momtazabád, over a chaos of desolation for about two miles, to Taj Gunge, allotted by Sindia for my accommodation. This grand mausoleum, stands due north and south, in the south bank of the river Jamna, was built by the command of Sháh Jehán for the interment of his favourite Sultaná Momtaz Mehl (Momtaz-i-Mahel, or exalted one of the palace) or Momtazal Zumanie; and at his death his remains were also deposited in it by order of his son Aurungzeb. It is perhaps, in point of design and execution, one of the most noble, most elegant, most commodious, and most perfect works that was ever undertaken and finished by one man. The astonishing art and nicety of the masonry has hitherto admirably withstood the devastations of time; nor has a succession of barbarous and predatory invaders yet dared to violate its sanctity and beauty. It is composed of two grand squares: the outer one seems calculated for the convenience of travellers, and the inferior officers of the place; the inner one, which is entered through a stupendous dome, the gates of which are brass, is a very fine garden surrounded with most magnificent buildings for recreation and devotion, and beautified with a profusion of fountains at the north end; close on the bank of the Jamna is the grand dome, in which are contained the royal relics. It is built entirely of fine white marble on an immense square platform, which also is built and paved with the same rare stone, having four very lofty white marble minarets at the four corners. On each side and behind the dome occupied by the royal tombs, are flights of elegant apartments, also of marble; and so excellent is the work, and so excellent the stone of which this vast fabric is composed (the particular beauties of which it would require much time and writing to enumerate), that it has rather the appearance of an ivory model just delivered out of the artist's hands, than an edifice that has withstood the inclemencies of 147 years. The following short account of it is extracted from an authentic Mahomedan chronologist, *viz.*:—

"This year, being the 16th of His Majesty's reign, he attended in person the ceremonies of the anniversary of the death of the Navab Mahomed Ally Momtaz Mehl, and distributed large sums in alms. The meeting was held in the magnificent mausoleum, which was finished this year, having been twelve years in building, at the expense of 50 lákhs of rupees. Its chokies, serais, and various offices formed a grand city, which went by the name of Momtazábád. Thirty villages from the dependencies of Akberábád and Nagar-

chund, whose produce was rated at 4 lákhs of rupees per annum, were consecrated and appropriated to the use of the Roozé or mausoleum; and the produce of the shops, bázárs and serais amounted to an equal sum; so that there was a yearly revenue of two lákhs of rupees allotted for the necessary repairs of this building, for the salaries of the various officers attached to it, and for charitable distributions; and the surplus, should any remain, was lodged in the treasury of the mausoleum."

On my arrival received a civil congratulatory message from Ráiji Patel with an offer of his services.

Halt, *Tuesday, 10th.*—Wrote Mr. Anderson this day advising my arrival here.

Wednesday, 11th.—Halted this day, finding my camels, other cattle, and people too much fatigued to proceed immediately. Wrote the Governor General.

Thursday, 12th.—Halt. Find the people of the town dying in great numbers of a fever which prevails here.

Friday, 13th.—Halt. Finding from Mr. Anderson that there are no orders yet arrived for me from Calcutta, and learning also from him that Sindia seems averse to my appointment, feel myself very awkwardly circumstanced. By my orders from Bombay I should proceed immediately to Calcutta, after having had an interview with Sindia; but as Mr. Anderson writes me that he has given the Governor General and Council constant intelligence of my progress, as I also have, and that he is in daily expectation that orders will arrive from Calcutta, think that even should they not arrive till after my meeting with Sindia, it will be advisable to wait some days in expectation of them.

The repugnance of Mahádji Sindiá to my appointment taking place is not to be reconciled to the principles of friendship or reason, and can exist but in a narrow interested policy to which it seems he will make no scruple of endeavouring to force the Company to sacrifice their dignity and independence.

Mahádji Sindia is connected [illegible] by a double tye: first, as a distinct ally by a separate treaty; second, a[illegible] Empire, and as such, included in the Company's general alliance wi[illegible]

I know not in which of [illegible] diator of the general peace; but in either it is equally ext[illegible] think of confining the Company's negotiations with Poo[illegible] If, as a distinct ally and independent power, it is subjecti[illegible] parties to foreign views and caprices, and reducing them to [illegible] derogatory to their dignity, and destructive of that cord[illegible] offices which must have been and still are the object of t[illegible] mutual aid and assistance, and of which a distant power [illegible] a competent or fair judge.

If, as [illegible] re, and as such a mediator of the peace, this Chief means to engro[illegible] egotiations at 800 miles from the scene of business, the idea appears [illegible] xclusive of the degradation of being dictated to by a mere member [illegible] which we are allied, and evasion through his prejudices, his passions, his jea[illegible] nberless complication of intrigues, of the just and honorable representation of our r[illegible] that multitude of occasional events which require prompt and immediate notice, such a line of negotiation must be destructive of our influence, even with our ally, who will undoubtedly entertain a jealousy of such a connection, and imbibe an aversion and contempt for an ally whose friendship instead of being influenced by the general line of the treaty, and a reciprocity of interests, is perverted to pamper the ambition and promote the aggrandizement of a chieftain already too powerful.

I find it difficult to conjecture what advantages can be expected by acquiescing in Sindia's repugnance to our indisputable right of having a representative at the Court of Poona on the same footing as the French and most of the powers of Hindustan have. On the contrary, there is too much reason to apprehend, from some indications of his affections, that perseverance in promoting his elevation will be destructive to our own interests, and it is incontrovertible that his opposition to the appointment cannot exist but in principles of selfish ambition, which he means to gratify at the expense of our honor, dignity and right.

The characters of Prime Minister to the Rája of the Deccan and the King of Hindustán, now rest with members of the Maratha Empire[1]; and under this strange heterogeneous junction of power is united the absolute and executive management of the two empires. With the force of the one, and the claims of the other, every thing is to be apprehended by the Company and their allies, and by this extraordinary concentration of power and title, not only the Company's own possessions are open to vexatious demands, nay absolute resumption, at a convenient season, but the safety of the dominions of their allies, Asoph-ud-Dowla, and Wala Jah, must in future rest on the will and power of the Maráthás, which, if we may judge from the rapacious turn of their politics, will not be slow in their operations, particularly under the influence of such a Chief as Sindia, who will be the grand benefiter by any acquisition of territory or revenue in the new character of Vakil-i-Mutluk.

Should it be deemed necessary to acquiesce in Sindia's repugnance to the Company's having a representative at Poona, the arguments in justification of it will, I doubt not, be drawn from the greatness of his power, since I do not conceive we can as yet be engaged in any confidential covenant, either of partition or connivance, with this Chief. But what will be the end of this submission to his power and his intrigues? Will his power be less dangerous, or his ambition less inordinate, after he has thoroughly subdued the Mogal chieftains, and settled the royal succession, which I have some reason to think has been and will be greatly forwarded by the credit of the Company's alliance and support; and will he be then less likely to dictate to us the terms of his pleasure or caprice, than he is now to deny us a right founded on common freedom and the laws of nations—a right which has been pursued with the utmost tenderness to him, and which he cannot oppose with reason, nor the Company relinquish with honor; for if Sindia is not conscious of some latent perverse designs, whence all this aversion to a measure that is to be perfected under his auspices, and the grand object of which will be a vigilant regard to his dignity and power, so long as it shall remain compatible with the public good and the faith of treaties? I know not what we have now to hope, or what we shall have less to fear by timidly and blindly submitting to his will; whereas by boldly reassuring our independence, we may either get time to fix it before he shall have extricated himself from the embarrassments with which he is now surrounded, or force him to show his real intentions when he is least able to prejudice us. The particular state of the succession of most of the Governments in Hindustán renders it especially requisite that the Company should now have a Resident at the Court of Poona carefully to watch events. Sindia himself stands single, and without a successor whose inheritance can be deemed indisputable. He is now in a predicament that exposes him to momentary peril; and it would perhaps be a shortsighted policy by a temporary complaisance to his will, to expose ourselves to the future odium and contempt of the Peshwa power, with which we must hope to have the most lasting and the most interesting connections. There is some reason to think that the Poona Ministry are not entirely pleased with the aggrandizement of their vassal. He has however the appearance of enjoying our limited confidence and support; influenced by

[1] In 1784 Sindia made the Emperor sign a commission appointing the Peshwa Vakil-al-Mutluk or Vicegerent of the Empire, and received from the head of the Maratha state a commission to be his deputy in that high office.

such a coalition they must necessarily submit to his superior weight, which will be exerted to draw them within the vortex of his ambition, and they will, if that appearance of support is continued, become perhaps the involuntary instruments of extending his conquests and increasing his superiority.

It appears to me that the present situation of Sindia and the Company necessarily tend to disagreement. When he procured the office of the Vakilat, it must have been with a view to gratify his ambition by using the king's title to the extension of his own domain. Such extension either by conquest, by tribute, by resumption, by succession, or in any other manner whatever, under the new title not only strikes immediately at the root of our own interests and possessions, but unavoidably interferes with our allies or dependants, for there is scarce a Mahommedan Prince in Hindustán who is not dependant on, or in some measure connected with, the Company.

In the extensive view that I have taken of the prudence, I may add, necessity, of having a representative at Poona, I have omitted to enumerate those numberless circumstances which require almost daily representation from the Bombay Government, the want of which frequently, in cases of importance, is attended with vexation, difficulty, an loss to individuals. The measure in every point of view appears requisite, and should it be now dropt, my journey will present a glaring submission to the will of Sindia in opposition to our own interests and wishes to a construction derogatory to the Company's dignity. For what reasonable pretence can be assigned to the world why the Company should be debarred having in common with the powers of India and Europe a representative at the first Court in Hindustán ?

Received a note from Mr. Anderson at 5 P.M. advising that Báburáv Diván and Apáji Fadkia had left camp to proceed to Ghav Ghát to meet and escort me, and about 9 o'clock was surprised by the arrival of Apáji himself, who told me he had left Báburáv with a large party of cavalry waiting for me at Ghav Ghát. My people and cattle being pretty well refreshed, I had previously formed the resolution of setting out for Muttra, Tuesday morning, but in consequence of these circumstances, will now proceed on Monday morning and despatch my baggage to-morrow night.

Saturday, 14th.—Two reports I find are current in this place : one that Sindia had intercepted some letters from the king to the Company's servants, expressing his disgust at his present situation, and proposing some means, in concert with the Company, to extricate himself from his difficulties ; the other, that Sindia has actually made a demand on the Bengal Government for arrears of tribute due to the king, and accompanied his application, as Vakil-ul-Mutluk, with a royal Sicca to the same purport.[1] I am likewise informed that he has procured Mogal grants for some of his officers on the Surat revenues. If so, he should recollect the very large proportion already seized by the Maráthás, and resume that to enable the Naváb to comply with the grants the king may now make to his officers.

Sunday, 15th.—Being in want of cash, took up 4,000 rupees of Námedás Bholánáth for bills on Bengal, at 8 per cent. exchange, as per following bill, *viz* :—

[1] In the first intoxication of success he so far lost sight of his usual prudence as to make a demand, under the Emperor's authority, for the chauth of the British provinces in Bengal. To this arrogance he was probably encouraged by the departure of Mr. Hastings on the 8th February (1785) for England ; but Mr. McPherson, who had succeeded to the temporary charge of the Supreme Government, not only denied the existence of such a claim, but insisted in its being disavowed ; and Sindia perceiving that the Acting Governor General, who would not submit even to temporize with encroachment, acknowledged its impropriety.—(Grant Duff's History of the Maráthás, Vol., II., p. 343.)

"To

THE HON'BLE JOHN MACPHERSON, ESQUIRE,

Governor General, and Council at Calcutta.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—At sixty-one days' sight of this my first bill of exchange second not paid, please pay to Bhyrám Gopáldás, or order, the sum of Rs. (4,320) for 4,000 Akberábád rupees received here of Námedás Bholánáth.

I remain with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Akberábád, 15th May 1785."

Also letter of advice as under, 12th April:—

"To

THE HON'BLE JOHN MACPHERSON, ESQUIRE,

Governor General, and Council at Calcutta.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I had last the honor of addressing you under 13th ultimo from Ujjein, and have now the pleasure to acquaint you that I arrived here the 9th instant. But the excessive heat of the weather and my late long marches making some days' rest absolutely requisite for my people, have been unavoidably detained here till this day.

Mr. Anderson having informed me that Mahádji Sindia has despatched two Chiefs with a party of horse to wait my arrival at Ghav Ghát, six kos hence, and conduct me to the camp at Muttra, I shall proceed to that place to-morrow morning.

Having occasion for another supply of cash, I have this day granted bills to Námedás Bholánáth on your Hon'ble Board, in favour of Bhyrám Gopáldás, for rupees four thousand three hundred and twenty, for four thousand received here, which I have to request you will duly honor.

I remain with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Akberábád, 15th May 1785."

Ghav Ghát, Monday, 16th.—Marched at quarter-past 4 in company with Appáji Futtu, passed Sicundra, at which place is the grand mausoleum of Akber, and arrived at Ghav Ghát, about 8 A.M., twelve miles; met on the road by Báburáv at the head of about 400 horse; encamped between the Serai and the Jamna, which runs here in two branches, forming a small island.

Tuesday, 17th.—Marched at half-past 1 and reached the King's and Mahádji Sindia's camp at half-past 7 A.M., 15½ miles. On the north of the camp is the large town of Muttra, situated on the Jamna. Muttra is esteemed a holy place by the Hindus, and to the north of it is a famous place of ablution called Budra Bund (Vrindávan). Waited on Mr. Anderson, the Hon'ble Company's Resident, both at the King's and Sindia's Darbár.

Wednesday, 18th.—Received a message from Mahádji Sindia congratulating my arrival in camp. Delivered Mr. Wilkinson his orders from the Governor and Council of Bombay.

Thursday, 19th.—Though Mahádji Sindia has shown me every attention as to a person in a public character, and though to-morrow is fixed for my public visit, yet I learn from Mr. Anderson that he does not at all relax in his repugnance to my appointment, whence arise two inferences; one, that, should he succeed in preventing it, the glare of his influence will be more conspicuous; and should he at length be forced to yield to reason, he will be able to give it the appearance of a voluntary acquiescence.

Friday, 20th.—The ceremonial being settled, proceeded in company with Mr. Anderson and the other English gentlemen towards Mahádji Sindia's tent, when, having advanced within about 500 yards of it, were met by him; the cavalcade being then stopped on both sides, a space of about 50 yards was cleared, in which descending from our conveyances, he advanced on foot to embrace. Having gone through this ceremony with Sindia and the rest of his chieftains, and he on our part with all the English gentlemen, he preceded us to his tent, when having sat about half an hour, and presented the Hon'ble the Governor's letter, took leave and returned; leaving Mr. Anderson to endeavour to bring Sindia to a decision on the subject of my appointment.

Learnt in the evening from Mr. Anderson, that after much conversation, he had at length overpowered all Sindia's arguments and forced him to rest his objections on an apprehension of the reception I might meet with from the Peshwa, which Mr. Anderson very fully removed by relieving him from all responsibility on that head, and taking on ourselves the consequences, so far as they related to the Peshwa, of a measure which was founded on the custom of all nations. Thus urged, he was reduced to the dilemma of rejecting the measure or acquiescing in it. In this predicament he demanded (by what right I know not) proofs of the Peshwa's approval of my appointment, which, he had learnt from Mr. Anderson, had been received; and this subterfuge was improved by his Diván, to evade further discussion, by saying that it would be necessary to see the Peshwa's Vakil before a determination could be given. Thus an end was put to the conference, and the point remained in *statu quo*, with a promise, on the part of Sindia, of giving an answer after consulting the Poona Minister.

Saturday, 21st.—Nothing yet transpired in consequence of any conference with that Minister; and as to-morrow is fixed as the day on which Sindia is to return my public visit, I shall defer addressing my superiors till that ceremony is over. Since my arrival here, I learn from Mr. Anderson, that the circumstance of Sindia's showing an inclination to receive the King's claim to the Bengal tribute originated entirely in an intrigue, of which, ignorant as I am of the particulars, I cannot pretend to judge. But at all events, this extraordinary reluctance of Sindia to acquiesce in my appointment, will certainly greatly strengthen the arguments of the party that is interested to establish that intrigue as a proof of the dangerousness of his designs.

My appointment I conceive to have originated and still to rest on the two grand points, of the custom and right of nations, and the Hon'ble Company's orders founded on that right and custom. I conceive that the opposition of Mahádji Sindia (without one substantial argument to support it) to a measure founded in rectitude will be attended with evil consequences to his interests by strengthening those insinuations that will be propagated to establish the persuasion of his designs that is already insisted on by many and be, in fact, the very means of accelerating its execution by awakening suspicions, whereas such execution, in opposition to his will, cannot be creditable to him, nor agreeable to our Government, since it would do away,

in the eyes of the world, that studied appearance of respect which has been observed in my route. On the other hand, a candid and cheerful acquiescence in so important a measure would at once obliterate the effect of hostile representations, give him new credit with the world by making it an act of his own, and insure him on the part of the Company on all occasions a regard to his honor and interest equally prompt and cordial.

The conclusion is simple. That as the measure has been adopted on clear conviction of its propriety and necessity arising from the two forcible pleas already mentioned of the Company's orders and the law of nations; and as the smallest change of circumstances has not happened since its adoption to give even a pretence for alteration, it must, I should conceive, be perfected at all events, if Sindia will permit with credit to him, and under his auspices, if not, independently, on the broad basis of our own rights, which it is hardly possible Sindia can expect we should sacrifice to his prejudices, with that load of discredit which is now inseparable from giving up the point.

Sunday, 22nd.—This morning being appointed for Mahádji Sindia's returning my visit, made the necessary preparations, but received a message about 8 o'clock that he was under a necessity of deferring it till the evening by the approach of Najif Kule Khán.

In the evening having learnt that he was on his way, I proceeded to meet him, and having exchanged the usual compliments, conducted him to my tents, where, after sitting about half an hour without any intimation of a change of sentiment, he took his leave, I having previously made him a present from the Hon'ble Governor agreeably to my orders.

Monday, 23rd.—Finding very little prospect of being able to communicate anything decisive, resolved to address the Governor General and my superiors at Bombay this day. My hopes of being able to give them any decisive accounts are also damped by a proposal from Mr. Anderson to acquiesce in the expedient of Sindia's writing to Calcutta to protract my departure to Poona for three months, when either he would accompany me or make no further objections to my going. Though I see plainly that this proposal on the part of Sindia is to gain time for the operation of his intrigues on the Poona Ministry to oppose my appointment, and though I see other evils should both Mr. Anderson and myself proceed to the Deccan in Sindia's train, thereby throwing the whole of the English influence into his scale to the prejudice of the Peshwa, our ally, yet I acquiesced, hoping that such an acknowledgment from Sindia of our right, added to the public reception he has already given me, will furnish the Governor General and Council, when informed of it by Mr. Anderson, with arguments to break through further opposition :—

"To

THE HON'BLE JOHN McPHERSON, ESQUIRE,

Governor General, and Council, Calcutta.

HON'BLE SIR,—On the 16th instant I left Agra and arrived here the 17th, accompanied by two chiefs and a large party of cavalry that Mahádji Sindia had sent to meet me at Ghav Ghát. On the 20th the ceremonial being settled, I proceeded with Mr. Anderson to visit Mahádji Sindia, who met me at some distance from his quarters, whence having gone through the usual forms of salutation, he preceded us to his tent. It had been previously settled that Mr. Anderson, on my departure, should remain and endeavour to remove his objections to my appointment, and I gave him an early opportunity by withdrawing, but was exceedingly concerned to learn from that gentleman the same evening, that after having deprived Sindia of all shadow of rational objection, he had extricated himself from the dilemma to which he

had been reduced by a subterfuge, by which everything was still left undetermined; but as the pretence under which he evaded giving a decisive answer left room to expect it very speedily, my hopes of it have caused this delay in advising you of my arrival here. I am sorry to say those hopes are now totally at an end; and Sindia, having yesterday paid me the compliment of returning my visit, without a syllable more about his answer or determination, it would be unpardonable longer to defer acquainting you with my situation and that awkward predicament into which I am thrown by the Patel's opposition to the completion of my appointment, which I conceive cannot be reconciled to the principles of friendship or reason. I shall rely with confidence on your candour to excuse any freedom or prolixity into which the subject may unavoidably lead me.

Mahádji Sindia is connected with the Company by a double tye: first, as a distinct ally by separate treaty; second, as a member of the Marátha empire, and as such, included in the general alliance with that State.

I am ignorant in which of these characters this Chief acted as mediator of the general peace, but in either it appears equally extraordinary that he should think of confining the Company's negotiations with Poona to the channel of his own person. If as a distinct ally and independent power, it is subjecting interests of the contracting parties to foreign views and caprice, and reducing them to a state of dependence derogatory to their dignity and destructive of that cordial coalition and reciprocity of good offices, which must have been and still are the objects of the subsisting treaties that stipulate mutual aid and assistance, and of which a distant power neither can nor will be admitted a competent or fair judge.

If as a member of the Marátha Empire, and in that character the mediator of the peace, this Chief means to engross the whole of the English negotiations at 800 miles from the scene of business, the idea appears still more absurd; since exclusive of the degradation of being dictated to by a member of that Government with which we are allied, and evasion through his prejudices, his passions, his jealousies and numberless complications of intrigues, from the just and honorable representation of our rights, and that multitude of occasional events which require prompt and immediate notice, such a line of negotiation seems evidently destructive of our influence, even with our ally, who will most probably entertain a jealousy of such a connection and contract an aversion for a power whose friendship instead of being influenced by the general line of the treaty, and a reciprocity of interests, is perverted to pamper the ambition and promote the grandeur of a chieftain already too powerful.

You, Hon'ble Sir, are the best judge of the disadvantages that can arise from an acquiescence in Sindia's repugnance to our indisputable right of having a representative at the Court of Poona, as well as the French, and most of the powers of Hindustán. You, Hon'ble Sir, must also determine whether there is not some reason to apprehend that too steady a perseverance in promoting his elevation will be prejudicial to our interests; and whether his present opposition to the measure of your Hon'ble Board does not betray a selfish ambition, the gratification of which must affect the Company's honour, dignity, and right.

The character of Prime Minister to the Rája of the Deccan and the King of Hindustán, now rests with members of the Marátha State, and under this strange junction of power is united the absolute and executive management of the two empires. From the force of the one and the claims of the other everything is to be apprehended by the Company and their allies; for by this extraordinary concentration of power and title not only the Company's own possessions are open to vexatious demands, nay absolute resumption, at a convenient season, but the safety of the dominions of their allies, Asoph-ul-Dowla and Wala Jáh, must in future rest

on the will and power of the Maráthás, which, if we may judge from the rapacious turn of their politics, will not be slow in their operations, particularly under the influence of such a Chief as Sindia, who will be the grand benefiter by an aquisition of territory or revenue in his new character of Vakil-i-Mutluk.

I am not ignorant, Hon'ble Sir, that there must be some embarrassment in maintaining even a right, in opposition to the will of so powerful a Chief as Sindia; but permit me at the same time to solicit your attention to the end of submission to his power and intrigues. Will his power be less formidable or his ambition less inordinate after he has thoroughly subdued the Mogal chieftains and settled the royal succession, which points probably have been and still continue to be greatly forwarded by the credit of the Company's alliance and support? or will he be then less likely to dictate to us the terms of his pleasure, than he is now to deny us a right founded on common freedom and the law of nations—a right which has been pursued with unexampled delicacy to him, and which he cannot oppose with reason, nor the Company relinquish with honor, after having been informed as he has been that one of the grand objects of the measure in question will be a vigilant regard to his dignity and power, consistently with the public good and the faith of treaties.

You, Hon'ble Sir, are the best judge of what we have now to hope, or whether we shall have less to fear by submitting to the will of this chieftain, or the policy of vindicating the Company's independent right, at a period when his embarrassments preclude all probability of seriously persisting in his opposition.

Mahádji Sindia is at present in a predicament that exposes him to momentary peril; nor has he a successor whose inheritance can be deemed indisputable, much less able to support and adopt his predecessor's connections; perhaps then, Hon'ble Sir, it might prove a short-lived policy by a temporizing complaisance to his will to expose ourselves to the future odium and contempt of the Peshwa power, with which we must hope to have the most lasting and the most interesting connection.

There is much reason to think that the Peshwa's Ministry are not entirely pleased with the aggrandizement of their vassal; but as he enjoys the appearance of our unlimited confidence and support, they will probably be influenced by such a coalition to submit to his superior weight, which will be exerted to draw them within the vortex of his ambition; and if the same appearance is continued, they will probably become the involuntary instruments of extending his conquests and confirming his superiority.

Pardon me, Hon'ble Sir, for the conjecture; but with every possible concession in favour of Mahádji Sindia's past and even present views and inclinations, his present situation with respect to the Company almost necessarily tends to disagreement. When he procured the office of the Vakilat it must have been with a view to gratify his ambition by using the King's title to the extension of his own domain. Such extension, either by conquest, by tribute, by resumption, by succession, and in any other manner whatever under his new title not only strikes immediately at the root of our own interests and possessions, but unavoidably interferes with our allies or dependants.

After submitting to you, Hon'ble Sir, this view of the expediency of establishing the Poona Residency on general political principles, supported by the Company's orders, permit me now to solicit your attention to the particular situation of Bombay with respect to Poona. The intercourse between those Governments and their dependencies is so frequent, and the causes of complaint and demand of reparation are so numerous, that individuals are frequently

subjected to great loss and the Company's flag to discredit through the want of prompt and authoritative representation.

Once more requesting your pardon for the length of this intrusion.

I have the honor to remain, with respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Mahádji Sindia's Camp, 23rd May 1785."

June, Saturday, 4th.—Received intelligence that the Rája of Ragogur having sent a person of consequence in the character of Vakil to settle his misunderstanding with Mahádji Sindia, who had also letters from Mahomed Beg Khán Humdanee, Sindia's officer commanding the expedition against Ragogur, and accompanied by some of Sindia's people, he was attacked near camp, some of his people killed, and he himself taken prisoner and put in irons. This is certainly an extraordinary instance of violence and perfidy.

Monday, 6th.—Waited on His Majesty this day, and was introduced by Mr. Anderson; the King was seated on a silver throne placed in a common-sized tent; on each side were ranged three of his sons, and at the foot of the throne stood one of his daughters, about seven years old. I made His Majesty a present, consisting of gold mohars, cloths of various kinds, and some curiosities in agate, glass and filigree, which he seemed to admire, though it is contrary to the system of Mogal dignity to show any lively marks of approbation; and this systematic observance of rules, which are still kept up, consists the whole of His Majesty's royalty: for that real dignity, that multitude of powerful Amirs, that abundance of wealth, that splendid and precise arrangement which characterized the courts of former princes, are now no more. His Majesty ordered me to be invested with a habit, which was accompanied with jewels for the turban, which he bound on himself round my hat; he then ordered a bridle and an *ankush*, the instrument for driving an elephant, to be presented to me, that being the method of conferring the honor of horse and elephant. Having made the usual observances for these marks of royal favour, His Majesty descended from his throne and we following him, took our leave.

7th.—Proceeded to Delhi, about 87 miles from Muttra.

15th.—Returned to camp.

17th.—Seeing no prospect of a very speedy decision on the question of my appointment from Calcutta, and perceiving no end, my longer continuance in the army without any powers, can answer, which is now rendered inconvenient by the setting in the rains, and the sickness of my people, resolved to proceed to Akberábád, having previously acquainted Mahádji Sindia, through Mr. Anderson, with my intention, and received his approbation of it.

18th.—Moved to Ghav Ghát.

19th.—Proceeded to Akberábád.

22nd.—Having been involved in great additional expense by the unavoidable presents attending the visiting of, and being visited by, persons of rank in this country, find myself under the necessity of granting Mr. Anderson bills on the Governor General and Council for Rs. 7,873, being the amount borrowed of him for defraying my current and extraordinary expenses. Addressed the Governor General and Council accordingly, *viz.*:—

"To

THE HON'BLE JOHN MACPHERSON, ESQUIRE,
Governor General, and Council at Calcutta.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—My last respects were under the 15th ultimo, accompanying a bill of exchange on your Hon'ble Board for Rs. 4,320, but having since learnt that the shroff had taken advantage of my ignorance of the rate of exchange to impose on me, I have taken the necessary measures to procure redress, and hope soon to acquaint you it has been obtained.

Agreeably to my last advice, I left this place the 16th ultimo, arrived at Mahádji Sindia's camp the 17th, and immediately waited on Mr. James Anderson, your representative.

On the 20th I was introduced by that gentleman to Mahádji Sindia, who did me the honor of returning my visit on the 22nd; of which circumstances, of Mahádji Sindia's objections to the completion of my appointment, and of his desire that I should remain in these parts till an answer can be received to his letters on the subject from Calcutta, you will have been fully informed by Mr. Anderson.

On the 6th instant I had the honor to be introduced to the King Shah Allum by Mr. Anderson. The presents, inseparable from the ceremony of visiting and being visited by persons of such eminence in this country, have unavoidably involved me in some additional expense, for defraying which and my current charges, I have under this date granted bills on your Hon'ble Board to Mr. James Anderson, in favour of Messrs. Alexander, Bayne and Colvin, for Sicca Rs. 7,873, for the same sum received here, which you will, I hope, duly honour.

The great sickness of my people, and the setting in of the rains making my continuance in the army inconvenient, I returned to this place the 18th instant, having previously solicited and procured through Mr. Anderson, Sindia's consent and approval.

I have this day been honored with your commands through Mr. Hay, Secretary, under date 7th instant, signifying receipt of my letter to your Hon'ble Board under the 12th April and acceptance of my bill for Rs. 4,320 from Ujjein; also that my address to your Hon'ble President of the 13th April and the continuance of the table of my route from Ujjein to Akberábád had been laid by him before your Hon'ble Board.

I shall wait at this place your future commands.

I am, with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Akberábád, 22nd June 1785."

23rd.—By advices from camp learn that Sindia is strengthening the detachment employed against Allyghur and has obliged Najif Kule Khán to send some of his troops to assist in reducing that place.

25th.—Learn that Sindia has seized all the guns of the Gosaing Himmát Bahádur. He seems to pursue the plan of weakening and reducing the old chieftains with great craft and perseverance.

30th.—Received the following news from Poona, dated 22nd Ryab, being 31 days:—

"I formerly advised you of things here, after which the pacific negotiations with Tipu Sultán ended hostilely, for after much altercation a body of men was despatched hence. On their approaching the fort of Nurkum (Nargund), Tipu agreed to raise the siege and pay three

years' tribute at once. Nána was much pleased at this and showed attention to his Vakils; and about the same time the batteries were removed and the troops employed in the siege moved about 3 kos off for the convenience of water, at the same time writing to Nána that removing the batteries was in compliment to the Peshwa. Before answer could be received Ganesh Pant and Parashurám Bháu, hoping to acquire fame and establish their credit at Poona, resolved to attack Tipu's troops. They accordingly marched, and after a great deal of firing, both with cannon and musketry, two battalions of Tipu's advanced, supported by his cavalry. On which Ganesh Pandit and Parashram Bhau returned with their people about 10 kos, having lost about 20 men. An elephant also fell into the hands of Tipu's people, who now encamped on the Maráthás' ground, so that the fort became ten kos from the Maráthás and six from Tipu's people. Nána repremanded Parashurám and the others for this, and told them they must now take care of themselves as they had acted without his orders. But though he has written thus, yet as it is a point of honor, he is very attentive to repair the disgrace. Mudáji Bhonsla is to stay here till after the rains. Holkar is also here. Some large guns and battalions have been sent. Nána himself has been to see the ordnance, and they are very busy in that department. Thoweir Jang will join him on the part of Nizám-ul-Dowla. Tipu now writes that he had removed his batteries and agreed to pay the money, but that the Peshwa's people had behaved amiss; that the money had been now disbursed amongst his sepoys and he could not pay the whole sum at once, but that he would pay the amount of one year on condition the troops were recalled to Poona.

"Nána is of opinion that war with Tipu is advisable in conjunction with a European ally; but that now looking on the English as unworthy of faith and confidence, he had proposed the matter to the Portuguese Vakil, who gave him great encouragement and assurances of bringing as many troops as he wanted.

"On the 24th of Jimadealsane a great fire happened in this city, which burnt 300 houses, amongst the rest, that of Náráyanráv, the Portuguese Vakil, on which occasion Nána sent him 2,000 rupees for his expenses.

"A new negotiation is now set on foot by Tipu's Vakil to this purport,—that the amount of two years shall be paid at once on condition of being left to do what he pleases with the fort of Nargund without interruption. Nána seems partial to this proposal, and twenty-seven days are allowed for procuring the necessary answers about the payment of the money, nine of which are elapsed. Both parties are on the look out. The Maráthás want, at any rate, to get the money, and he is desirous of drawing things on till the end of the rains.

Poona 22nd Ryab 1199."

Thinking the above containing interesting intellegence, particularly with respect to the opinion of the Poona Government concerning the Company and the English nation in general; and that it may prove an additional argument with the Governor General and Council to increase their endeavours to regain the confidence of a State whose regard it is our interest—almost our duty—to conciliate, addressed the Governor General, enclosing him copy of the same, *viz.*:—

"To

THE HON'BLE JOHN McPHERSON, ESQUIRE,
Governor General at Calcutta.

HON'BLE SIR,—My last respects to you were dated the 31st ultimo and under the 22nd instant I addressed your Hon'ble Board.

Having this day received some papers of intelligence from Poona through an authentic channel, I have thought them of sufficient importance for your perusal as conveying some idea of the state of affairs at that Darbár; whence, in addition to the Hon'ble Company's orders, will arise a new argument of the expediency of my appointment as tending to recover the confidence of that Government.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Akberábád, 30th June 1785."

July 2nd.—Received the following letter from Mr. Hay, Secretary to the Governor General, and Council in consequence of which wrote immediately to Mr. Anderson for the requisite passes and boats to cross the Jamna; also to Mr. W. R. Munroe, at Cawnpore, to procure boats for my conveyance to Calcutta, being informed there is no other method of proceeding. My application to this gentleman arises from my ignorance of any official channel through which conveyances are to be procured :—

"To

MR. CHARLES WARRE MALET.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor General to acknowledge his receipt of your address of the 23rd of last month, and the Board have ordered me to acquaint you that as the present season of the year is very unfavourable to your return to Bombay, or procedure to Poona by land, it is their desire that you and Mr. Wilkinson should come to Calcutta, when their orders and instructions will be given to you for your future guidance.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) E. HAY,
Secretary.

Council Chamber, Secret Department, 14th June 1785."

Wrote the Hon'ble the Governor and Council of Bombay, *viz.* :—

"To

THE HON'BLE RAWSON HART BODDAM, ESQUIRE,
Governor, and Council at Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I had the honor of addressing you under the 23rd ultimo from Mahádji Sindia's camp, subsequent to which having been informed by Mr. Anderson that Chief meant to regulate his future conduct regarding my appointment by the answers he should receive from the Governor General to his letters on the subject, I also addressed Mr. McPherson on the occasion, copy of which has been forwarded to the Hon'ble the President. On the 6th ultimo I was introduced by Mr. Anderson to His Majesty Sháh Alum, to whom I made a suitable present on the part of the Company. I met with an honorable reception, and was presented in return with an elephant and horse, and some other trifles, which I shall carry to the Hon'ble Company's credit.

Having no particular business in the army, after having gone through these ceremonies, I made an excursion to Delhi, whence I returned to camp the 15th ultimo. At this time the rains being set in, and many of my people sick, I thought it advisable to procure them dry quarters at Akberábád, which place I reached the 19th, having previously acquainted Sindia with my intention and procured his consent through Mr. Anderson.

Having been involved in great additional expense by the visits I had been under the necessity of making and receiving in camp, I drew on the Governor General and Council the 22nd ultimo for Rs. 7,873, being the amount taken up of Mr. Anderson for defraying my current and extraordinary expenses.

The same day I received a letter from Mr. Hay, Secretary to the Governor General and Council in their Secret Department, advising receipt and acceptance of my first bill drawn on them from Ujjein.

Having received a paper of intelligence from the Hon'ble the President's Agent at Poona, under the 30th ultimo, I thought it of sufficient consequence for the Governor General's perusal, and have now the honor to enclose copy of it and my letter accompanying it.

Under the 2nd instant I received the enclosed letter from the Secretary to the Governor General and Council in their Secret Department, requiring me to proceed to Calcutta. I have in consequence applied to Mr. Anderson for the requisite passes and written to Cawnpore to secure boats. As soon as those points are properly settled, I shall lose no time in obeying my summons.

As it would be impracticable to take the detachment of regulars, the horsemen and the other people that I brought with me from Surat to Calcutta by water, and thence by sea to Bombay, I shall, on leaving this place, send them under the direction of Mirza Sayed Mahomed, a person in whose discretion I have the most perfect confidence, to Surat, with the requisite advancement for defraying the charges of the journey, and a letter to the Chief and Council, begging them to discharge whatever balance may be due to the detachment of regulars on their arrival, which, permit me to request, you will order to be punctually complied with as a recompense for their long and laborious journey, and an inducement to others should the Company ever in future have occasion for such distant services.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Akberábád, 3rd July 1785."

Messrs. Wilkinson, Reynolds and Cruso will proceed with me to Calcutta.

5th.—Received my passes from Mr. Anderson this day.

13th.—Having received intelligence from Mr. Munroe this day that he has a prospect of procuring boats, made an immediate application to Mr. Anderson for 8,000 rupees to defraying current expenses, and make the necessary advances to that part of my retinue which it will be necessary to send back from hence to Surat with my horses, elephants, &c.

15th.—Received this day a bill from Mr. Anderson for Rs. 8,000, payable at four days' sight, for a bill on the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Calcutta, exchange at par.

Addressed the Governor General and Council advising thereof, and my intention of obeying their summons as soon as possible :—

"To

THE HON'BLE JOHN MCPHERSON, ESQUIRE,
Governor General, and Council at Calcutta.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I was honored with your commands of the 14th June through your Secretary, Mr. Hay, the 2nd instant, and immediately wrote to my correspondent at Cawnpore to provide boats for my passage to Calcutta with Messrs. Wilkinson, and Cruso and Captain Reynolds.

On the 13th instant I learnt from Cawnpore that there was a prospect of getting the boats requisite for our accommodation, and immediately applied to Mr. Anderson for a supply of cash to enable me to make the necessary advancements to the detachment of regulars, the horsemen, peons, harkárás, &c., that came with me from the other side of India, and whom, with my horses, elephants, &c., I shall despatch from hence to Surat under the conduct of a prudent and trusty person.

Mr. Anderson has granted me bills on a shroff of this place for 8,000 rupees, payable in four days, at the expiration of which I shall give him bills to that amount on your Hon'ble Board, and the 21st I propose proceeding to Cawnpore on my way to Calcutta.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Agra, 15th July 1785."

19th.—Drew on the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council this day for the above amount, in favour of Mr. Anderson, payable to Messrs. Alexander, Bayne and Colvin, as per bill and letter of advice under 22nd ultimo.

20th.—Addressed the Hon'ble the Governor and Council of Bombay and the Chief and Factors of Surat this day, *viz.*:—

"To

THE HON'BLE RAWSON HART BODDAM, ESQUIRE,
President and Governor, and Council in Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I had the honor to address you under the 3rd instant, advising my summons to Calcutta and intention of sending back the detachment of regulars, the horsemen, peons, &c., that accompanied me from Surat, under the conduct of Mirza Sayed Mahomed.

Having under the 13th instant received intelligence from Cawnpore that there was a prospect of procuring boats for the accommodation of myself, and Messrs. Reynolds and Cruso, immediately applied to Mr. Anderson for a supply of 8,000 rupees to make the necessary advances to enable the detachment, &c., to proceed to Surat; which having received and made each man a full advance of two months' allowance up to the 15th September, I now despatch them under Mirza Sayed Mahomed, whose conduct will, I hope, merit such indulgence as may be compatible with his situation.

I shall set out to-morrow for Cawnpore and proceed from thence with all speed to Calcutta.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Agra, 20th July 1785."

" To

THOMAS DAY, ESQUIRE,

Chief, and Council at Surat.

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—Being on the eve of my departure for Calcutta, I now send back the detachment furnished me from your garrison, under the command of the Subhedár, who has directions to regulate his conduct in so long and arduous a journey by the advice and instruction of Mirza Sayed Mahomed, a Mogal of family and credit, perfectly well acquainted with the country and the different chieftains, and, on whose prudence, experience has taught me to place entire reliance.

Should you think proper to confer some honorary mark of distinction on him and the Subhedár, it might, should a similar occasion ever offer, induce others to enter with equal alacrity on so distant a service.

The detachment has been paid in advance to the 15th September, as per pay-roll and return enclosed: this advance will, I hope, enable them to reach Surat, and should there be any arrears due on their arrival, permit me to hope you will order to be discharged as soon as possible.

I am, with respect,
Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET."

Omeidpore, 22nd.—Left Agra at 3 P.M., reached Omeidpore, six kos, the same evening.

Marched from Omeidpore at 4 A.M., and passing Ferozabad encamped at Shukuábád, 12 kos, a large town in the district of the Nawáb Vazier.

23rd.—Proceeded from Shukuábád to Jaswantnagar, 14 kos.

24th.—Marched to Etáva, a large town on the banks of the Jamna, 6 kos.

25th.—And thence to Adjitmal, 12 kos.

26th.—To Secundra, 12 kos.

27th.—To Akberpore, 10 kos.

28th.—To Cawnpore, 14 kos, the most remote of the Company's fixed military stations, that at Futtehghur, 44 kos, further up the Ganges in the Doab, being a detachment of 4th Regiment from the Cawnpore Brigade, commanded by Colonel Ironside, and one of the Berhampore Brigade with a small corps of cavalry.

Received this day from Mr. Anderson an answer from Mahádji Sindia to the letter I presented him from the Hon'ble the Governor:—

Translate letter from MAHADJI SINDIA to the Hon'ble RAWSON HART BODDAM, Esq., Governor of Bombay.

"Your very obliging and friendly favour advising that from your entire regard to me you had ordered Mr. Malet, who had been selected by Council to reside at the Peshwa's Court, first to visit me, and after conferring with me and soliciting my concurrence, to proceed; also advising that you had sent by him some articles as marks of your friendship, I have duly received and experienced from it an increase of affection. I have also had great pleasure in the company of Mr. Malet, and reaped great satisfaction from the discovery of his good qualities.

I have about this time received a letter from Mr. McPherson, the Governer General, advising me that he wishes Mr. Malet to come to Calcutta, whence he may proceed by sea to Bombay; and that in the interim I should consult the Peshwa and procuring a satisfactory answer communicate it to him, after which Mr. Malet should proceed to Poona. This appearing advisable for both parties, I have permitted Mr. Malet to proceed to Calcutta and written on the subject to the Peshwa, and by the blessing of God, on the arrival of a satisfactory answer, Mr. Malet will proceed with the approbation of all parties to the Peshwa's Darbár. Continue to favour and rejoin me with your friendly letters."

This letter certainly contains a perfect acquiscence in the wishes of the Governor General and Council, or conscious of being able to influence the Poona Government to oppose the appointment notwithstanding the sentiments they have already expressed, it is meant to procure the merit of compliance and to throw the odium of rejection on the Ministry.

August 8th.—Having at length succeeded in procuring boats for the accommodation of myself and the gentlemen with me, I am under the necessity of taking up money to pay the freighters, and finding it more practicable to settle with them by private notes on Calcutta than by public bills, I have pursued that method, but having no cash in Calcutta to answer those demands, have thought it necessary to draw on the Governor General and Council to prevent embarrassment in the discharge of my engagement.

Left Cawnpore and arrived at Muzuf Ghur, the residence of Colonel Ironside.

11th.—Received the following letter from the Hon'ble the President and Council of Bombay:—

"MR. CHARLES WARRE MALET,

At Sindia's Camp.

SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your several addresses, under dates 24th February, 14th and 26th March, 13th April, 4th and 23rd ultimo, with the enclosures they gave cover to, particularly the journal of your progress from Variav; also two letters from Captain Reynolds, dated 24th March and 13th April.

We are much satisfied with the expedition you have made in your route to Mahádji Sindia's camp, and hope your own endeavours and Mr. Anderson's efforts will at last be able to remove every objection made by Sindia to your intended destination, and that you will proceed to Poona as soon as the season will permit.

We have no objection to the regular sepoys in your detachment being put upon the same footing with those who serve as the guard to Mr. James Anderson.

We are, Sir,
Your loving friends,
R. H. BODDAM.
L. NILSON.
ROBERT SPARKS.
RICHARD CHURCH.

Bombay, Political and Secret Department, 23rd June 1785."

Benáres, 18th.—Left Mujuf Ghur and passing Alláhábád and Chunar arrived at Benáres the 26th instant.

27th.—Having occasion for a supply of cash, and having also cause of complaint against the inhabitants of some of the villages of the Benáres Zamíndárs for detaining and robbing my Purvoes' boat to the amount of Rs. 219, stopped here, and made Mr. Fowke acquainted with the circumstance, and having procured the sum of four thousand rupees on my private note from Mayárm Gopáldás on the 30th instant.

September 1st.—Proceeded this day towards Pátna, which place I reached the 24th, having been detained some days at Dinápore, where I received the following letters from Mr. Hay, Secretary to the Governor General and Council, in their Secret Department, *viz.*, under date 24th August, received 11th September, advising receipt of my letters of the 15th and 21st July, and the acceptance of the bills therein mentioned; under date 30th August, 11th September, acknowledging receipt of my letter of 15th May, and acceptance of the bill herein advised; under date 8th September, received 18th instant, acknowledging receipt of my letter of 15th May, and acceptance of the bill therein mentioned.

October 1st.—Arrived at Boglipore.

3rd.—Addressed the Governor General, *viz.* :—

"To

THE HON'BLE JOHN McPHERSON, ESQUIRE.,
Governor General at Calcutta.

HON'BLE SIR,—Having been detained some time at Dinápore by indisposition, I arrived here the 1st instant, where I apprehend I shall be kept some days by the indisposition of Mr. Cruso, my Surgeon, and by the uncertainty of what is become of some of my people and boats that have been separated from us by bad weather. The consideration that the season will not yet permit of my proceeding either to Bombay or Poona by land or water in some measure reconciles me to these delays.

In the course of my passage down the river I have received letters from Mr. Secretary Hay, acknowledging receipt of my addresses of 15th and 21st July, 9th August and 15th May, and acceptance of the accompanying bills on your Hon'ble Board. As I shall have occasion for another supply of cash before I leave this place, I shall take that opportunity of publicly acknowledging Mr. Hay's letters.

I have the pleasure to enclose you translate of a letter from Sindia to Mr. Boddam in reply to one I was charged with by that gentleman to him. From the attention which has been thought requisite to pay Sindia in the conduct of this affair, I flatter myself his disavowal of further opposition, and the hope he expresses that 'I shall proceed to the Peshwa's Darbár with the approbation of all parties', will relieve you from all further embarrassment from that quarter.

I also take the liberty of enclosing extract from a paper of Poona news. It comes through a channel that I have reason to think worthy of credit, of which in the present case you will be best able to judge; at all events it furnishes an hint of the sentiments and expectations of that Darbár.

I am, with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obliged humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Boglipore, 3rd October 1785."

18th.—Arrived at Calcutta this day; find the Governor General resides at Chandranagar.

20th.—Learning the Governor General is much busied in despatch to the intelligence packet to Europe, addressed him to know when I might have the honor of waiting on him.

30th.—Waited on the Governor by appointment this day, when he assured me in general terms of his good wish and desire to employ me in the original line I had been appointed, but I could not prevail on him to give me any decisive answer to my requests that he would ascer-

tain whether or not the nomination was to take place. In reply to all my attempts to gain a decisive answer he told me he had much to say to me and should have a very long conversation with me after the departure of the intelligence packet.

31st.—Addressed the Hon'ble the President and Council of Bombay this day:—

"To

THE HON'BLE RAWSON HART BODDAM, ESQUIRE,

President and Governor, and Council in Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,—I have been honored with your commands of 23rd June last, advising receipt of several addresses from me, and expressing your satisfaction at the expedition of my journey to Mahádji Sindia's Camp.

In reply to the hope you express that Mahádji Sindia's objections to my intended destination will be removed, I have the pleasure to acquaint you that in a letter to your Hon'ble President, long since forwarded to him, that chieftain has expressed an entire acquiescence on his part, and promised to procure the approval of the Poona Ministry, adding that he had been led to apply for it at the request of the Governor General. But as the consent of the Ministry has been already signified to your Hon'ble President, and through your Board to this Government, I conceive no obstacle now exists to the completion of the appointment, or to my proceeding to Poona as soon as possible agreeably to your wishes and the conviction of the expediency of the measure, as already expressed by this Government.

To remove as far as in my power all the embarrassment on the part of Mahádji Sindia, I enclosed a copy of his letter to your Hon'ble President to the Governor General, who had been previously addressed on the same subject by that chieftain, when at the same time that he professed his individual acquiescence in the measure, he insinuated some apprehensions of the inclinations and views of the Ministry, which are effectually done away by their formal assent to the measure, in particular by their general and avowed principles of policy and by the constant practice of their own Government. To elucidate their sentiments on this subject I have taken the liberty to quote a letter from the Poona Ministry to the Rája of Berár on their reception of Mons. Lubin at Poona, *viz.*:—

The particulars respecting the French are as follows:—

'This is a powerful State, and every power is desirous of sending ambassadors to cultivate its friendship and seek its connection. To refuse admission to the ambassadors of the French Monarch or other powers charged with propositions of friendship from their masters would be highly improper, and not to hear their representations would be inconsistent with the credit and dignity of the State. It is the duty of the rulers of a State to make themselves acquainted with the affairs of every stranger, for which purpose it was necessary to admit the French Vakil to an audience, and he was treated in a manner becoming.'

Permit me, gentlemen, to repeat that after an avowal of such general principles, after their particular assent to my appointment, after setting us the example by sending agents both to Calcutta and Bombay, and, above all, while they are at this moment entertaining a French envoy at Poona, no objection can rest with the Ministry to the promotion of the Company's orders in the completion of my appointment, as signified both to your Government and this, by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

On the contrary, I should apprehend, that even were my arrival at Poona much longer delayed, they would have some cause to complain of slight and in-attention, since the notoriety of my destination will render the demur mysterious and mortifying.

But as every obstacle seems to be removed, and as the only possible cause of delay seems to be nothing more than a renewal of the consent of the Poona Ministry through Mahádji Sindia (which I hope will not be protracted by his intrigues), conscious to comply with your wishes, I shall endeavour to prevail on the Governor General and Council to give me my credentials and instructions as soon as possible after they are relieved from the present hurry of despatching the intelligence packet to Europe.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect,
Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Calcutta, 31st October 1785."

November 13th.—Received this day the instructions and credentials of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council to act as their Minister at the Peshwa's Darbár, under date the 7th instant, with orders to proceed immediately to Bombay on my way to Poona.

Having received the above despatches with the letters of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council to the Presidency of Bombay, I embarked immediately on board a boat and proceeded down the river after the "Nancy grab", Captain Tasker, bound for Bombay.

15th.—Overtook and got on board the "Nancy grab" at Ingelli, and proceeded immediately out of the river.

MARÁTHA AFFAIRS FROM 1790 TO 1796.

MARÁTHA AFFAIRS FROM 1790 TO 1796.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND THE PESHWA AGAINST TIPU SULTAN.

To

THE HON'BLE COLONEL ROBERT ABERCROMBY,
Governor in Council, Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR,—I had the honor to write you the 6th instant, and have now the pleasure to acquaint you that the treaty of alliance so long in agitation with this State is at length concluded. I do myself the honor to enclose copy of it and extracts from my letter of the 7th that accompanied it to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and when it shall have met his Lordship's gratification, or before, if you think proper, permit me to suggest copies of it being sent to the Commanders of detachments acting against the enemy and to such other officers, civil and military, as you may think proper.

Mr. Uhthoff set off from hence early the 8th instant with an escort of 30 sepoys, so that 70 of my guard have already marched to join Captain Little. Copy of my letter to that gentleman by Mr. Uhthoff is enclosed for your notice, and from the extracts of my letter to the Governor General you will learn the progress he has made in getting your detachment up the Ghâts.

I have now the honor to enclose my account with your Presidency, by which you will perceive that a balance of Rs. 1,068-2-4 stands due to me, which I have to request you will order to be paid to my Attorney Mr. Golley. I also enclose copies of the papers relative to my agreement with a person here for draught and carriage bullocks, in the number of which I was regulated by the first statement furnished from the Brigade Major's office when it was in agitation to send two 12-pounders, two 6-pounders and two howitzers, reduced, according to the best of my judgment, to 6-pounders, but which still being more than the statement afterwards furnished me by the Hon'ble President, I have communicated this circumstance and delivered both the statements to Mr. Commissary Uhthoff, who will, of course, submit them to Captain Little and receive his instructions on the subject.

I shall be happy to receive your sentiments of the average terms of the bullocks' engagement compared with the usual ones of your or the other Presidencies. I am of opinion that had not the emergency been pressing I might have made a still better bargain. You will perceive by my account that the contractor has been paid two months in advance, his receipt for which was delivered to Mr. Commissary Uhthoff.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. W. MALET.

Poona, 9th June 1790.

Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the Hon'ble United English Ea Company, the Peshwa Savái Mádhavráv Nárayan Pandit Pradhán Bahádur, Naváb Nazim Alli Khán Asof Jah Bahádur, against Fatte Alli Khán, known b nomination of Tipu Sultán, settled by Mr. Charles Warre Malet, on the part of Hon'ble Company, with the said Pandit Pradhán, by virtue of the powers delegate by the Right Hon'ble Charles Earl Cornwallis, K.G., Governor General in Council ed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the said Hon'ble Company to direct an all their affairs in the East Indies.

ARTICLE I.

The friendship subsisting between the States, agreeable to former treaties, sha creased by this.

ARTICLE II.

Tipu Sultán having engagements with the contracting parties has, notwithst acted with infidelity to them all, for which reason they have united in a league that utmost of their power they may punish him and deprive him of the means of disturb general tranquillity in future.

ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being resolved on, it is agreed that on Mr. Malet's annunciation t Pradhán of the actual commencement of hostilities between the Hon'ble Company's fo the said Tipu, and on Captain Kennaway's announcing the same to the Naváb Asof forces of the said Pandit Pradhán and Naváb Asof Jah, in number not less than 25,000 many more and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade th tories of the said Tipu, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible before and the rains; and after that season the said Pandit Pradhán and Naváb will seriously and ously prosecute the war with potent army, well appointed and equipped with the r warlike apparatus.

ARTICLE IV.

The Naváb Asof Jah being furnished with two battalions of the Hon'ble Com forces, Pandit Pradhán shall have an option of being joined by equal force, on the same during the present war against Tipu. The pay of the said battalions to be made go Pandit Pradhán to the Hon'ble Company, in like manner as settled with the Nawáb Asof

ARTICLE V.

On the said two battalions joining the Marátha army, Pandit Pradhán agrees to horse to remain and act in concert with them. But in the event of urgent s cavalry alone can be employed, 1,000 of the said cavalry may be de remaining constantly with the battalions, whose pay shall be defrayed r every month, in the army or in Poona, at the option of Mr. Malet.

ARTICLE VI.

From the time of the said battalions entering Pandit the part of the said Pandit Pradhán shall be ordered to such service as may occur.

ARTICLE VII.

If the Right Hon'ble the Governor General English forces, Pandit Pradhán and the Naváb A to march in one month from the time of their

with all possible expedition, to the place of their destination, to act with the Company's forces; but should any service occur practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause "to act with the Company's forces." The pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the Hon'ble Company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

ARTICLE VIII.

If in the prosecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy should gain a superiority over either, the others shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to relieve the said party and distress the enemy.

ARTICLE IX.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the present war, should their arms be crowned with success in the joint prosecution of it, an equal division shall be made of the acquisitions of territory, forts, and whatever each Sarkár or Government may become possessed of, from the time of each party commencing hostilities; but should the Hon'ble Company's forces make any acquisitions of territory from the enemy previous to the commencement of hostilities by the other parties, those parties shall not be entitled to any share thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c., due attention shall be paid to the wishes and convenience of the parties, relatively to their respective frontiers.

ARTICLE X.

The underwritten Polygars and Zamíndárs being dependant on Pandit Pradhán and the Naváb Asof Jah, it is agreed that on their territories, forts, &c., falling into the hands of any of the allies, they shall be re-established therein, and the Nazarána that shall be fixed on that occasion shall be equally divided amongst the allies: but in future Pandit Pradhán and the Naváb Asof Jah shall collect from them the usual Khandani and Peshkush which have been heretofore annually collected. And should the said Polygars and Zamíndárs act unfaithfully towards Pandit Pradhán or the Naváb, or prove refractory, in the discharge of their Khandani and Peshkush, the said Pandit Pradhán and Naváb are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The Chief of Sávnur is to be subject to service with both Pandit Pradhán and the Naváb, and should he fail in the usual conditions thereof, Pandit Pradhán and the Naváb will act as they think proper.

List of the Polygárs and Zamíndárs.

Chittledurg.	Keychungunde.
Annagundy.	Cunnaghwarry.
Harponelly.	Kittur.
Bellari.	Hannur.
Rodurg.	

The district of A'bdúl Hákim Khán, the Chief of Sávnur.

ARTICLE XI.

To preserve, as far as possible, consistency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a Vakíl from each party shall be permitted to reside in the army of the others, for the purpose of communicating to each other their respective views and circumstances; and the representations of the contracting parties to each other shall be duly attended to, consistent with the circumstances and stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

After this treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to swerve from its conditions at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever,

or on any other pretence. And in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections; nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negotiations with Tipu, but on the receipt of any advance or message from him, by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

ARTICLE XIII.

If after the conclusion of peace with Tipu, he should molest or attack either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him; the mode and conditions of effecting which shall be hereafter settled by the three contracting powers.

ARTICLE XIV.

This treaty, consisting of fourteen articles, being this day settled and concluded by Mr. Malet, with the Peshwa Savái Mádhavráv Náráyan Pandit Pradhán Bahádur, Mr. Malet has delivered to Pandit Pradhán one copy of the same, in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, and Pandit Pradhán has delivered to Mr. Malet another copy in Maráthi and Persian, executed by himself; and Mr. Malet has engaged to procure and deliver to Pandit Pradhán in seventy-five days a ratified copy from the Governor, on the delivery of which the treaty executed by Mr. Malet shall be returned.

Poona, 1st June 1799.

(Signed) C. W. MALET.
President.

The Company's Seal.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) C. W. MALET.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, the 5th day of July 1790.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.
(„) CHARLES STUART.
(„) PETER SPEKE.

L. S.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1792.

At a Council, present:

DAVID CARNEGIE, GEORGE DICK and DANIEL CROKETT, Esqs.

The Hon'ble the Governor absent on service.

Read and approved our proceedings under the 10th instant.

Read the following letters and enclosures from the Resident at Poona, received yesterday d this morning:—

"HON'BLE SIR,—My desire of conveying to you some idea of the gallant behavio our ment acting under Captain Little, and the brilliant victory lately gained over th y's orce in his northern districts, principally by their spirited exertions in t the of Mr. Raymond, induces me to send you the enclosed imperfect and shed ac tended by Captain Little for the Governor General, but which before he ni he d by indispensable duty to Semoga, a place of strength and conseque attac ely after the battle, in which, I understand, the enemy lost 11 tumbr atest part of their camp equipage. The action speaks so stro as to need m m.

To this satisfactory intelligence I have the pleasure of adding that a letter just received from Sir John Kennaway advises the retreat of the enemy that had advanced to Garrumcoonda; and the unopposed recovery of the lower fort by the Madras detachment acting with the Nizám's army on the 25th ultimo.

The enclosed extract of a private letter from Earl Cornwallis' army, for the authenticity of which I take upon me to vouch, will give you some idea of the arduousness and importance of the achievement, and which with the other enclosure, permit me to request, may be forwarded to General Abercromby.

I have the honor to be, with due respect,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Poona, 10th January 1792.

P.S.—Captain Little's enclosed unfinished letter not containing the casualties of his detachment, I take the liberty of adding the following from a private letter:—

"Lieutenant Hugh Ross killed with 6 others. Rank not mentioned. Lieutenants Laureston Bethune, Doolan and Moore wounded with 51 others. Rank not mentioned.

I hope to receive a more perfect account from Captain Little in a day or two."

Extract of a private letter, dated Camp near Shevantdrug, 23rd December 1791.

Herewith are sent the letters addressed to your Court on the successful attack of Magrihill fort. A more extraordinary instance of the disposition of troops could not have occurred in any part of the world, the Europeans and our sepoys making their way good over stones, on their hands and knees, while in pursuit of a frightened garrison, who from the moment the soldiers entered the breach fled with an anxious hope of reaching a summit, from whence there was no other way down but that on which they ascended. They were closely followed by our people, and the bayonet and ball must have done great execution until this summit was completely possessed, when I have heard that the lives of those who had reached it were saved. Fortunately the breach was made in a wall that led to the road for both summits of this wonderful hill, as in no other part of it could the troops have found any way to the top of the westerly hill, so fortified by nature that the possession of it had never been expected until the general pusillanimity of the garrison showed our gallant fellows a road, which they as readily followed, unmindful where it led while their enemy was before them. Lord Cornwallis sitting in one of the batteries was a witness to the courage of his own troops and of the dastardly conduct of the garrison, though composed of Tipu's regular infantry, and with wonderful pleasure and equal surprise saw the Europeans on the summit of both hills without losing a single man. The loss on the side of the enemy is supposed to be about 100 men killed; of wounded and prisoners I have not heard. A detachment had been sent early in the morning to possess themselves of as much as they could in the southerly side, where lies the Petha and several insignificant hill forts, while the assault took place to the northward; and another party to get into the small Petha on the eastern side of the hill. The westerly is a mere perpendicular stone of surprising height and depth with a [illegible]trable jungle at its base. The troops to the southward found the gates of [illegible] took possession of the lower works about the time that the troops entered [illegible]ward. In short, this whole hill, that has been a sad eye-sore to [illegible]

surmountable obstacle to all the native troops as well as our allies, was fully possessed in the short space of one hour, and in my opinion is a striking instance of the superiority of our troops.'

"True Extract."
G. W. LANKHEIT,
P. Assistant.

Letter from Captain JOHN LITTLE, *Commanding the Bombay Detachment in the Maráttha Army, to the* GOVERNOR GENERAL, *Fort William.*

MY LORD,—Your Lordship will have been acquainted by a letter of the 28th instant to Colonel Ross of the intention of an attack the next day on the enemy posted in the thick country to the southward. We accordingly marched on the 29th at daybreak and making a circuit of about ten miles round Semoga encamped near the river Toom to the south-west of the fort. About noon we marched again, leaving, by the Bháu's desire, eight companies of sepoys for the camp guards with two guns, and about three miles in advance joined Appa Sáheb, the Bháu's eldest son, with a very large body of cavalry, within about a mile of the enemy, whom we found very strongly situated: in front a deep ravine, full of high bamboos, planted extremely thick, flanked on the right by the river Toom, and on the left by a very thick jungle which extended to the hills; in this ravine the enemy posted themselves and beyond the ravine was a plain in which was a large body, both horse and foot. The strength of the enemy could not be judged of, for the ground was so close that very few could be seen. I ordered two companies to endeavour to make an impression to the right, and two more companies, all of the 8th battalion, on the same service to the left. The latter met with a gully near the river which greatly obstructed and delayed them, on which I sent on that service Lieutenant Doolan with a Grenadier company and two battalion companies of the 8th; Lieutenant Bethune with the other Grenadier company was sent to the support of the attack on the right: both of these officers were very soon wounded and obliged to retire. Lieutenant Moore was then sent with the Grenadier companies of the 9th to the left; he also was wounded after having advanced a considerable way into the plain. Six companies of the 11th were likewise employed. The extreme thickness of the jungle while it afforded the enemy the advantage of a deliberate aim at our European officers, broke our troops, and when they penetrated through it in small numbers to the plain, they were two or three times driven back, the enemy being there in great force and perfectly fresh; while a few of the Maráttha infantry pushing forward irregularly whenever the enemy appeared to be broken, fell back to our sepoys as soon as they began to rally, and contributed greatly to put them in confusion. A corps of about 300, composed chiefly of Christians (Natives), were drawn up in our

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I have been fortunate in taking in a very few days and with very little loss, the important fortress of Seven- possession of which was absolutely necessary to enable us to maintain a secure communication with when we advance to the attack of Seringapatam. The speedy reduction of this place, which has been over India as impregnable, has struck great terror into the enemy's other garrisons, for in the three to the assault of Sevendroog, three other strong forts in its neighbourhood, each of them capable of istance, fell into our hands."—(Earl of Cornwallis to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, December

erndroog, called also the Hill of Death from the insalubrity of the vicinity, is situated upon areatly inaccessible from below. The circumference at the base is eight miles, and at a the rock is divided into two citadels, quite independent of each other. The siege the 21st at midday the assault was ordered. A lodgment had been effected clos laded a precipice on the eastern side, so steep, that when the storm was over The rapidity and the impetuosity of their advance was such, that the ldiers."—(*Vide* Cornwallis' Correspondence, Vol. II., p. 181).

rear and on my pointing out where they might be of service, they expressed their readiness to go wherever I might wish, but that they had not a single cartridge, in which state they had come into the field. It was not till after a contest of two hours that an effectual impression was made on the enemy; two of their guns soon fell into our hands; they were encamped, part on the plain within the ravine, and part in another plain a little way beyond it; many of the tents were standing, and a good deal of ammunition and baggage left on the ground. From the nature of the ground the route they had taken was not exactly known, and required some time to collect the troops to pursue them. As soon as the route was ascertained, I pursued them with the troops which Captain Reddell had collected. They attempted to carry off with them their guns and tumbrils, firing occasionally and beating their drums in hopes of making their people stand, particularly at the gateway of a small village about three miles within the jungle, but without effect. The road was strewed with arms, cattle and baggage, and some killed and wounded. Fatigue and the allurements of plunder diminished our numbers every minute; but the pursuit was continued till sunset, previous to which we came up with and passed 7 guns which the enemy had been obliged to abandon. I hoped to have come to a [illegible] might all have staid the night, and covered the guns, &c., but finding no[illegible]isoners that the enemy had relinquished all their guns, I rode [illegible]s might appear necessary in other quarters desiri[illegible] collect all the troops he could. Wh[illegible] I had hopes that the Maráth[illegible] before my return the plun[illegible] Reddell to stay with the g[illegible] of the Artillery near the [illegible] men of

Ross, expressed himself much satisfied with the conduct of the detachment and the success of the day, and signified that if there were any of the guns that I should wish to keep with the detachment they were entirely at my service. He acquainted me that 4 o'clock this afternoon being a lucky hour, he purposed commencing his operations against Semoga.

About 300 horse have fallen into the hands of the Maráthás, with 600 of the artillery bullocks, the finest I ever saw. The guns prove to be as follows :—

Two 6/2 prs., brass, very long, country	Two 3/2 prs., iron.
One 4/2 „ country	One 2/2 prs.
Two „ „ Portuguese	One about at 4 prs., brass.
One 3/2 „ do.	

There are besides three very fine tumbrils, and some more tumbrils and carts were plundered in the jungle and left there.

Intelligence has just been received of the enemy having got to Coolydroog, about 13 miles from Bednur, with 400 horses, 13 elephants, and about 1,500 foot.

On the [illegible] was honored with your Lordship's duplicate letter of the 6th, enclosing one for [illegible] mediately presented to him, but to which I have not yet been able [illegible]

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN LITTLE.

ultimo; many of the inhabitants remained in the fort, and the fighting men were sent under an escort to the encampment of our detachment. The Bháu lent some civil officers to be sent into the fort to take an account of the stores, &c. Our troops remained in charge of the place till the morning of the 5th instant, when they were withdrawn on the Bháu's sending a garrison to take possession with Lakshman Pant Pátanker, Killedár. To the period of our delivering over the fort to the Bháu's people the inhabitants met with no molestation whatever, and the Bháu assures me that they shall be protected. The Killedár and the others are yet with me, but will proceed to the northward shortly. Semoga is situated on the south-west bank of the Toom or Toonga. It has a pretty regular ditch on the three other sides, about 18 feet deep and forty wide. The counterscarp is revetted. It has a tolerable good glacis with star works, in which were some guns. It has also Fausse Braye with cavaliers at each angle. The walls and towers are cooped like Hooly Honore but they are stronger and in better repair. The guns are in general extremely good, and the Bháu intends, I understand, to carry some of them with the army, they being much better than those he has now with him. There are two 26-pounders, two 20, two 14, one 10, one 7, three 6, one 4¾, one 4½, one 4 iron, and one 1½ brass field piece, Europe, besides two very large Malabár guns and 3 nine-inch mortars, with many jengals and junbooras. There were besides a great number of muskets and carbines with ammunition and shot; also some grain, cloths, armour and horse furniture, with a large collection of office papers, this having been the seat of one of the principal cutcheris of Tipu's country. A few bags of pice was said to be the whole of the Sarkár's treasures. Anantpora, a strong fort, taken by storm last war by a detachment of General Mathew's army and company, with several other places, have surrendered to the Bháu. The former is half way between Semoga and Bednur. The Chief of Bednur was killed in the action of the 29th, and the Naváb Ruzza Sáheb who commanded is said to have died of his wounds. The Bháu tells me there now remains no further obstructions to his proceeding to the southward as soon as he hears of the capture of Mangri by your Lordship, and that in the interim he has some religious ceremonies to perform at the junction of the rivers Toom (Tung) and Budra (Bhadra), five miles hence.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN LITTLE.

Camp on the Toom, 3 miles North-East of Semoga, 6th January 1792.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1794.

At a Council, present:

The Hon'ble George Dick, Esq., President and Governor.

Daniel Crokett and William Lewis.

Read and approved our proceedings of the 14th instant.

Read the following letter from the Resident at Poona:—

"Hon'ble Sir,—This serves purposely to communicate the important event of the death of Mahádji Sindia at about 8 o'clock this evening, and to request that you will be pleased to caus[illegible] the enclosed address for the Chairman of the Court of Directors to be forwarded by the vess[illegible] for Suez if not yet sailed, or, if gone, by the first opportunity by sea direct to Europe, or [illegible] either of the Gulfs.

I have the honor to be, with respect, &c.,

C. W. MALET.

[illegible]a, *12th February 1794.*"

[illegible]135

Letter from the RESIDENT *at the* PESHWA'S COURT *to the* GOVERNOR GENERAL regarding the Battle of Kharda.

HON'BLE SIR,—In my address of yesterday was mentioned that the report of a warm cannonade was heard in the evening.

At 2 A.M. this morning a message reached me from the Minister, that an action had happened with the Nizám's forces, in which the Peshwa's army was victorious. At the same time and subsequently various reports have reached me, of which the following is the substance:—

That the Nizám had begun to move in the morning with an intention to change his ground; that the Maráthás in the pursuit of the advantages of such an occasion had likewise got in motion. That the centre under Parashurám Bháu and Bába Fadkia, joined by Káshiráv Holkar, had attacked a part of His Highness's line of march about 3 P.M., but had met with so warm a reception, that they were obliged to retreat with precipitation, after Parashurám Bháu had been wounded, and lost some of his nearest relations and companions that the Nizám's troops pursuing, and having driven the flying party beyond the Marátha line, of which Davlatráv Sindia formed the left, and Rághoji Bhonsla the right wing, their flank and rear became necessarily exposed to the fire of the numerous canon of Davlatráv Sindia, and to the no less numerous of Rághoji Bhonsla, by which their career being checked, they were on the close of the day forced to retreat, with some precipitation, and considerable loss to their own army.

It is reported that great numbers fell on both sides; that a chief of eminence on the part of the Nizám was slain; that Rája Leyjiwant is a prisoner; Ráv Ramba wounded: but these reports want confirmation, as also those of the capture of five elephants and two guns by the Maráthás.

In addition to this unfavourable news I am sorry to learn that Govindráv Penglish (Pingle?), the person despatched hence on the 9th for the ostensible purpose of visiting the Nizám's camp with a view to an accommodation, returned hither this morning, which I attribute to his having been prevented moving on the line intended, while subsequent events have rendered his mission unnecessary.

Having obtained this letter till this afternoon, in hopes of further information, I have the concern to add, that advice has just reached me of Hjs Highness having retreated precipitately by the Mohurn Ghát, through which he descended the 3rd and 4th instant, by which means great part of his camp and artillery have fallen into the hands of this army.

I have the honor to be,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
C. W. MALET.

Camp on the Seyna River,
12th March 1795.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1795.

At a Council, present:

The Hon'ble JOHN GRIFFITH, Esq., President and Governor, and
DANIEL SETON.

Read and approved our proceedings of the 27th instant.

Read the two following letters and enclosure from the Assistant to the Resident at Poona:—

"HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for your information extract of a letter that I have this day written to the Governor General, and to be very respectfully,

Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
J. UHTHOFF,
Assistant.

Poona, 27th October 1795."

Extract of a letter from the ASSISTANT to the RESIDENT at Poona to the Governor General, dated 27th October 1795, regarding the Peshwa's suicide.

"A little after 8 o'clock in the morning of the 25th instant I received intelligence that there was considerable alarm and confusion in town; that the sides of the Darbár were shut, additional guards posted there, and no one permitted to enter, except the principal Brahmans who are usually about the person of the Peshwa; that many of the shops were shut, and that the cause of this was some accident that had happened to the Peshwa, of the particulars of which reports were various, but that all agreed he was hurt by a fall.

I immediately sent a message to Sabiru Pandit (through whom the business between the Darbár and this Residency is conducted) enquiring the particulars of this affair, and in the possible unfortunate event of any accident having happened to the Peshwa in which medical assistance might be requisite, offering the services of Mr. Findlay, the Surgeon here. Sabiru Pandit's answer, as communicated to you, Hon'ble Sir, through Mr. Secretary Hay on the 25th instant, was 'that the Peshwa had fallen from the upper room and bruised his right leg and arm, but that he was then pretty well.'

The answers that I have hitherto received from the Darbár to my repeated enquiries are 'that the Peshwa is pretty well,' which account the Darbár people endeavour to spread and inculcate generally.

The general opinion, however, corroborated by so many circumstances as, from present appearances, scarcely to admit a doubt is, that the thigh bone is broken, the arm very much bruised if not broken, and the face greatly disfigured and hurt; apprehensions also are entertained for the Peshwa's life.

Reports are various as to the cause of this melancholy affair; scarce one even of the most moderate considering it merely accidental, but at least originating in imprudence. Some say that the Peshwa was sitting astride on the balustrade or parapet wall of a terrace or upper-

room, and losing his balance, fell outwards into the basin of a stone fountain. The most prevalent account, however, is that the Peshwa, in a temporary fit of delirum or derangement, jumped, or fell from an upper room or terrace into a fountain below. However strange this may appear, I assure you, Hon'ble Sir, that I do not trouble you with it on mere vague rumour but from accounts through many different channels. It is even added by some, that the Peshwa had been out of order for two or three days; but I must confess that I did not hear this before the accident, which I, no doubt, should, had it been at all serious; and, indeed, on the 22nd instant, he went in public procession on the Dasra, one of the principal Hindu festivals, when nothing of the kind appeared.

Within these seven weeks I have paid two visits to the Peshwa, the last on the 22nd ultimo, and though he conversed even more than usual, I did not perceive the slightest symptom of derangement.

I have through Bahiru Pandit expressed my concern for the accident that has happened, with assurances of the most sincere disposition to render any service on the occasion that may be within my power, either by paying a visit to the Peshwa or Nána with a view to affording the medical assista[illegible] Mr. *Findlay*, the Surgeon here, or by paying either or both of them a visit of condole[illegible]lation[illegible] or should a visit not be agreeable, submitting to them to furnish Mr. Fin[illegible]te of the case that he might prescribe what might appear to him[illegible]

Thoug[illegible]dgment of the skill and success of European[illegible] religious jealousy and distrust, the[illegible] their services, though numbers[illegible]hat this Residency h[illegible] Cruso and[illegible]

[illegible]ssage after

[illegible]o the cause and [illegible]n hurt.

[illegible] seem to look towards [illegible]e nearest a kin to the pre- [illegible] in the hill fort of Junnar,

[illegible]mental towards the late accident; [illegible]he accident, in such a state, that if

[illegible]n Sir Charles' Munshi, whom I had sent to [illegible]d been a little out of order for a day or two, [illegible]ile sitting in an inner room with Durgábái (his [illegible] complained of the heat, got up suddenly and [illegible] fell into a fountain below; that the thigh bone [illegible]ruised, and that he is now in pain and weak.

All business is at a stand at the Darbár; the usual guards in town increased; and no one admitted into the presence of the Peshwa, but three or four of the principal Brahmans, two or three native doctors, and a few attendants. Bába Fadkia, the second son of the late Hurry Pandit, is constantly with the Peshwa.

(True Extract.)
J. UHTHOFF,
Assistant.

"Hon'ble Sir,—I lose not a moment in acquainting you that the Peshwa is dead.

I have the honor to be,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
J. UHTHOFF,
Assistant.

October 1795, 10 P.M."

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1795.

At a Council, present:

The Hon'ble John Griffith, President and Governor, and
Daniel Seton.

Read and approved our proceedings of the 30th ultimo.

Read the following letter and enclosures from the Assistant to the Resident at Poona:—

"Hon'ble Sir,—I have the honor to enclose, for your information, extract of my letter of this date to the Governor General, and to be very respectfully, &c.,

J. UHTHOFF,
Assistant.

Poona, 29th October 1795, midnight."

Extract of a letter from the Assistant to the Resident at Poona to the Governor General, dated 29th October 1795, regarding Bájiráo's succession to the office of Peshwa.

"At 10 P.M., the 27th instant, I sent off an express, acquainting you with the death of the Peshwa, which happened that evening about 6 o'clock. The corpse was burnt in the course of the night at one of the places in town on the banks of the river, where the funeral obsequies of the Brahmans are usually performed.

Early the next morning I requested Bahiru Pandit to fix a time for Sir Charles Malet's Munshi to wait upon him with a message from me. To which he replied, that he would send me an answer after consulting the Minister Nana Fadanavis on the subject.

Nothing further passed in the course of the 28th, but early the next morning Bahiru Pandit desired the Munshi to call upon him, which he accordingly did, and delivered a message from me to the following purport, in the mode and terms of which I endeavoured to ble d frankness

and sincerity with delicacy towards Nána, influenced thereto by a consideration of the liberal spirit of our institution, the treaties and long and close friendship between the Company and the Maráthás, and the peculiar and important situation that Nána has held for so many years past in this Government:—

'That ever since the unfortunate accident had happened to the Peshwa I had, in the most unreserved and sincere manner, made a tender of every service in my power, both political and medical, as well on the part of my Government as of Sir Charles Malet and myself; and though the Minister had not been pleased to avail himself thereof, it made not any difference; that I could now assure him that even the death of the Peshwa, which had subsequently happened, would not affect the treaties and friendship that had so long and so happily for both Governments subsisted between the Company and the Marátha State, and in which he (the Minister) had borne so conspicuous a part; that from the state of the connection between the two Governments I trusted he (the Minister) would unreservedly advise me, for the information of my superiors, of the measures that might be now adopted here, in particular, with regard to the succession; that I also begged to be informed of the ceremonies of mourning and condolence that were usual and proper on such occasions as the present, that I might conform myself thereto; that as in the present critical state of affairs Sir Charles Malet might probably be anxious to resume his situation here as soon as possible, it was my wish and intention to post four horses for him in the road between this and Bombay to promote and facilitate the expedition of his journey hither.'

Bahiru Pandit merely observed that he would consult the Minister on the above. To which he added, in reply to my personal enquiries to himself, that the succession was not yet settled; that Parashurám Bhau was expected here every hour; and that he believed Raghoji Bhonsla and Davlatráv Sindia were also summoned and would be here soon.

Bájiráv's claims to the succession will be found in the enclosed copy of my letter of yesterday to Major Roberts, as well as in some of my late addresses to you, Hon'ble Sir, to which it seems to me, from present appearances may be added, that his cause is popular on the Marátha Empire. There is, however, an idea very prevalent here that Nána (whose influence on the state is too well known to render it necessary for me to dwell upon it) is disinclined to his succession and that he would wish to supplant him by some infant of the family. I have all along been aware that such a thing was possible, nay probable, from the aversion that Nána must have towards Bájiráv and all his connections, and adherents, and the apprehensions that he may very reasonably entertain of the diminution of his influence in the state, if not of its total annihilation, and even for his personal freedom and life by the office of Peshwa being held by Bájiráv. This idea is now strongly corroborated by the following circumstances: In the common course of things Bájiráv would have been proclaimed Peshwa (as Raghunáthráv was on the death of Náráyanráv) within a few hours after the office became vacated, yet, to the present hour, the succession is confessedly not settled. Bájiráv is so near to Poona that he might have been here ere now had his presence been required.

From present appearances I am inclined to think that if Nána can obtain the sanction of Raghoji Bhonsla, Davlatráv Sindia, Parashuram Bhau, Tukoji Holkar and Ráste, he will set aside Bájiráv. It is doubtful whether or not Raghoji Bhonsla and Sindia will come hither, and there is some reason to think that they and Holkar will not acquiesce in Bájiráv's being set aside; while Parashuram Bhau and Ráste will probably be with Nána on the opposite side of the question. Mádhavráv Ráste is arrived here, and his elder brother, Anandráv, is expected hourly.

I trust that Sir Charles Malet will resume his situation here before it is necessary for us to take either side of the question, or, at least, that I shall have the benefit of his orders and advice for the regulation of my conduct on the occasion.

My intercourse with town has been a good deal obstructed by the guards posted there, and at the avenues and environs, but in other respects I have not experienced the least molestation; and Nána has this morning issued orders that all people connected with this Residency shall have free ingress and egress. Every thing is hitherto quiet here; all the shops in town are shut.

There seems great reason to suppose that Nána's principal arguments against Bájiráv's succession, particularly with the great Maratha chieftains at the Grand National Council, will be drawn from the connection between that branch of the family and us. My messages since the accident of the morning of the 25th instant will probably, if he submits them to the Council, tend in some degree to baffle those arguments; and if he withholds them from their knowledge, I shall perhaps take some means of bringing them forward again.

I have not yet received any answer from Bahiru Pandit, nor have I any information of the arrival of Bájiráv, Raghoji Bhonsla, Davlatráv Sindia, or Parashurám Bháu. Chimnáji Appa, Bájiráv's only brother, is talked of for the succession. There is a report that both Bájiráv and Dávlatráv are sick; but I do not believe it.

(True Extract,)
J. UHTHOFF,
Assistant."

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1795.

At a Council, present:—

The Hon'ble JOHN GRIFFITH, President and Governor, and
DANIEL SETON.

Read and approved our proceedings of the 6th instant.

Read the following letter and enclosure from the Resident at Poona:—

"HON'BLE SIR,—This serves purposely to cover copy of a translation of Nána Fadanavis' answer to my memorial, which, I think it of consequence, should reach the Chairman with my address of yesterday, and shall therefore be happy if it arrives with you in time to be enclosed with a copy of this in the packet.

I see no greater prospect of settlement to-day than yesterday, and have the honor to be respectfully, &c.

C. W. MALET.

Poona, 6th November 1795."

Translation of a communication made by BAHIRU PANDIT *from a written paper to Sir* CHARLES WARRE MALET'S MUNSHI, *and taken by him in writing, Friday, 6th November 1795.*

Conformable to friendship you came here on learning the melancholy event of the Peshwa's death, and agreeable to cordiality you have declared the permanence of friendship and subsisting treaties. This was proper and right.

You observe, that you are desirous of the happy settlement of this State. This is proper, and becoming friends. And you observe, that you are apprehensive lest in this interval of the absence of a head, any error of conduct should escape you, in prevention of which, you request a line of conduct may be furnished you thereby to regulate your intercourse. The widow (late Peshwa's) is head (Khávand) and the absolute Minister, also the mighty Chiefs of this State through whom, and by whose signature, the treaties were executed. The strength of friendship and of treaties is current.

Therefore there appears no occasion to admit any apprehension in your breast. The friendship and covenants that subsist between the two States are firm and permanent. You should on no account admit any doubts in your breast.

Whatever shall be resolved on by my counsels and the mighty chieftains, shall with friendly cordiality be communicated by this State.

The Governor General will, according to friendship, be anxious; therefore, writing him this communication, set him at ease.

That you may be relieved from anxiety, you shall be informed of what is resolved on, and you will write it to the Governor General.

That at such a time, disregarding all attention to indisposition and other inconveniences, you should have returned here, the time allows not to particularize my satisfaction, with which my heart is filled. But the friendship of friends, which is from the heart, is from this evident to my eyes and my heart, how can it be written, or spoken? This is becoming friends.

(True Translation.)

J. UHTHOFF,
Assistant.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1796.

At a Council, present:

The Hon'ble JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq., President and Governor.

STEPHEN WHITEHILL and JOHN SPENCER.

Read and approved our proceedings of the 30th ultimo.

Read the two following letters from the Assistant at Poona:—

"To

THE HON'BLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, ESQUIRE.,
Governor of Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR,—On the 26th instant Bájiráv had a meeting with all the Chiefs in this quarter; and at a visit which I paid to Nána Fadanavis on the 27th he assured me in person, in the most solemn manner, that Bájiráv was to be Peshwa.

I have the honor to be respectfully,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

J. UHTHOFF,
Assistant.

Poona 29th November 1796."

Extract of a letter from the ASSISTANT to the RESIDENT at Poona to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 5th December 1796, regarding the investiture of Bájiráv as Peshwa.

"On the 3rd instant Nána Fadanavis paid a visit to Tukoji, and in the morning of the 4th Davlatráv Sindia visited Nána, who at noon proceeded to Bájiráv's camp (which moved that morning three or four miles to Hurrupseer, though not nearer to Poona than before), and after eating with the three Princes retired to Appa Balvant's tent. In the afternoon Abba Selokar arrived from Sátára with the insignia of Peshwaship from the Rája, with which Bájiráv was invested about midnight.

Chimna Appa, Amrutráv, Nána Fadanavis, Bába Fadkia, and many of the immediate civil officers and servants of the Government were present at the ceremony, but neither Rághoji Bhonsla, Davlatráv Sindia, Azim-ul-Omra, Holkar, nor the Mánkaris. It was expected that these Chiefs will pay their respects in person to Bájiráv. In the course of this day or to-morrow, I am informed, but cannot yet vouch for it, that Chimna Appa is to hold the office of Diván to the Peshwa, and Amrutráv that of Bakshi, and that Nána is to be Naib to the former, and Bába Fadkia to the latter.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) J. UHTHOFF,
Assistant."

THE SECOND MARATHA WAR.

THE SECOND MARATHA WAR.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1802.

At a Council, present:

The Hon'ble JONATHAN DUNCAN, President and Governor.

JOHN HECTOR CHERRY, AND THOMAS LECHMERE.

Read and approved our proceedings of the 5th instant.

In order to convey to the Hon'ble Court of Directors the fullest information in the power of this Government respecting the threatened revolution at Poona, which may be productive of consequences very material to the future interests of the Hon'ble Company, the Governor here records a series of letters he has since the 18th ultimo received on this subject from the Resident at Poona, which although written in the form of private communications, are entirely on public business, and as such cannot be better disposed of than by being committed to the secret records of this Government:—

"HON'BLE SIR,—I have this moment received your obliging note conveying the late news from Europe. Yashvantráv Holkar and Fattesing Máné have formed a junction at a spot about 15 kos from hence near to the Hyderabad road, and some of their stragglers have lately stopped and plundered a few of my dák runners, but without taking their packets.

As the Hyderabad route may be thus infested for some time, I would recommend that all your despatches for Bengal by this route, should be forwarded in duplicate; the latter copy to be sent by Cannanore; and Madras boats at this season I suppose make an easy passage to the southward.

The Peshwa's troops appear to be passive since Máné defeated Nána Purandhare. Yashvantráv Holkar is likely to be joined by the Ráste and Bháu families, who have long been on enmity with the Peshwa, and are now in some strength. Sadáshiv Bháu's army is at present moving in this direction from Koregaon, meaning to take up a position a few kos from hence so as to be placed between Holkar's force and the city. The contending armies are now very numerous, and it is impossible to say how long these war fires may last. The Peshwa is endeavouring to raise contributions in the city, but as many of its inhabitants have already disappeared, his collections will probably not be considerable.

His Excellency, I find, has lately written to Sindia, I suppose relative to the movements and apparent intentions of Nágo Pant.

I have, &c.,

B. CLOSE,

Colonel.

Poona, 18th October 1802."

Letter from the RESIDENT at Poona to the GOVERNOR and PRESIDENT, Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR,—From the situation of things here I must request that the whole of my correspondence may be kept entirely secret.

The enclosed copy of my letter of to-day to His Excellency will explain to you the result of the action between Holkar's and Sindia's armies; the present situation and apparent intentions of the Peshwa; and the conduct I mean to pursue consistently with those intentions. To speculate at this period on what is likely to happen affecting the Poona State would be only loss of time.

Holkar's views are possibly large. The Peshwa is always unsteady and, it is to be feared, that at present he is not much master of his will. At all events the blow that Holkar has given to Sindia's interests and influence in the Deccan may have a favourable effect in directing the attention of Nágo Pant from Gujarát—a circumstance that will leave you much at ease to pursue the arrangements that must still be effected to secure the Gáikawár state.

Have the goodness to give a perusal of this packet to Major Malcolm and tell him that we have accounts of Mr. Lovitts having reached Koorkun, 20 kos from hence, and that I trust we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing him.

If Captain Young has not left Bombay, it is proper that he should defer his visit to us.

I have, &c.,
B. CLOSE,
Colonel.

Poona, 20th October 1802.

Letter from the RESIDENT *at Poona to His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis* WELLESLEY, K.P., *Governor General at Fort William.*

MY LORD,—The action of yesterday, between Holkar's army and that under Sadáshiv Bháu, commenced with a warm cannonade about half-past nine, and lasted with great vigour till twelve, when the cavalry of the former chieftain having made a general charge repelled the cavalry of the enemy, and cutting in upon the line of infantry obtained a complete victory. Holkar became master of the whole of Sindia's baggage, guns, and stores; and of the four European officers who served with Sindia's infantry three are taken wounded, the fourth appears to be missing. The senior European officer of Holkar's infantry was killed by a cannon shot towards the close of the action.

Sadáshiv Bháu is supposed to have escaped with a part of his horse, but what direction he has taken is not known. Báláji Kunjar, Nimbáji Bháskar, Sindia's Vakil, and a few other Sardárs who were in the action have joined the Peshwa. At about 4 o'clock a part of Holkar's horse pursuing the enemy, came within cannon shot of the city, but soon retired, and by 6 o'clock his troops having reassembled encamped a little beyond the field of action. About noon I sent a letter to him requesting that he would not permit his troops to molest any person belonging to the Residency, and although his Pendháris approached our dwellings frequently in the course of the evening, they showed no disposition to be irregular or troublesome; and I have since learnt that on receiving my letter Holkar gave directions to some of his horse to watch the Residency and permit no person to disturb it.

At the close of the action the Peshwa retired toward Sinhgad, situated south-east of the city, and since then he has continued to correspond with Raghunáthráv, who remains with me. By a letter received from His Highness this morning, dated last night, he was near Sinhgad, having it in mind to pursue his march to the Konkan. By his own account he is attended by the principal persons of his Government, and about 7,000 horse, a few infantry and five guns. I have recommended to him not to tarry, but to hasten his march, and seizing the Ghats above Mahád secure his communication with the sea. He seemed anxious about my situation and desirous that I should retire to Bombay. On this point I have satisfied him, adding that I should lose no time in opening a communication with him in the low country. This plan, if executed, will doubtless, answer well; but by intelligence received this morning from the city it would appear that the party of cavalry with His Highness is but small, and that Holkar has detached different bodies of horse to intercept his march.

The city has suffered less than might have been expected. It is in charge of Aba Kália, a commandant of infantry belonging to the Peshwa. A few of Holkar's Pendháris made their way into some of the streets yesterday evening, but they were soon recalled by that chieftain, who has assured Kália, that it is not his intention to disturb the city, but to save it from being molested.

Under this moderate plan of proceeding it is difficult to ascertain what system or measures Holkar means to pursue. He has carried his first object in the destruction of Sindia's army, and being now without an opponent on this side of the Narbada, he might proceed immediately on the intention which has long been ascribed to him, that of placing Amrutráv's son upon the masnad and making the father Diván. It is said that he has sent messages to the Peshwa soliciting him to return to his capital; and whatever intentions he may harbour respecting Amrutráv, nothing seems to indicate that the latter has made any arrangement for approaching in this direction. Much must, no doubt, turn upon the resolution and movements of the Peshwa, of which I shall endeavour to keep your Lordship regularly informed. The principal characters near his person, it is to be apprehended, are still averse to his improving his connection with the Company, and this circumstance may seriously obstruct his inclinations. I have informed Holkar of my intention to return to Bombay conformable to the instructions of my superiors; and requested of him to enjoin his troops to continue to behave in a friendly manner to me on the march.

I have, &c.,
B. CLOSE,
Colonel.

Poona, 26th October 1802.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1802.

Two agents on the part of His Highness the Peshwa, by name Náro Pant and Bápujiráv, having arrived at this Presidency on the 4th instant, charged, as they stated on their landing, with a letter from His Highness to the Governor, and an opportunity having thereon been afforded to them of presenting the said letter, these agents accordingly delivered to the President, that, of which a translation is annexed, bearing date the 30th ultimo, at which period His Highness was said by those persons to be at a place called Barwári, distant about 9 kos from Mahád, attended by about 10,000 horse, besides infantry that joined him daily from Poona:—

Translation of a letter from Shrimant Rájeáv Raghunáth Pant Pradhán to the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Esquire, President and Governor of Bombay, dated 2nd Rujub, or 30th October 1802, and received the 4th November 1802.

"After most respectful compliments.

My servants, by name Holkar and Company, appear to have entered upon the carrying on of intrigues and misconduct portending the worst confusions, the consideration of which has prevailed on me to repair to Mahád where perhaps those disobedient servants may cause their troops to descend and prosecute base conduct towards me, the apprehension of which much alarms me. I have therefore resolved to seek an asylum with your Honor, on condition that should any of those rebels demand my person from your Honor it be positively denied, nor must your Honor tell me to go; and should these propositions meet with your Honor's approbation, provisions are to be made by you for my expenses, and at any time when my inclination may lead me to quit your place, no hindrance is to be put to my doing so.

In the event of my receiving your Honor's letter agreeing to these terms, under your seal and signature, and that in the meantime the subsisting contest should not have been amicably adjusted, I will then proceed into your Government, where on our meeting, your Honor will judge of my case.

The circumstances of my late father Dáda Sáheb having gone to Bombay and Surat are well known to your Honor; in memory of which ties of friendship, be pleased to send me as soon as possible your Honor's letter.

To avoid the difficuty of procuring sea conveyance at such a critical juncture, be pleased to furnish large armed vessels, well equipped with warlike stores, &c., and order them to be ready in the harbour of Mahád, together with an English gentleman of a courteous disposition, courageous in his nature, and who will act conformably to my pleasure. For further particulars on this head I refer your Honor to the bearer of this, Náro Govind Anvetty, with whom the fighting ships are to be forwarded, that I may avail myself of the means they will afford, to bring me to you in safety whenever events may render it necessary.

What can I write more?"

The Peshwa's Vakil at the same time produced the original of the paper, of which the annexed is a translation, and it is accordingly entered as a proper accompaniment to His Highness's letter to the Governor:—

Translation of a note to the Shrimant BAJIRAV RAGHUNATH *from Colonel* CLOSE, *Resident at Poona, and produced at Bombay 4th November 1802.*

"After compliments.

You will cross the Ghát and pursue the best of your way to the sea-shore.

Be on your guard in passing through the Ghát and I will proceed myself conformable to the orders of my superiors, and will act afterwards accordingly.

Be watchful always against evil.

B. CLOSE,
Colonel."

To assist Government in judging of the measures which it might be advisable to pursue in consequence of the receipt of the letter above recorded, the Governor availed himself of the presence here of Major Malcolm, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, to address to that officer the following letter, to which his answer having been received, is likewise thereafter recorded:—

Letter from the GOVERNOR *in* COUNCIL, *Bombay, to Major* MALCOLM.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In consequence of the receipt of the accompanying letter from His Highness the Peshwa followed by that from the Resident at Poona, together with its enclosure and several persons' communications on the same subject, I request that, in consideration to the fuller degree in which from your situation you must be apprised of all the views of His Excellency in respect to the subjects therein treated of, you will be so good as to favour me with your detailed sentiments, on the conduct that ought to be pursued by the administration of this Presidency in the promotion of the objects of the Supreme Government relative to the several delicate and important points which we are thus called upon to take part in without there being time for a further reference to his Lordship for his sentiments.

Bombay, 5th November 1802.

I am, &c.,
J. DUNCAN."

Letter from Major Malcolm to the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Hon'ble Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, with the accompanying papers: I am too sensible of the nature of the circumstances under which you are placed, to hesitate one moment in giving the opinion which you have required; and I shall be most happy if that opinion is such as to assist you in forming your judgment on the conduct to be pursued upon this critical emergency.

This present Peshwa has, ever since the year 1798, acted more like an enemy than a friend of the Company's Government; his conduct during the war with the late Sultán was not even equivocal: he was, upon that occasion, false to his engagements with the English nation, and had policy dictated justice would have warranted the severest punishment of his perfidy.

Lord Wellesley has, since the Mysore war, more than once renewed negotiations at Poona in the hopes of establishing a subsidiary treaty which would not only ensure the tranquillity of the territories of the Peshwa, but free those of the English Government, and its allies from those alarms, and consequent expensive equipments to which they must ever be subject while the Marátha Empire in the Deccan continues (as it has been for these last eight years) the theatre of contention, not only for its own armies, but for those of Hindustán.

The Peshwa has during this period pursued a weak, irresolute and jealous policy. He has constantly endeavoured, with the view of alarming the other Martáha States, to keep the negotiations with the English Government alive, and at the same time contrived, by the means of delay, intrigue and evasion, to avoid the conclusion of any positive engagement with that nation. The effect of this crooked and unmanly policy has been to reduce his power to the lowest ebb, nor can he with confidence call upon any one power in India to relieve him from his difficulties; far less can he depend on the allegiance of the great jaghírdárs of his own empire. These have lately held his authority in contempt, and most of them have taken advantage of his unsupported state to withold from his treasury the revenues of their respective provinces, while some have even withdrawn from attendance upon his person.

In the very reduced state which he has been during this year, and from which he well knew no power but the English Government could efficiently relieve him, he has continued, until the last moment, to evade a compliance with the moderate and equitable propositions which the Governor General has offered for his acceptance; and during the period of actual negotiation upon these propositions he invited an army of Davlatráv Sindia to enter the Deccan for his support, though past experience must have made him fully aware of the incalculable evils which were likely to result to him and to his country from the adoption of so imprudent, and dangerous a measure. This recent step of the Peshwa, combined with the consideration of his unvaried policy since his accession to the masnad, convinces me that he will never enter into subsidiary engagements with the English until he is reduced to a state in which he dreads either the loss of his life or of his liberty, and cannot indulge a hope of being extricated by any other powers; in such a situation he appears at this moment, and the consequences have been his offering his seal to a general engagement with Colonel Close, and his writing the letter which you have received.

It will be necessary, before I offer my opinion on the measures, which it appears to politic to pursue on the present emergency, to advert to the urgency which there appears moment for concluding a subsidiary alliance with the Peshwa; as by that urgency determined the degree of risk which it is politic to encounter in pursuit of that subject

It would be superfluous to state to you, who are so familiar with the subject, causes which made Lord Wellesley so anxious to form a subsidiary treaty with

Poona. The increase of strength and stability, which that measure when accomplished would obviously give to the English in India, would enable that State to command the peace of the Peninsula; which under their paramount influence and power would be no longer subject to those evils which spring from the rapacious habits, the irregular ambition and the unsteady tyranny of its present ruler.

The original causes which led Lord Wellesley to seek this alliance exist, as far as I am able to judge, in as full force as they have been at any period since the commencement of the negotiation; and there appears to me at the present moment to be two strong additional reasons for increasing our endeavours to bring this desirable arrangement to a speedy conclusion. The first of these is, the late peace in Europe, which opens a scene for intrigues in India, against which it is the duty of the English Government to take early precautions. The second is, the recent events at Poona, which in my opinion cannot fail of bringing Sindia across the Narbada, and covering the Marátha provinces in the Deccan with hordes of banditti who must soon exhaust that already desolate country, and be forced by necessity, if not invited by policy, to invade either the territory of the English Government or that of its allies.

From what has been stated, we may certainly infer, that the forming a subsidiary alliance is at this moment an object of sufficient magnitude to justify a considerable risk being incurred for its attainment.

The Peshwa's general agreement given to Colonel Close appears from that officer's private letter to you, under date the 2nd instant, to be in reference to the Governor G[illegible]l; it is therefore unnecessary to remark farther upon that document, than to observe [illegible] affixing his seal to such a paper is a much greater advance towards the conclusio[illegible]n he has yet made; and proves that he left Poona in a more favourable disposi[illegible]lliance of the English than he has ever evinced since his accession to the mas[illegible]nce is fully confirmed by the tenor of Colonel Close's letter, and by the note i[illegible]re which Colonel Close wrote to the Peshwa after that Prince left Poona; and [illegible] forwarded to you by the Peshwa, for the purpose no doubt of proving, that he [illegible] of terms with the British Resident at the time of his departure from his capital. Close's letters to the Governor General, under date the 26th ultimo, he evidently [illegible] the result of the Peshwa's difficulties may be favourable to the English; and he appears [illegible] from his letter to the Governor General of the 30th, that the Peshwa will never trust hi[illegible] the power of Holkar; and he expresses an opinion in a memorandum, under date the 1st ins[illegible] that the latter Chief, if he fails in his first object, that of obtaining possession of the person the Peshwa, may show himself willing to accommodate with the Peshwa on terms not inconsistent with that Prince's interests, nor with those of the Hon'ble Company.

This opinion of Colonel Close's rests upon two grounds; *first*, the despair of that Chief fro[illegible]e backwardness of Amrutráv and other causes to effect a revolution favourable to his views [illegible]na; and *second*, the necessity which he will probably be under of leaving that city a[illegible] date to counteract the operations of Sindia, who, it cannot be supposed, will resign, wi[illegible]e, his power in the Deccan, and whose defeated troops are already reassembling [illegible]s arrival.

[illegible]er to the Peshwa's letter should, in my opinion, be given with a referen[illegible] I have stated; and the measures you adopt should be taken, as f[illegible] view to forward the accomplishment of the pending negotiation th[illegible]ip to which His Highness alludes in his last letter, but to wh[illegible] right to appeal.

His Highness in his letter first declares his intention to seek an asylum in the Company's territories should Holkar send a force to the place where he has taken refuge. He requests as the next condition, that he may not be given up to his enemies if he is reduced to take such an asylum. He wishes also that a provision should be made for his expenses; and that he be promised permission to quit the Company's territories whenever he wishes it. After having received your seal and signature to these conditions, it is, he declares, his intention, should the existing contest (between him and his servants) not be amicably adjusted, to seek protection from the English Government; and he desires that armed vessels may be sent to the port of Mahád with a view of obviating the difficulties which may be expected to prevent his obtaining sea conveyance at a moment of emergency.

The Peshwa in writing this letter had probably two objects in contemplation; first, that of obtaining such a marked proof of intended support from the English Government as would alarm Holkar into a favourable settlement, and perhaps induce that Chief to agree to leave Poona; secondly, the securing, under the worst possible event which could occur, a safe retreat for himself and family to Bombay, under circumstances which would leave him at liberty to retrieve his fortunes if ever opportunity occurred.

If the Peshwa had not signed an agreement with Colonel Close the present case would admit of little consideration, for although the humanity and magnanimity of the British nation might forbid an asylum being denied to an unfortunate Prince, little attention could be paid to [illegible] of conditions which were framed for the exclusive benefit of the refugee, and held out no [illegible] whatever to balance the risk incurred by the State which granted him protection.

[illegible] posed that the Peshwa would have been forced by Sindia in the year 1798 to a [illegible] distress as that he is now in; and the Governor General in his letter, under date [illegible], to the Resident at Poona, authorizes him, should the Peshwa have ac[illegible] contained in his Lordship's letter of 8th of July 1798, to offer that Prince [illegible] with every assurance of efficient protection; but the very terms in which tha[illegible]ly that the protection offered was to be considered as the rewards of the [illegible]nting to propositions calculated to promote the interests of the English nat[illegible]

Had the Peshwa [illegible]itions made to him by the Governor General through Colonel Close the [illegible] been so similar to those which were provided for in 1798, that this Gove[illegible]pinion, have been fully warranted in acting on the spirit of the instructi[illegible] that year; but as in the present instance it appears, that he has only affixe[illegible]liminary agreement, of which no details are yet adjusted, the case is certain[illegible]h this act entitles him to some consideration, it might be wrong, without [illegible]m Colonel Close, to anticipate the approbation of the Governor General to t[illegible]o far as to take measures, which would tend to extricate the Peshwa from hi[illegible] continuance in them, his assent to the propositions of Lord Wellesley may pr[illegible]

Under these circumstances, the line to be pursued by this Gover[illegible] appear extremely delicate; it should combine, as far as I can judge, such an attention, to [illegible]hwa as could give him no possible cause to complain of boldness or want of cordiality, with as much reserve, both in words and actions, as can be used consistent with the observation of the laws of friendship upon this urgent occasion.

This line appears only necessary to be pursued until advices are received fro[illegible] Colo[illegible] Close, to whom the Peshwa's letter, and your answer should be forwarded by expres[illegible]; and

officer will no doubt from his better knowledge of the sentiments of the Governor General, to all of whose instructions relating to the subject he can have immediate reference; from his information respecting the real temper of the Peshwa and of Holkar, and of all the circumstances which attended the recent engagement given by the Peshwa, be able to give an opinion which will regulate your conduct in all future measures connected with this important point. As delaying, however, to notice a letter upon so exigent a subject as that which the Peshwa has written upon, would be liable to much misconstruction, I would recommend an answer to be sent immediately to the following substance:—

To inform him, in the first instance, that all political arrangements rested (as he must know) with the Governor General; that you had not power unless under His Excellency's special instructions to conclude any conditions of a political nature whatever; that all power to negotiate with the Peshwa vested in Colonel Close, the accredited agent of the Governor General at the Court of Poona; that the Government of Bombay would always have a pleasure in treating with respect and attention a Prince of his exalted rank who was in alliance with the British nation; that a vessel was sent to the river of Bánkot which should be at His Highness's service if required; that others would be sent if it appeared necessary, but that God forbid His Highness should be reduced to the extreme to which he alluded in his letter. The commanding officer at Bánkot, he might be informed, would be directed to receive such commands as His Highness chose to give, and to forward such communications as he desired to make to Bombay.

A letter couched in terms similar to the above would, I should conceive, be productive of no bad consequences; and a vessel of some strength, under secret orders, should proceed immediately, while at least one more should be prepared, but not sail until an answer is received from Colonel Close. The arrival of a vessel at Bánkot would be to the Peshwa a conclusive proof of the friendship of the English Government. It will, in the event of extremeties, present the only means of saving that Prince from falling into the hands of his enemies, as there does not appear from the information I have received to be any garrison or defences at Bánkot which could ensure that asylum (if the Peshwa fled to it) being respected for a moment; and his person being seized within the English territories would assuredly be felt as an insult by that nation.

This measure, as it evidently secured the Peshwa's retreat, might also have a favourable operation in inducing Holkar to negotiate, as Colonel Close has expressed his opinion, that it was not unlikely, that Chief when he despaired of getting possession of His Highness's person, would come to an accommodation neither inconsistent with the interests of the Peshwa nor of the Company. Colonel Close has in one of his letters expressed his opinion that the Peshwa should retain his present position as long as possible, and no doubt this opinion is founded on considerations intimately connected with the pending negotiations with that Chief. Any measure would be unadvisable which could tend to defeat the objects which appear to the Colonel to have in view from the expression of this wish; but I cannot conceive that objects are likely to be counteracted in the smallest degree by the sending of a vessel under such circumstances as those which I have stated.

The letter proposed to be written to the Peshwa, though of a friendly, is not of an encouraging nature. That Prince will never fly to Bombay on the authority of such a document as that, unless his life or his liberty to be in immediate and imminent danger; and that is far from the general tenor of Colonel Close's late letters that appears to be the case. In the event of the Peshwa being preserved from either restra

The only evil that I can think likely to arise from the adoption of this measure is the relief which it may bring to the Peshwa, and the advantage which it may give him in treating for the restoration of his authority before he has conceded those points which may be required by the English Government as the price of their support; but this consideration of a possible event should not, I think, for one moment prevent this step being taken, if it appears eligible upon the grounds I have already stated.

A copy of the Peswa's letter to you and of your answer should, I think, be sent to the Commanding Officer at Bánkot; and he should be instructed not to refuse an asylum in the Company's territories to the Peshwa if it was solicited, and to give him a conveyance to Bombay if such was required, but not to make any offer of that nature, and not even to mention, unless expressly questioned, that he had any such orders, and until he received further instructions to avoid all communications that were not general with the Peshwa and his adherents; observing, however, to treat the former in any communications he might have with respect, and the latter, as he had been previously directed, with kindness and attention.

Should the Peshwa actually repair to Bombay, which I cannot but think very improbable, his rank will demand his being received with every honor and attention. The mode in which he is hereafter to be considered, will remain to be decided by the Governor General, who, I should suppose, would be able to derive very considerable political advantages from the occurrence of these events under such circumstances.

I have stated, as fully as the few hours I have had to answer your letter would admit, my sentiments upon this important subject; and I shall be sincerely happy if I have been able to throw any lights upon the point in question which can tend to guide your judgment on so important an occasion.

I have, &c.,
J. MALCOLM.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1802.

After full and mature consideration of the whole of the above papers the following answer was written by the President, with the concurrence of the Board, to His Highness the Peshwa:—

Letter from the Governor of Bombay to Peshwa.

"I have had the honor of receiving your Highness's letter, under date the 2nd Rujub, stating that your servants by name Holkar, &c., appear to have entered on intrigues portending the worst confusions, the consideration of which has prevailed in you to repiar to Mahád, where perhaps those disobedient servants may cause the troops to descend and prosecute base conduct towards you, the apprehension of which much alarming you, you have therefore resolved to seek an asylum at this place, with other particulars which I have fully understood.

It is well known to your Highness that all political arrangements are conducted by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General from Bengal, and that otherwise than under his instructions, or subject to his approbation, no conditions under my seal and signature would be binding on the British nation in India; besides which there is the less occasion for such forms in the present instance, as His Excellency has his own immediate representative at Poona in the person of Colonel Close, from whom your Highness has no doubt become acquainted with His Excellency's sentiments. The Government of Bombay will, however, have a pleasure

on all occasions in treating your Highness with the respect and attention due to a Prince of the exalted rank of your Highness, who is also an ally of the British nation, in consideration to which a large vessel of strength will be sent as required by your Highness, and others will follow if necessary. This vessel and her commander, who is a good and discreet man, are placed under the orders of Captain Kennedy, who is in charge of the Company's villages, and in command of the troops under the division of Bánkot which adjoins the Mahád. He will receive any commands or communications which your Highness may think fit to make to him. What more can I say, but by expressing my wish that your Highness may consult your real interest by sedulously cultivating and seeking to improve alliance with your true friends the English.—Dated the 5th November 1802."

The following instructions were at the same time written and despatched by express to the Resident at Bánkot, whilst copies of the whole of these proceedings were in like manner forwarded on the same evening by the President to the Resident at Poona with the following letter; the Board thereon determining to despatch the Hon'ble Company's extra ship "Herculean" to Bánkot for the purpose indicated in those papers as soon as that vessel could be prepared for sea, having then only just imported with troops from Surat:—

Letter from the SECRETARY *to* GOVERNMENT, *Bombay, to Captain M.* KENNEDY, *Acting Resident at Fort Victoria.*

"SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant and thus confidentially to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the translation of a letter received last night from His Highness the Peshwa, and one of the answer to it of this date; in pursuance of the communications contained in the latter of which you are to be implicity guided.

2. The Hon'ble Company's extra ship "Herculean", Captain Butler, will accordingly be despatched to Bánkot with secret orders to her Commander to consider himself as under your immediate guidance and orders; and should His Highness the Peshwa therein seek an asylum at Bánkot, or desire to embark on that ship, you are to afford to him the protection of the Company by observing all suitable attention to His Highness and by facilitating his embarkation should he express a wish to that effect, for the purpose of being conveyed to Bombay.

3. You are not to inform His Highness of your having received any such orders as those now transmitted unless he desires to be conveyed to Bombay; and you will take care, though respectful in your communications to the Peshwa and attentive, as before directed, to his adherents, not to go beyond general assurances of friendship till you receive further orders, which may probably be sent to you in a few days; but this general caution is not of course to affect that part of the preceding instructions requiring you to afford an asylum to the Peshwa either by land or by sea in the event of his desiring to have recourse to either; at the same time that it is the opinion of this Government that he should maintain his present position to the latest possible moment.

4. You have been already advised the amount of treasure ordered to be consigned to you by the Military Pay Master General from the Presidency for your bullock purchases, in addition to which the Governor in Council authorizes you to raise, on the Company's account, the five or six thousand rupees mentioned in your letter of the 1st instant as procurable at Bánkot at the rate of interest therein also specified.

I am, &c.,
J. A. GRANT,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1802."

Letter from Captain KENNEDY to the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, regarding the Peshwa's movements.

"HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have just received a letter from Dásgaon mentioning that the Peshva, his brother Chimnáji Appa, and Báláji Kunjar arrived at Mahád yesterday evening. The Killedár of Suverndurg would not, I hear, receive their families into the fort, as from the unsettled state of the empire he did not know who was to be at the head of it; so that they will, it is supposed, return to Mahád. It is likewise reported that the Killedárs of Sinhgad and Ráigad have refused to admit the Peshwa into their forts from the same cause; and as it is not unlikely that Holkar will make an attempt on the latter place to liberate the widow of Mádhavráv, I would not be at all surprised if the Peshwa and his friends are finally obliged to throw themslves on our protection.

In the event of such a circumstance taking place, may I beg, hon'ble Sir, your instructions on so delicate and unfortunate an occurrence.

I have hitherto been detained from going to Dásgaon on the business of the cattle, preparing the different accounts for this month, civil and military, for the several public officers at Bombay; but I hope to set off to-night, or very early to-morrow. I understand I could get five or six thousand rupees here on the Company's account at the rate of nine per cent.; but without your orders I cannot of course take up a rupee upon any condition whatever. May I beg, hon'ble Sir, that the sum I mentioned, or any part of it you think proper, be sent down immediately in silver if possible.

I have, &c.,
M. KENNEDY.

Fort Victoria, 1st November 1802, 9 A.M."

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1802.

The Governor delivered on the forenoon of the 7th to the Peshwa's Agents his letter in reply to that from their master, intending that they should take their passage on a boat that was already engaged to carry some treasure to Bánkot. On receiving their *Kharita* they pointedly asked whether the Governor had specifically replied to the Peshwa's several propositions, to which a general answer was given, that the Peshwa would, after duly considering the terms of the answer that had been delivered to them, act thereon as to His Highness should seem meet; and this they appeared to view as placing the matter on a proper footing; and took their leave after receiving a single line of introduction to Captain Kennedy, that he might know them to be the persons alluded to.

Recorded, also, the following further minute by the Governor:—

President's Minute.

"As in conversing with the Peshwa's Vakils this evening they appeared rather impatient, under the length of time they had staid here, I intimated to them that the delay was occasioned by my waiting to hear further from Colonel Close, the British Resident at Poona, who, thinking with the Peshwa, that His Highness ought not to leave his present position and still less his country, if he could possibly maintain his footing in it, was using his endeavours through Raghunáthráv whom the Colonel had first secretly removed from Poona to Mahád, and such other means as he could pursue at Poona to promote this object, wherefore this Government wished to learn (as I hoped it might in all) to-morrow the result of the operations thus in progress before it despatches any vessel; but that otherwise my own and Colonel Close's views were altogether for the Peshwa's advantage, citing as some proof thereof the orders this day issued on the application from the Subhedár of Bassein; and upon the whole the Vakils expecting

to get their answer to-morrow and to be despatched the day after, took their leave, sufficiently impressed to all appearances with our having no other objects but what were entirely consistent with our professions as the allies and real friends of their master.

J. DUNCAN."

Bambay Castle, 12th November 1802.

Recorded the following letter received on the afternoon of 9th instant, from the Resident at Poona :—

"To

THE HON'BLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, ESQUIRE,
Governor, &c., &c.,
Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have received your packet of the 5th instant and intimated its receipt with a short abstract of its contents to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

I had formerly the honor to mention that Holkar had it apparently in view to effect a revolution in the Poona State in favour of Amrutráv. This person is this moment arrived from Junnar, being received by Holkar with great honors. Of their future proceedings I shall endeavour to keep you regularly informed.

I am happy to hear of the steps you have taken, in compliance with the Peshwa's request, as in every event the safety of His Highness's person should be carefully attended to; but I continue of opinion that it may be most convenient for the public interests if His Highness can manage without running too great hazard to remain in his own territory till instructions shall be received from the Most Noble the Governor General.

I beg to repeat, that in the event of a revolution being attempted here, care should be taken to secure Gujarát and the Peshwa's interests in that quarter.

I have, &c.,
B. CLOSE,
Resident at Poona.

Poona, 7th November 1802."

Recorded the two following letters from the Resident at Poona :—

"DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure of writing to you yesterday, by express, that the Peshwa has certainly fled to Mahád or Ráigad and Holkar rules here; he has desired me not to move from here, and in consequence the situation of the Residency is become delicate. I wrote to the Governor General to-day explaining matters fully. When you write to me let your letter be in cipher.

Poona, 29th October 1802.

I remain, &c.,
B. CLOSE.

Letter from Colonel CLOSE *to His Excellency the Most Noble Marquess* WELLESLEY, K.P., *Governor General in Council at Fort William.*

MY LORD,—Amrutráv arriving here on the 7th instant took up his residence at the Toph Khanah on the skirt of the city. He was received with great honors by Holkar, who did him obeisance as his lord; and the Berár and Hyderabád Vakils paid him the compliment of advancing some distance as he approached. On alighting near the Toph Khanah, a despatch was delivered to him from the Peshwa, to which it is said he has forwarded a reply. The adherents of the late Nána collect round him every hour. Moroba Fadanavis and Bába Fadkia seem to be most in his confidence. He corresponds with the Killedár of Loghad, and it is probable that he will soon be joined by Chuckardev who formerly acted as Nána's principal Gumásta. He was, yesterday, visited by Yashvantráv Holkar, and there is reason to believe that their view is, if possible, to get possession of the Peshwa's person, place him in confinement, and then establish such arrangements as that the civil business of the State shall be conducted by Amrutráv and the command of the forces held by Holkar on this place. It would appear Holkar has summoned the principal Jághírdárs under the Poona Government to repair to his camp, and employed emissaries to corrupt the Peshwa's garrisons in the different forts and the troops near His Highness's person and the individuals principally in his confidence; the garrison of Ráigad in the Konkan has already proved treacherous, and in consequence the widow of Sávái Mádhavráv and one of the Rástia family are likely to be liberated from confinement in that fort. In this case if the Peshwa eludes the means used to entrap him, Holkar will probably pursue the scheme of giving Amrutráv's son in adoption to the widow, place the boy on the masnad, and make his father Diván.

But whatever measures he may pursue for completing a revolution, he must be subject to a severe pressure at present from want of cash, and be aware that Sindia will soon make an effort to assist the Peshwa and retrieve the expectation of his arms. From the first difficulty he may possibly be relieved by supplies of cash from some of Nana's adherents, and to enable him to meet the opposition of Sindia he will probably look to the co-operation of the Rája of Berár.

The situation and movements of the Peshwa, will, henceforward, be best communicated to your Lordship by the hon'ble the Governor of Bombay. It is still imagined here that His Highness is wholly guided by Sindia's Vakils, who give him promises of support, and that should he be induced to embark, it will be with the intention of proceeding to Surat from whence to join Sindia, and indeed this idea is supported in some degree by the tenor of his letter to Mr. Duncan, in which he takes no notice of his proceedings with me. If His Highness should be obliged to embark at this time, the forts in the Konkan will fall into the hands of his opponents with the exception of a few which may be held by the respective Killedárs till they shall have the means of judging how the present contest is likely to terminate.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter which I forward by this conveyance to Major Kirkpatrick.

I have not received any intimation from Amrutráv since his arrival.

I have, &c.,
B. CLOSE.

Poona, 9th November 1802.

Letter from Colonel CLOSE *to the* GOVERNOR *in* COUNCIL, *Bombay.*

...N'BLE SIR,—I do myself the pleasure to enclose a copy of a letter which I have just re... from Yashvantráv Holkar together with my reply, from which you will perceive
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that I have now the prospect of seeing you soon at Bombay. Could you communicate this circumstance to His Highness the Peshwa without loss of time ?

I remain, &c.,
B. CLOSE.

Poona, 10th November 1802.

P. S.—I have just seen a letter of late date from Raghunáthráv; the Peshwa may possibly apply to you for some assistance of cash to pay the troops that are near his person. it is possible perhaps to assist him with a loan on the strength of what is due to him from the Gáikawár state. It is now of more importance than ever that the Peshwa hold his present position and not embark.

B. CLOSE.

Letter of 10th November 1802, from YASHVANTRÁV HOLKAR Bahadur, to Colonel BARRY CLOSE, Resident at Poona.

I have been informed of your intention to leave this place for Bombay in the course of a few days.

Under the circumstances of sincere and thorough good understanding that subsists between us, you will not surely adopt this step without consulting me.

You must be aware of the danger that threatens you from the licentious practices of the Pindárás and other irregular camp followers in the neighbourhood of great armies.

Should any consideration of real exigency however urge your return, permit me to suggest the propriety of our consulting, in person, upon the best modes of effecting this object, and the necessity in particular of a respectable escort which I propose to send with you.

This is what strikes me upon the occasion; at the same time you are your own master, and will best estimate the sincerity of my motives in suggesting this plan for your security and accommodation.

Colonel Close's reply to the above of the same date.

I am favoured with your kind letter of this day's date.

The fact is as you have stated. There exists a real necessity for my immediate return to Bombay. My departure however would be attended with regret were I not once more to have the satisfaction of seeing you.

Permit me therefore to request that you will name the time on which I am to experience this pleasure and that you will add to the favour by fixing on the British Residency for that purpose.

I shall feel duly sensible of this honor, and shall proceed immediately after you have so far gratified me to concert measures for my return that you will no doubt approve of. The offer of the escort I receive in the same friendly spirit that prompted it.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1802.

Ordered,—That the Secretary instruct Captain Kennedy by an express boat to be immediately despatched to cause it to be intimated to the Peshwa, with as little loss of time as possible, that Colonel Close may be daily expected at this settlement from Poona, which place he will leave his advices of the 10th about to leave, Yashvantráv Holkar having assented to his depart[illegible]

In this communication from the Secretary to Captain Kennedy it is to be signified that, in the opinion of Colonel Close, it is now of more importance than ever, that His Highness should maintain his present position as long as may be consistent with his personal safety, and that in conformity to the purport and spirit of a recommendation made to us by Colonel Close, we have shipped on board of the Hon'ble Company's cruiser "Antelope", to the amount of two lákhs of rupees in gold, there being no silver procurable here, and consigned the same to him, Captain Kennedy, to enable him to meet, if he judge essentially conducive for the important purpose above stated, any pressing demand which the Peshwa may make in consequence of the urgent calls of His Highness's troops on him for pay, or to prevent the defection of any of His Highness's Killedárs who may refer Captain Kennedy for a loan from the Company; in which event Captain Kennedy may advance to His Highness the whole or such part of the treasure thus despatched as may, to his own conviction, be advantageously applied by the Peshwa for either or both of the purposes above specified, upon His Highness's bond pledging the revenue accruing to him in Gujarát for the repayment of principal and interest, the latter to be fixed at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, being what the Company pay for their own loans; but, in the event of Captain Kennedy's perceiving no necessity or utility in making this advance, he is carefully to conceal all knowledge of the treasure being on board, and of course not to land it till the loan be determined on; and should the Peshwa's exigencies in view to the enabling him to resist his enemies and maintain his position where he is, require a further advance than the two lákhs now sent, Captain Kennedy is to report as speedily as possible, what further amount may be necessary and what terms or security the Peshwa may be able and willing to propose towards inducing us to a further extension of the Company's pecuniary means in His Highness's support.

In the event of the money now sent down not being wanted, the "Antelope" is to return with it at the same time with the "Herculean" and to remain in the meantime, in like manner with that vessel, under Captain Kennedy's orders, being to sail from the harbour under secret instructions to the same effect as were issued to Captain Butler.

Letter from Colonel CLOSE *to the* GOVERNOR *in* COUNCIL, *Bombay.*

HON'BLE SIR,—I had the pleasure of writing to you yesterday. I have not yet heard from Holkar. I wrote to him in reply on the 10th. Amrutráv receives regular and minute information from Bombay and the Peshwa's Darbár, and there is reason to believe that every individual near the Peshwa's person, Raghunáthráv and the two agents whom he sent to you are strongly averse to any alliance being formed between His Highness and the Hon'ble Company. Both Holkar and Amrutráv are now doubtful whether they should comply with my wish to return to Bombay; to detain me they think may bring on the most serious consequences, and to allow me to depart they apprehend may only help to facilitate the alliance which they conjecture between the Peshwa and us, and thus perplexed they seem to fluctuate in their proceedings. In this state of things you will perceive that our present course is the best that could be pursued. The Peshwa must continue to keep his ground in his own territory to the last extremity, when he may even embark for Bassein rather than for Bombay, should His Excellency's instructions not have previously arrived. The first step His Excellency will take, will, probably, be to demand of the two chieftains here permission for me to return, and should they be rash enough to detain me, one result only can be expected from such conduct. I think you are perfectly right in attending at this juncture to our interest in Gujarát.

I remain, &c.,

Poona, 13th November 1802. B. CLOSE.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1802.

At a Council, present:

The Hon'ble JONATHAN DUNCAN, President and Governor.

JOHN HECTOR CHERY, Esq., and THOMAS LECHMERE, Esq., Members of Council.

Read and approved our proceedings of the 19th instant.

Recorded the two following letters with enclosures from the Resident at Poona as received on the evening of the 19th instant:—

"HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honor to forward for your information a copy of my public address of yesterday's date to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, and to be &c, &c.

B. CLOSE.
Resident at Poona.

Poona, 17th November 1802.

"To

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MOST NOBLE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K.P.,
Governor General, &c., &c.,
Fort William.

MY LORD,—By this conveyance I forward to the Persian Secretary to the Government for your Lordship's notice copies of my Persian correspondence with Yashvantráv Holkar and Amrutráv.

2*nd*. Finding that Holkar declined answering my letter, in reply to his, wherein he assented to my return to Bombay attended by an escort from his army, and proposed to pay me a visit previous to my departure, I, on the evening of the 14th instant, sent him a few lines noticing his silence, for which I could not account, and remarking, that I was guided in all things by the orders of my superiors, who allowed no matters to pass unobserved. He sent me a reply the same night, wherein your Lordship will perceive that he avoids adverting to the proposed interview and the circumstance of my intended departure, and talks of sending for me shortly with the view to converse with me on his desire to form a written agreement of friendship with the Hon'ble Company.

3rd. Apprehending that he might have formed an idea that the mode in which I had signified my wish to receive a visit from him was not sufficiently formal, I yesterday morning sent him a note, intimating that a gentleman from the Residency should wait on him to explain my wishes on a particular point. I accordingly deputed Mr. Strachey to him in the forenoon with a message of compliment concerning the troublesome state of his wounds, and repeating my wish to have the pleasure of a visit from him as before arranged. Mr. Strachey's report of what passed on the occasion I have the honor to enclose.

4*th*.—In the afternoon Bápu Chitnavís waited upon me and delivered a message from Amrutráv requesting me to do him the pleasure of a visit this evening. I accepted the invitation, and Bápu Chitnavis told me that Amrutráv would take the occasion of the meeting to reply to the letter which I had sent him two days before; adding that Yashvantráv Holkar would be present at the interview.

5*th*.—Amrutráv is completely in charge of the city, and is regulating the different departments of the Government; every person who remained belonging to the Peshwa is removed from Office, and many of his principal servants are in confinement. A safeguard furnished by

Holkar for the protection of our dwellings was yesterday withdrawn and its place is supplied by a kárkún from Amrutráv, whose troops are encamped close to the Residency.

6th.—The troops of Mirkhán and Sháhámutkhán were so troublesome two days since from want of pay that those chieftains struck their tents and began to march. Holkar, however, by promises of aid of cash persuaded them to return to their ground; but such is the want of money in his camp that disturbances amongst his troops may be daily expected: he urges Sháhámutkhán to proceed for subsistence to the Konkan, but this commander is averse to ascend the Ghâts, the low country being unfavourable for cavalry.

7th.—Amrutráv still holds out that the Peshwa will be induced to return to his capital, and recommends that nothing should be done at present towards effecting a revolution. The Peshwa still corresponds with him and probably favours the above hope; but what His Highness's real intentions are it may be still difficult to determine: he must be informed of the preparations making at Ujjein and it is not impossible but he may soon explain himself to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay.

8th.—Amidst the confusion that reigns here, appearances vary so constantly that it may be difficult to say what event may suddenly arise. I judge it prudent, therefore, to preserve as few papers as possible relative to recent proceedings in connection with the Peshwa's Government.

I have, &c.,
B. CLOSE,
Resident.

Poona, 16th November 1802.

Letter from the RESIDENT *enclosing a copy of a private Despatch to his Excellency the* GOVERNOR GENERAL.

HON'BLE SIR,—I do myself the pleasure to enclose for your information a copy of a private despatch which I last night addressed to his Excellency the Governor General.

I have, &c.,
B. CLOSE,
Resident,

Poona, 17th November 1802.

"To

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MOST NOBLE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K.P.,
Governor General, &c.,
Fort William.

MY LORD,—I judge it proper to submit to your Lordship the enclosed copy of a letter just received from an European officer in Holkar's camp. The boy of Tipu's family which it alludes to is no doubt, Karim Saheb's son who escaped from Seringapatam about sixteen months ago, and has appeared at different times in the southern provinces of the Peshwa's territory. Some parts of the intimation appear to be highly extravagant; but Holkar is capable of forming extravagant designs, and there can be no doubt but his numerous army is in circumstances [illegible]t want, and at present without the prospect of procuring relief except by invasion and

I shall send copies of the enclosure to Mr. Webbe for the information of Lord Clive; also one to the Resident at Hyderabad, and one to Mr. Duncan. It may possibly appear advisable to your Lordship that some troops should be collected in Mysore as an army of observation at least till Sindia's exertions against Holkar shall be ascertained, and till the Poona State shall be restored to some degree of tranquillity and order.

I have, &c.,
B. CLOSE,
Resident.

Poona, 16th November 1802."

My Dear Sir,—I am informed in profound confidence that some strange arrangements are about taking place here as soon as money can be raised for satisfying the troops. This comes from a native of my acquaintance chiefly about the person of Yashvantráv Holkar and who has an opportunity of hearing a good deal of his private sentiments, particularly when intoxicated, to which he is much addicted. There is still a pretended son or lawful branch of the late Tipu's in existence, and this Government have a claim of a very old standing, amounting to several crores of rupees, on that country, which they intended now demanding from the English by way of forming a ground for hostilities; and their determined resolution promises them a hope of being able to extirpate the whole of the English power from the Mysore and place this pretended heir on Tipu's throne, who, in return, engages to pay off all old scores and a continuance of the usual tribute whenever this arduous and enterprising task can be accomplished. The situation of these people at this moment seems to me a most desperate one, and the predicament Amrutráv stands in from being at the head and tail of all the mischief that has happened, appears to be the most embarrassed of any, and on the whole some violent measures must be adopted in some quarter for realizing cash to satisfy this immense army. I give you these hints to make use of in any manner that may be conducive to the interests of certain friend of yours.

N.B.—It is firmly thought that a very strong force will also be sent to Gujarát for taking possession of the whole of that country. Either during your stay here or after your departure it will afford me infinite pleasure to communicate the same with Páttankar near Kolhápur. This son of Tipu pitched his tent in our camp, remained several days, and seemed to be much distressed in circumstances. Although he kept up a large service, they were most shabbily equipped. Where he directed his route afterwards, I am unacquainted with.

(A True Copy.)
E. STRACHEY,
Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1802.

Recorded the following letter from the officer in charge of the Residency at Bánkot with enclosure from Khanderáv Nilkant:—

"Hon'ble Sir,—I have had the honor of receiving your favour at Dásgaon on the 14th instant as I was preparing to set off for Mahád to wait on His Highness agreeable to his desire, and of which I have done myself the honor to acquaint Mr. Secretary Grant for your honor's information. In addition to what I have mentioned in my letter of the 15th instant I must leave to observe to your honor that I am strongly of opinion there are some disaffected

about His Highness's person who, from either delicacy or policy, or, very likely, from inability, he does not at present feel it convenient to remove; for in a discourse respecting the necessity of supporting himself as long as he possibly could, without danger, in his present position, the way to which I pointed out to Raghunáthráv for His Highness's information, he asked if I would go to see the place I mentioned, desiring at the same time that the word Ghát should not be made use of, as there were some persons present who might understand the word, and who he did not wish should know anything of the business.

He appeared much dejected and asked, should he wish to go to any part of his own dominions on the sea-side, if the ship sent down was to attend him, and able to protect him from the black people, meaning Siddi Jumrool. I told him that your honor had sent the ship down solely for his use in the event of his being under the necessity of leaving Mahád, either for his accommodation, or if he preferred to go on board one of his own vessels, to convoy him to any part of his own dominions that His Highness might think proper to go, or even to Bombay if he pleased, and that I would answer with my life for his safety, and begged His Highness to be under no kind of apprehension on that score.

When I informed His Highness of the arrival of the grab vessels and boats with nearly four thousand troops on board he appeared quite surprised, and said he knew nothing of them. I told him I had given positive orders that none should pass until His Highness was perfectly satisfied that they were people upon whose fidelity he could rely; at which he was so much pleased that he asked me what was best to be done. I proposed writing to know who commanded the troops, and when His Highness was acquainted who he was, to direct him to his presence, if necessary, attended only by ten or twelve men, and that after examination His Highness might give such orders respecting him and the troops as he thought proper. This was agreed to, and he desired me to conduct the business. I accordingly wrote as soon as I arrived at Dásgaon, and on my coming down from that place (which I left on the 15th at night) yesterday, I received the letter which I have the honor of sending enclosed. On my arrival, I wrote, to Khanderáv Rástia (who commands) requesting to see him as I had a message to deliver him from His Highness, and I have just now been informed that he left Kelshi (where are the grabs, four in number now, and boats put in as I would not allow them to remain here) this morning with an immense *awcary* (retinue) and is gone to Mahád. I have received a note from Raghunáthráv, saying His Highness desired the commander might be sent up alone, or, at most, not allowed to take more than from ten to fifteen men with him; and in consequence I sent off a man express to acquaint His Highness that the Commander Khanderáv Rástia had left Kelshi, this morning, with upwards of three hundred attendants.

I have to beg, Hon'ble Sir, you will please cause me to be instructed whether those people are to be permitted to pass up, should His Highness require them at Mahád.

As His Highness did not mention any thing to me respecting his pecuniary wants or make any such proposal as is stated in Mr. Secretary Grant's letter of the 12th instant, I did not deem it prudent from the intent and spirit thereof to say any thing to him on the subject, so that unless I perceive very precisely an urgent occasion the treasure shall not be landed.

I should wish, however, that a copy of a bond, similar to what is mentioned, should be sent me down in the event of his making proposals for the loan; I have no person here who I could depend on to draw it out.

I have, &c.,
M. KENNEDY.

Victoria, 17th November 1802."

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1808.

Recorded the following further letter from the officer in charge of the Residency at Bánkot:—

"To

J. A. GRANT, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government,

Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that I arrived here on the morning of the 13th instant at 2 A.M., and that in consequence of a note I received from Raghunáthráv, stating that His Highness wished me to come to Dásgaon, as he had something which he required to send through me to Bombay, I immediately sent off his cassid, whom I brought up in the boat with me, with an answer informing him of my arrival, and readiness to receive His Highness's commands.

This Raghunáthárv, who understands and writes English, and who, he informs me, is always the medium of communication between His Highness and Colonel Close, called here yesterday. He said His Highness was made happy by the receipt of the Hon'ble the Governor's letter, by which he was informed that a large ship would be sent down for his use, and that the Vakils had told him she had arrived at Bánkot, but as they might be mistaken he requested I would let him know if it was so. I said it was, and that I got instructions by her from the Hon'ble the Governor to receive any commands or communication from His Highness that he might think proper to send me. He said they understood so. He stayed about two hours, talking of indifferent matters; the want of money, however, by His Highness was the general topic of his discourse which I carefully avoided entering upon, further than regretting the scarcity of cash everywhere just now.

I had written thus far, when I received a note from Raghunáthráv mentioning that His Highness desired to see me and I must be at Mahád by 4 o'clock. I got ready accordingly, and as I was about to leave this, I was honored with your commands under date the 12th instant, so that I had the satisfaction of personally acquainting His Highness that I had received a letter as I was leaving Dásgaon, from the Hon'ble the Governor directing me to intimate to His Highness with as little loss of time as possible that Colonel Close was daily expected at the Presidency, as from his advices of the 10th he was about to leave Poona, Yashvantráv Holkar having assented to his departure.

I also did myself the honor of signifying to him that it was Colonel Close's opinion that it was now of more importance than ever that His Highness should maintain his present position at Mahád to the latest moment with reserve to his personal safety. He required me to give him or let him see the letter in question. I told him I should send him a copy as soon as I returned to Dásgaon, which I have accordingly done, concluding at the words personal safety.

During the time I had the honor to stay with him he did not signify to me any want of cash or make such proposal as is mentioned for a loan to me, and therefore nothing was, of course, hinted at by me on the subject of the remaining part of your favor; but should he send Raghunáthráv now to me to treat for a loan from the Hon'ble Company, I beg to acquaint you for the Hon'ble the Governor's information, that I shall be in this instance as I have been every other that has been conferred to me, entirely guided by your instructions, and the terms shall not be landed unless such a negotiation takes place.

As I had also a report previous to my waiting on His Highness that five boats with troops on board had arrived at Bánkot from Bassein, and that two grab vessels and twenty boats more were hourly expected from the same quarter with four thousand men on board, I took occasion to mention this circumstance to him, and begged to know if it was by his commands they were come, as I had given positive orders that none of them should pass, having no kind of intelligence from Government of such a force coming into the river. He told me I acted perfectly right; that he was much pleased at the orders I had given respecting them, and desired me to send to know who commands the troops, and to direct to report himself through me to His Highness, after which he would receive instructions whether to go back or come up. I have accordingly written to that effect and ordered that they shall neither pass land until every thing respecting them is perfectly known, and that I have also orders from Government to allow them to join His Highness or not.

I have now received a letter from Captain Tucker, of the Hon'ble Company's brig "Antelope", reporting his arrival at Bánkot, and as it is necessary for me to be present at that place until I know whether those people are to be admitted to pass or not, I mean leaving this place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, by which time I expect an answer from His Highness to a letter I wrote him this morning intimating that I was going down to Bánkot, he having through Raghunáthráv desired that I might not leave the neighbourhood of Mahád without acquainting him.

I have, &c.,
M. KENNEDY.

Dásgaon, 15th November 1802."

Letter from the RESIDENT *at Poona to the* GOVERNOR *in* COUNCIL, *Bombay.*

HON'BLE SIR,—I do myself the honor to forward for your information a copy of my last addresses, No. 51, to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

I have, &c.,
B. CLOSE,
Resident.

Poona, 19th November 1802.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MOST NOBLE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, K.P.,
Governor General,
Fort William.

MY LORD,—Yesterday evening I visited Amrutráv agreeably to his invitation. I was accompanied by the gentlemen of the Residency, and Yashvantráv Holkar with his principal officers was present.

2. Amrutráv received me with great politeness. After conversing for some time on topics ompliment he proposed that we should withdraw to an adjoining tent with Yeshvantráv r. We accordingly repaired thither, Mr. Strachey and Khársetji, my Pársi Accountant, ng of the party.

3. He now alluded to his ancient connection with the Hon'ble Company, detailed the names of the English gentlemen in General Goddard's time with whom he had been intimately acquainted, and expressed his hopes that a friendship of such long-standing would continue without interruption and improve. He afterwards adverted to the present situation of the Peshwa who, he said, had retired from Poona owing to the thoughtlessness of youth; that Yashvantráv Holkar had requested of him to adjust some claims which he had on Sindia by requiring this chieftain to deliver up young Holkar and restore to the family their jághír lands; that this request had not met with attention from the Peshwa who continued in the low country, and though urged to return, declined compliance. In such a state of things Amrutráv said he would be happy to be assisted with my advice, having great expectation from my friendship. I replied that, under the circumstances of the conjunction I had but one part to act; that I was under orders to return to Bombay, and that he and Holkar being in power here I had accordingly notified the circumstance to them, not doubting of obtaining their assent to my departure, and that I still waited for that assent that I might proceed agreeably to my instructions. Then Amrutráv addressed a few words to Yashvantráv Holkar, and afterwards turning to me observed, that the most amicable footing subsisted between them (meaning himself and party) and the Hon'ble Company, and that it would be very pleasing to him if I would remain at Poona, acquainting your Lordship that I did so at his particular solicitations. Then I referred him to his own knowledge of the strict subordination which ever holds under the British Government, and assured him that I could in no instance depart from the orders of my superiors; that were it possible for me to do so on the present occasion, it could not possibly benefit his affairs; that by his assenting cordially to my returning to Bombay your Lordship's mind would be satisfied of his amicable inclinations and be disposed to receive any communications from him with attention; but that should I be detained here any longer your Lordship would have cause of dissatisfaction, and might be led to remonstrate on the subject. Then I begged of him to reflect on the nature of such a result and the circumstances that would naturally connect with it; that proceeding to Bombay I should be particular in explaining to your Lordship the conduct he should observe in assenting cordially to my departure, and should have no objection, under so fair a course of things, to lay before your Lordship any points he might wish to represent, or any despatches he might be desirous to forward to your Lordship's address.

At this place he again adverted to the situation of the Peshwa, with whom he said he continued to communicate, and urged me with great earnestness, to omit no opportunity that might offer to use my influence with His Highness to induce him to return. In reply I observed, that your Lordship was informed of His Highness's situation and that in matters connected with His Highness's affairs, I could act only by your Lordship's instructions, but that returning to Bombay I should have no objection to convey to your Lordship his wishes on this point or any other he might be desirous to submit. He then expressed a wish to know why your Lordship had directed me to return to Bombay; to which I replied that it certainly was not for me to ascertain your Lordship's motives, and that adverting to what I had explained, I could not see any cause why he should feel any solicitude at my departure. Turning to Holkar he again conversed with him for a short time, and then said that I should have permission to return. Holkar spoke two or three times during the conversation, but not on any very material points. After Amrutráv had said that I should be permitted to return, he (Holkar) showed some anxiety to know whether all the gentlemen of the Residency were to proceed with me. I observed that they were; but that an establishment of native servants would remain at the Sangam to take care of the place, attend to the public dák.

4. A short, desultory conversation succeeded, and we returned to the large tent. Here I and the gentlemen of the Residency were treated with the customary marks of attention, on which we withdrew.

5. While I conversed with Amrutráv, Bápu Chitnavis made some extravagant proposals to Kharsetjee in a low voice, which the latter person plainly rejected. They want to draw from me assurances that the English would not assist the Peshwa under any circumstances.

6. Through the whole of the interview Amrutráv's manner was peculiarly civil, mild and pleasing. In general his countenance was cheerful, but occasionally it showed strong marks of care. Of late it is said that his hopes of being able to persuade the Peshwa to return have increased, but the uncertainty which still attaches to this point, the apprehension that His Highness may yet be led to embark, and the wants of Holkar must give him extreme uneasiness. He is so far decided in his conduct, however, that he is taking possession of the Poona Government to the utmost extent that circumstances will permit. The different ports and strongholds continue under the Peshwa's authority, and the Killedárs will probably adhere to his interests so long as he preserves the *Jerry Patka* and remains in his own territory.

7. Notwithstanding Holkar's wants his troops increase, a new brigade is in forwardness, and idlers and soldiers of fortune continue to resort to his standard, which favours the idea that he holds out to his troops and followers some rich harvest of plunder. Besides the four divisions here under Holkar, Fatte Sing Máne, Mirkhán and Sháhámutkhán, Jiváji Yashvant Bawun Pageh, is at the head of a corps to the northward that is said to be numerous.

In all his deliberations Holkar shows much indifference about the Peshwa and adheres to the necessity of Amrutráv's son being placed on the masnad.

8. Amrutráv opposes the elevation of his son, and discourages extreme measures for the present, and as his views must still be very unsettled, I shall not be surprised if he makes some secret communication to me of a nature not according with the course which he outwardly pursues in concert with Holkar.

9. It is my intention to pursue my plan of retiring to Bombay, and under the present uncertainty relative to the real inclinations and designs of certain individuals, the amount of force Sindia may be able to exert for recovering his credit and influence, and the time that may elapse before he be enabled to act, and the course that Holkar's numerous and increasing army may be obliged to take to procure subsistence, it shall be my aim to keep the field of adjustment or accommodation as open as possible in order that in giving your attention to the existing state of Marátha affairs, your Lordship may be enabled to avail yourself of as many combinations as possible towards effecting your views of giving order and permanency to the Poona State, and thus laying the foundation of general tranquillity in India.

I have, &c.,

B. CLOSE,
Resident.

Poona, 17th November 1802.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1802.

Letter from the RESIDENT *at Poona to the Marquess* WELLESLEY, *Governor General, Calcutta.*

MY LORD,—Amrutráv returned my visit on the 18th instant and was received by me with suitable marks of civility. In the course of the meeting I took occasion to acquaint him that I had

communicated to your Lordship the substance of what had passed at our former interview. That I wished not to defer returning to Bombay, and that I should be glad if he would send me the necessary passport and escort for the journey as soon as convenient. He told me in a civil manner that he regretted my departure extremely, but as I resolved to proceed I should be furnished with the passport and escort so as to allow of my departure after receiving the visit proposed to be paid me by Yashvantráv Holkár.

2. Yesterday Amrutráv sent me the desired passport bearing his seal; and I think it probable that Holkar will return my visit to-morrow. It would appear, however, that he is not yet entirely reconciled to my departure.

3. I learn from Mr. Duncan, that in consequence of a suggestion from me, that the Peshwa might be much in want of cash to pay the troops near his person, he has taken means to assist His Highness with a loan of two lakhs of rupees, which may tend to give security to His Highness's person, and prevent disaffection among the troops in the principal forts in the Konkan. It is believed here that His Highness has deputed Raghunáthráv to Bombay, but for what purpose I have not been able to learn. The harkárás who come in occasionally from the Peshwa to Amrutráv report that His Highness has received the most encouraging letters from Sindia, who assures him that he will ere long be at Poona with a large force; that His Highness is in consequence augmenting the troops near his person; that he has about 2,000 men stationed at present in the pass, and that he is joined by all the principal persons who attended his Darbár here; that Bálláji Kunjar and Nimbáji Bháskar are with the troops at the head of the pass and visit His Highness occasionally at Mahád; that His Highness's plan is to adhere to Sindia and depend on him solely for support and, accordingly, to hold his present position if possible till that chieftain shall come to his relief, but that in the event of being dislodged from his present position by Holkar he will seek an asylum in Bombay or with A'ngria at Kolába.

4. If Raghunáthráv has proceeded to Bombay, the correspondence of the Hon'ble the Governor may tend to assist your Lordship in forming a judgment of the authenticity of the foregoing intelligence, which from a variety of circumstances, I am induced wholly to credit.

5. Holkar by different means has procured some assistance of cash, but still experiences great want. Of Sindia's preparations he receives intelligence daily, and he will probably detach a corps to the northward as soon as he shall be able to satisfy his troops by discharging a portion of their arrears. A detachment of about 2,000 men marched yesterday for Chandore in order to escort his family from hence to camp.

6. His intention to attempt a revolution is less talked of than heretofore: he meets with no encouragement from the Mánkaris or Jághírdárs, and Amrutráv still recommends moderate measures, reminding him of the approaching opposition of Sindia.

I have, &c.,
B. CLOSE,
Resident.

Poona, 22nd November 1802.

Letter from the RESIDENT *at Poona, to* MARQUESS WELLESLEY, *Governor General, Fort William.*

MY LORD,—On the 23rd instant, Yashvantráv Holkar showed a disposition to return my visit, and apparently with this view sent me a list by his Kárkún Apáji Pant of the persons who were to attend him on the occasion, in which were included the names of the European officers commanding his brigades. Struck with surprise, I asked Apáji Pant if he was certain that those

names had been inserted by order of Holkar, to which he gave me an affirmative reply, adding that Holkar had been led to include them in consequence of communications which had passed between him and some of the European officers in question. I now resisted the proposal with great warmth, maintained that European officers in the service of native powers were never admitted on occasions of interview with the British Residents; that to include the names alluded to, therefore, was an innovation which I should oppose to the last extreme at the hazard of all consequences. Apáji Pant did not oppose the statement of the innovation, but observed that Holkar would scarcely be prevailed on to leave the Colonels (as he called them) behind in camp, and particularly after the communications which had taken place.

2. Bápu Chitnavis happened to be going past at the time to Holkar's camp. I sent a message to him requesting him to come in. On his arrival I mentioned what had passed with great earnestness of manner. He agreed with me as to the innovation, but insinuated that it might be difficult to touch Holkar on the subject. I then resolved to refer the point to Amrutráv, and accordingly deputed Mr. Strachey to him, whose report on the occasion I have the honor to enclose.

3. Late at night I received a civil note from Holkar acquainting me that he had learned from Amrutráv and Apáji Pant that I was unwilling that he be attended by the Colonels of his camps; that he was perfectly disposed to act agreeably to the Ráv's sentiments; that what had passed was well, and that Apáji Pant would wait on me and explain matters verbally to my satisfaction.

4. Conceiving on the 24th that Holkar was still using pretences for deferring his visit with the view to protract my departure, I forwarded a message to Amrutráv signifying my wish to see Bápu Chitnavis. The messenger found this person prepared to visit me. On his arrival I remonstrated with him on the subject of my detention, begged that he would acquaint Amrutráv from me that further delay in my departure might be productive of the most serious effects; that the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay was already aware of the causes of my detention, and that your Lordship might soon be induced to take up the subject in the style of remonstrance, and that then it would be with Amrutráv, to whom my case wholly referred, to satisfy your Lordship. That in a case of such delicacy I thought it but justice to Amrutráv to speak out in an unreserved manner, and that accordingly should discussions occur at a future period respecting my detention, or disagreeable consequences result therefrom, I should stand acquitted in the eyes of all.

5. Bápu Chitnavis said, he hoped it would never appear that Amrutráv had any disinclination to comply with my wishes; that he knew personally that the Ráv had the greatest respect for my character, and entertained the most serious desire to preserve the friendship which had so long subsisted between his family and the Hon'ble Company. I replied rather hastily that the present case did not apply to me personally, but to the British Government in India, that as such I had always represented it, and as such it would necessarily be felt by Amrutráv.

6. Bápu Chitnavis said a few words on the purity of Amrutráv's intentions, and then called in one of his attendants who held two or three Kharitás in his hand, and told me that Amrutráv had prepared these addresses for your Lordship, and begged I would receive and forward them. Here I recapitulated what had passed at my visit to Amrutráv, and said in a positive tone that I could not take charge of any letter for your Lordship till my application for permission to return to Bombay should be complied with. He now appeared to be a little confused; after a pause he made a motion with his hand, and the letters were taken back.

7. I then enquired whether Holkar had abandoned the point respecting the European officers, as in a note which I had received from him the preceding night, he had said that

Apáji Pant would wait on me and explain matters to my satisfaction. In reply he assured me, that Holkar on being made acquainted with the established practice on such occasions had readily desired the names of the European officers to be erased from the list; that he thought the difficulty had been completely removed, and that it was only necessary now to fix the time of meeting.

8. Bápu Chitnavis withdrew, and shortly I received a visit from Apáji Pant. I informed him of the contents of Holkar's note. He said he had not received any instructions to communicate with me on the subject, but that he knew positively that the difficulty about the European officers had been done away. If such was the case I said it was only necessary that I should receive a correct list. He then produced the old one from which the names of the officers he said might be erased. I refused to accept it even thus altered, recommended him to call on Bápu Chitnavis and in company with him to prepare a new list and bring it to me in the course of the evening. On this he departed.

9. By this time I had learned through two secret channels that the party in power, namely, Holkar, Amrutráv, Moroba Fadanavis and Bába Fadkia, had resolved not to allow me to leave Poona till after the result of Mirkhán's march against the Peshwa should be ascertained; the Khán had made his way through the Ghát and was advancing to Mahád.

10. In the evening Bápu Chitnavis and Apáji Pant returned to me and gave me the list I required.

11. On the 25th it was settled that Holkar should return my visit on the ensuing day, and in the course of the evening I received a Dastak from Holkar with intimation that he would send a party of cavalry to attend me to the Ghát.

12. On the 26th Holkar approached at about 2 o'clock, meaning to call on Amrutráv before he came to my tent. While he sat in council with the Ráv, I learned that intelligence had just come in that the Peshwa finding Mirkhán approaching in force had retired in a southern direction and had halted at a small fort called Kurnee on the sea-side near Suverndurg; that as His Highness could escape to sea at any time from that position, or take refuge in Suverndurg, the party in power considered the expedition as having entirely failed and were in consequence much disconcerned.

13. I received Holkar's visit at 4 o'clock; his manner was extremely cordial and unaffected. In the course of the interview I took occasion to acquaint him that I was prepared to move, and that it only remained that I should take my leave of him; that ceremony, he said, might take place soon, but that as Shrimant Amrutráv had the direction of all things, I would probably be induced to consult his inclinations on the occasion. After the customary formalities had passed, he returned to camp.

14. Bápu Chitnavis, who had been present during the interview, continued with me after it had closed; and watching an occasion took my Pársi accountant aside and conversed with him on the subject of the intelligence before noticed, which he mentioned as of a very unfavourable kind; Mirkhán, he said, had lost upwards of 300 men and entirely failed in the enterprise, the object of which was to secure the Peshwa's person by exciting disaffection and treachery amongst the troops that guarded him. Seeing me approach he separated from the Pársi, and after he had sat down I told him I should send off my baggage early in the morning to a short distance, and that in the course of the forenoon I might take leave of Amrutráv and afterwards proceed on my journey. Without paying attention to what I had said he adverted to the result of Mirkhán's expedition, said that as the Peshwa had retired to the sea-coast it was clear beyond all doubt that His Highness had finally determined not to return to Poona or accept the amicable proposition which had been made to him through such a variety of channels; that under these circumstances Amrutráv was desirous of having the benefit of my advice, and

also of having my opinion as to the manner in which the British Government would regard the events which had lately taken place affecting the Poona State. I replied that it excited my surprise to find this subject renewed, after what I had so often stated to show that I could take no concern in the present differences; and that if Amrutráv was desirous of obtaining your Lordship's sentiments on the merits of his cause, his only means of succeeding was to address a letter to your Lordship for the purpose; that my wish was that he should acquaint Amrutráv that I should be prepared to visit him on the morrow in the course of forenoon for the purpose of taking leave, and that I should hope to be favoured with an answer. He then withdrew.

15. Late at night I received a message from Bápu Chitnavis that Amrutráv would be happy to see me on the ensuing day at 10 o'clock, and I learned it at the same time that a little party of Amrutráv's cavalry had arrived to attend me on my journey.

16. On the 27th I waited on Amrutráv. At the time appointed we retired to a private tent. He was attended by Moroba Fadanavis, Bába Fadkia and Bápu Chitnavis. Mr. Strachey and my Pársi accountant accompanied me. After conversing with Bába Fadkia for some time in a low voice Amrutráv said that the Peshwa having declined to communicate with Mirkhán had retired to Suverndurg, and as it was now clear that he would not be prevailed on to return to Poona, means would be accordingly taken to settle the Government. He then spoke as he had done before of the friendships so long subsisting between the British Government and the Poona State, expressed his hope that it would never diminish, and added, that, as it would be very pleasing to him if I would remain at Poona, so he trusted that I would use my endeavours to return as soon as possible. To this I made a civil reply. Bába Fadkia then adverted to the treaty of Sálbái, which he said united the Hon'ble Company in friendship with the Poona State, and used some expressions tending to draw an assurance from me that the British Government would be punctual in adhering to that treaty. I replied with some earnestness that I could add nothing to what I had repeatedly explained on such points both to Amrutráv personally and to Bápu Chitnavis for his information; that all such considerations referred solely to your Lordship; and that, did they wish to explain their views to your Lordship, or obtain your Lordship's sentiments on particular subjects, I should not object to forward their despatches for the purpose. Here Bába Fadkia seemed to propose something to Amrutráv in a low voice, which the latter apparently rejected. Three despatches for your Lordship were then produced: one from Amrutráv, one from Moroba Fadanavis, and one from Bába Fadkia. They were examined and presented to me by Amrutráv; and on taking charge of them I observed that custom required that I should be furnished with copies of them, which I said might be sent to me in the course of the evening. Amrutráv replied that what was usual in such cases should be attended to, and that the Munshi should be instructed accordingly. He afterwards proposed that I should visit Holkar before I departed, to which I assented. We now returned to the outward tent, from whence I took my leave.

17. Apáji Pant had waited on me in the morning to say that Holkar would expect to receive the pleasure of a visit from me before my departure; and it was agreed that I should pay the visit at three in the afternoon. After my return from Amrutráv's, however, Apáji Pant brought me another message, intimating that if I did not find it absolutely necessary to move on the following morning, Holkar would be happy if I would defer my visit for one day more. In answer I requested him to acquaint Holkar that I had sent off my baggage and arranged completely for moving early in the morning, and that in the present state of my health it would be very convenient to me to reach the first stage before the sun should be high, and that I was accordingly very desirous to pay the visit at the hour which had been agreed on. Apáji Pant replied in terms which gave me reason to believe that Holkar

would receive me at the time I wished and I told him I should give notice of my approach by a camel harkára.

18. As the appointed hour approached, I sent off the harkára, and was myself prepared to set out, when Bápu Chitnavis arrived in some haste from Amrutráv to acquaint me that Holkar's Diván had just sent him a note to say that Holkar could not receive any visit till the following day. I observed only that I had sent a harkára to camp and should wait his return.

19. I took this occasion however to remind Bápu Chitnavis that I had not been furnished with copies of the despatches for your Lordship. He apologized for the delay, which he said was owing to the neglect of the Munshi, and despatched one of his attendants apparently to remind the Munshi of the delay.

20. The camel harkára now returned from camp and acquainted me that Holkar was prepared to receive me; Bápu Chitvanis expressed much satisfaction that the proposed delay had been avoided, and said he would accompany us.

21. At this interview Holkar treated us with peculiar attention. In a separate apartment where Mr. Strachey was present he spoke of his wish to accommodate with the Peshwa, who, he said, obstinately slighted him and countenanced Sindia although his house was as old as Sindia's and at least of equal rank. He said repeatedly that he wished to have me as his friend, and consulted whether I could not be useful to him in bringing about an accommodation between him and the Peshwa. I told him that I thought it would be mutually for their interests to accommodate, but that unless both parties were to agree to refer their differences to me it would not be possible for me to be of any use to either. He then asked me whether if the Peshwa was to agree that I should arbitrate between them I would return to Poona for the purpose? I said I certainly could not return to Poona, but under your Lordship's instructions; but that should such an occurrence arise, I should address your Lordship and take your sentiments on the subject. But should I fail (he said) to adjust with the Peshwa, what is to happen then? I replied smiling that I did not imagine he was at any time very solicitous about future events, which he apparently took as a compliment. He afterwards conversed with great cheerfulness, told me repeatedly that he was happy in my acquaintance, and on rising to return to the public room, whispered to me that Amrutráv wished him to defer the interview, but that he was resolved it should take place at the time I appointed.

22. Nothing now remained to retard my departure. I left Poona early this morning and reached this place in a few hours. I shall move by successive marches to Panvel if nothing intervenes to interrupt my progress.

23. Whilst writing I have received a message from Bápu Chitnavis that Amrutráv had consulted the Darbár Munshi who has declared that it has never been customary to give copies to the Resident of addresses sent through him to any of the Hon'ble Company's Governments. I have given no reply to this intimation, but shall forward the despatches to the Persian Secretary to the Government.

24. I have had no conversation with either Moroba Fadanavis or Bába Fadkia; and Mr. Strachey has been present at all my conversations with Amrutráv.

25. Natives for the management of the Dák Department are left at Poona, and the despatches will probably travel with as much speed and security as heretofore.

I have, &c.,

B. CLOSE,
Resident.

Poona, 28th November 1802.

Bombay, the 10th December 1802.

President's Minute.

Raghunáthráv having arrived on the evening before yesterday on the "Antelope" informed Colonel Close on his arrival, and again in a full conference held yesterday with the Colonel and me, that His Highness the Peshwa continues firm in his adherence to the terms projected with the Colonel, and is ready to embark for Bassein, and there to live under the protection of a corps of British troops until the means to be applied by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General shall enable him to return to his capital.

2. Yesterday forenoon I had also another interview with Rámchandra, the Agent of Amrutráv, who began by adverting to the manner of his master's joining Yashvantráv, explaining that from Sinhgad, Bájiráv had written to him a letter to join him, which he was preparing to do when he was forced to yield to the more urgent injunctions of Yashvantráv, who sent to him for that purpose Sháhámutkhán and Mirkhán, by whom a letter from Bájiráv to him was also intercepted.

3. Rámchandra next repeated the grievances of Yashvantráv Holkar and said that on the Peshwa's restoring to the family their estates and giving up to him Khanderáv, the son of the late Malhárráv, and surrendering also, or at least dismissing from his presence and Councils, Báláji Kunjar, he (Holkar) would wait on His Highness with all submission to his authority; but this Vakil at the same time added, or at least intimated, that as there was no prospect of this, and as Bájiráv had deserted his gádi or throne and betaken himself to the jungles, it was in meditation to give themselves and the Marátha Empire another master.

4. In answer I observed, that Bájiráv having left Poona would not probably appear to the other States of India as amounting to an abdication of his authority, and that there appeared to me no better mode for all parties than to conciliate their differences; which he readily admitted, but said that all their own repeated endeavours to that effect had failed. Upon which in view to the anxiety expressed by His Excellency the Governor General to avoid if possible entering on hostilities with Holkar, I added that in case of differences between parties, whether in public or private life, they were most easily accommodated by the intervention of a third party, or common friend, which the Vakil likewise concurred in, but said that there was no such one to interpose unless it were the Nágpur Rája (who had already uselessly exhausted all his influence with Bájiráv), or the Nizám or the Hon'ble Company; and on my taking occasion to notice that the Nizám and the Company were one, he said, "well then if the Company will undertake to adjust our differences, to me it appears a very advisable course to be pursued, and although I speak thus far only my private opinion, yet I am ready and will strive on my return, to impress it on Amrutráv, who may in that case do the like towards Holkar."

5. Rámchandra appears anxious to return, and I have promised to let him have my answer without delay.

J. DUNCAN.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1802.

Letter from the Resident at Poona to His Highness the Peshwa.

Raghunáthráv has arrived and made known to the Hon'ble the Governor and me the rectitude of your Highness's intentions and your firm adherence to the principles of good faith—a communication which cannot fail to be pleasing to the Company's Government. Raghunáthráv has also signified your Highness's desire to be furnished with two native battalions, to which the Hon'ble the Governor has been pleased to assent and the troops will be held in readiness accordingly.

Your Highness will therefore embark, and proceeding along shore, approach by the passage of Sálsette to the vicinity of Thána, when Raghunáthráv and I with the troops will attend to join you.

The particulars which passed between your Highness and me at Poona hold good in relation to both sides. In reply to the paper alluded to, a satisfactory letter has been received from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, on which subject and other matters I shall explain myself more fully when I shall have the honor of meeting your Highness.

B. CLOSE.

Bombay, 10th December 1802.

Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL, *Calcutta, to the* GOVERNOR, *Bombay.*

29th October.
3rd } November.
6th }
8th, 2 letters, }

HON'BLE SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your several despatches of the dates specified in the margin.

2. By the enclosed copy of instructions issued under my authority to the Resident at Poona you will be apprised of my sentiments and of my intentions with regard to the course of policy to be pursued in the present crisis of the affairs of the Marátha Empire. It is my desire that your conduct on this important occasion should be regulated by those instructions to the extent in which they may be applicable to your situation, and to the circumstances in which you may eventually be required to act.

3. Although it is probable that before you can receive this letter the Peshwa will actually have retired to Bombay or Bassein, or will be in a situation which would render either of those measures impracticable or inexpedient, I think it is advisable to communicate to you my sentiments and instructions with a view of the possible case of the Peshwa's continuance in the situation described by the latest accounts from Po[illegible] and Bom[illegible]

4. You will infer from the tenor of [illegible] enclosed instructions to Colonel Close that it is not my wish to require the Peshwa's consent to any definitive conditions previously to his actual arrival at Bombay.

5. The concessions which the Peshwa has demanded from the British Government in the event of his retiring for immediate protection to Bombay are not repugnant to the terms which I am solicitous to obtain from the Peshwa,—a treaty of defensive alliance,—I am therefore determined to comply with those demands to their full extent.

6. The amount of the stipend to be assigned to the Peshwa during his continuance at Bombay must be regulated by the circumstances of his situation and by a due regard to his rank and digni[illegible]verting also to rational principles of economy.

7. N[illegible]ust be imposed on the Peshwa's person, no guard is to be assigned to him, without [illegible]f a nature merely honorary to be withdrawn at his pleasure and subjected [illegible] Peshwa should at any time manifest a sign to relinquish the protection [illegible]nment he must not be opposed in any other manner than by respectful rep[illegible]

8. If Colon[illegible]revented by any contingency or by consideration of expediency from joining [illegible]olonel Close's situation should be such as to preclude a free communication [illegible]mpowered with the advice and concurrence of Colonel Close to conduct the ne[illegible]sent committed to his charge, and in the event of your

having occasion to act under this authority, Colonel Close shall be prepared to furnish you with all the requisite information and documents in his possession.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WELLESLEY.

Fort William, 29th November 1802.

Letter from the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL *to Lieutenant-Colonel* CLOSE, *Resident at Poona.*

2nd, 5th, 7th, 2 letters, 9th } November.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the dates noted in the margin.

2. His Excellency concludes that the principle which you have assumed of discouraging the Peshwa's retirement to Bombay in the present crisis of his affairs has originated in your doubt of the extent to which His Excellency might think proper to support the Peshwa's cause. Under the determination, which His Excellency has adopted, of employing every effort for the re-establishment of the Peshwa's authority, and in the actual situation of the Peshwa's affairs, it appears to His Excellency to be extremely desirable that the Peshwa should immediately place himself under the protection of the British power by retiring to Bombay. This measure would preclude the hazard of precipitating hostilities with Holkar by the advance of the British troops for the protection of the Peshwa's person; and would enable the English Government to open a negotiation with Holkar for the re-establishment of the Peshwa on the masnad of Poona under every circumstance of advantage; and to combine with that measure a negotiation with Sindia for the conclusion of defensive arrangements with every prospect of success. This measure would also afford the most favourable opportunity for the adjustment of the terms of the defensive alliance with the Peshwa on the basis of His Excellency's original propositions, and such stipulation as may [illegible] be desirable for the consolidation of the British power and influence in Gujarát, and [illegible] expedient with reference to the present crisis of affairs.

3. The objection stated in His Excellency's instructions of the 22nd instant to an immediate manifestation of an intention to support the Peshwa's cause while he should remain within the limits of his own territory do not appear to His Excellency to apply in an equal degree to the case now under discussion. The mere reception of the Peshwa at a British settlement would not necessarily imply a resolution to restore him to the exercise of his authority. The actual advance of the British troops into the Marátha territory would be a decisive measure. If, however, the Peshwa should remain within his own territory, the advance of our troops must in all probability precede any negotiation for an amicable adjustment of affairs at Poona.

4. His Excellency judges that on your receipt of his late instructions you will not hesitate to afford to the Peshwa every encouragement to seek an asylum at Bombay; and His Excellency directs me to communicate to you the following observations and instructions for your guidance with reference to that desirable event.

5. It is possible in this event (although certainly not probable) that with a view to the exclusion of the British influence and power in the Marátha Empire, Sindia and Holkar may be induced to compromise their differences, to place upon the masnad a Peshwa of their own nomination, and to unite their power for the support of that arrangement—a plan in which they may obtain the co-operation of the Rája of Berár. In such an event either the British

Government will be compelled to have recourse to arms for the subversion of that arrangement, for the re-establishment of Bájiráv's authority, or by remaining neutral would abandon all prospect of concluding with any of the Marátha States, those defensive engagements which are so essential to the complete consolidation of the British Empire in India and to the future tranquillity of Hindustán. With respect to the justice of supporting the cause of Bájiráv under the engagement which has already been contracted with him no question can arise. In such state of circumstances, therefore, His Excellency would not hesitate to employ every effort of the British power in the reinstatement of Bájiráv in the masnad of Poona.

6. It is possible also that if the contest between Sindia and Holkar be decided by force of arms, the successful party may offer the Peshwa terms of accommodation which the Peshwa may be disposed to accept rather than be indebted to the influence or the exertions of the British power for the re-establishment of his authority. The same offer may possibly be made by the Peshwa the circumstance of a combination among the Marátha chieftains. Adverting to the characteristic jealousy, instability and treachery of the Peshwa's disposition, it is not improbable that he would accept such offers even after the engagements between the British Government and him should have been reduced to the form of a definitive treaty. In such an event it would be useless to adopt measures to compel the Peshwa to adhere to his engagements. It is not the intention of His Excellency that any restraint should be imposed on the Peshwa; if he cannot be induced to rely upon the aid of the British power on just and reasonable terms, it would be impracticable to secure with him the advantages of a defensive alliance, which necessarily supposes the concurrence of the contracting parties in the arrangement.

7. With a view, however, to preclude any of the events above supposed, or any other contingency which might tend to frustrate the accomplishment of His Excellency's objects, it will be proper that on the arrival of the Peshwa at Bombay a negotiation should be immediately opened for the conclusion of a definitive treaty of alliance and defence with the Peshwa on terms adapted to the actual crisis of affairs, as well as calculated for the accomplishment of His Excellency's original views.

8. It is possible, however, that notwithstanding the embarrassed situation of the Peshwa's affairs, and the dependant condition which he is reduced to, he may be insuperably averse to those additional concessions which under the present state of circumstances His Excellency deems it expedient to require from him, and may declare his resolution to throw himself into the power of Sindia or Holkar rather than acquiesce in the terms which may be proposed to him, particularly those which regard the arbitration of his claims on the Nizám, on the basis of the treaty of Mahád, and the Nizám's total exemption from the payment of Chauth. His Excellency therefore thinks it proper to apprise you that it is not his intention to insist on the Peshwa's acquiescence in all the proposed concessions as an indispensable condition of our assistance in the re-establishment of his authority. Accordingly if you should find it impracticable to obtain the Peshwa's consent to those additional concessions, which, however, it must be your earnest and assiduous endeavour to secure, His Excellency authorizes you to relax in your demand, even to conclude a treaty with the Peshwa on the terms to which he has already assented, provided that it contains no stipulation which can preclude the British Government's eventual conclusion of defensive engagements with Davlatráv Sindia. The conclusion of the treaty should be immediately followed by a communication to Sindia and Holkar of the general nature of the engagements contracted with the Peshwa, by a negotiation with those chieftains for the restoration of the Peshwa to the due exercise of his authority under the stipulations of the defensive alliance, and this communication should be accompanied by a declaration to Holkar that the Peshwa is disposed to an amicable adjustment of existing differences under the arbitration and guarantee of the British Government.

9. It is extremely desirable that the re-establishment of the Peshwa in the masnad of Poona under the stipulations of the defensive alliance should be effected in concert with Davlatráv Sindia; but His Excellency is aware that, necessity alone will induce Sindia to co-operate in the success of that arrangement, although the cause which the British Government is now prepared to support is ostensibly the same in which Sindia himself is engaged; but the interference of the British Government to the extent of its engagements with the Peshwa, is calculated to defeat the ultimate object of Sindia's exertions by rendering the Peshwa independent, of his power. Sindia must, however, be sensible of his inability to oppose any effectual resistance to the accomplishment of the proposed arrangement, when supported by the power of the British arms. It may, therefore, be expected, that rather than incur the hazard to which he would be exposed either by opposing that arrangement or by his total exclusion from the benefits of the alliance, Sindia may be disposed to concur in the arrangement and to listen to proposals for connecting his interests with those of the Peshwa in the general settlement of affairs.

10. It therefore appears to His Excellency to be advisable, to combine with the negotiation for the re-establishment of the Peshwa's authority the intended proposal to Sindia of admitting him to benefits of the defensive alliance on terms similar to those concluded with the Peshwa; and with this view it will be proper, if the Peshwa's consent can be obtained, to insert in the defensive treaty with the Peshwa a stipulation for the eventual admission of Sindia to the benefits of the alliance.

11. In conformity to this plan it will be proper to accompany the notification to Sindia of the engagements concluded between the Peshwa and the British Government with an invitation to co-operate with us in the re-establishment of the Peshwa's authority; with an intimation that His Excellency has authorized Colonel Collins to offer for Sindia's acceptance proposals of a defensive nature; and you will be guided in transmitting such a communication either directly from yourself or through the channel of Colonel Collins by the progress which that officer may have made in his journey to Sindia's camp, and by the means which he may possess of communicating with Sindia at the time when it may be expedient to promulgate the engagements concluded with the Peshwa. A copy of the instructions which His Excellency has thought proper to issue to Colonel Collins for his guidance on this occasion is enclosed for your information; and I am directed to request your particular attention to the * * paragraph of those instructions; and generally to desire that you will consider those instructions as a rule for your guidance as far as they are applicable to your proceedings.

12. From the tenor of His Excellency's instructions of the 19th and 22nd instant and of those contained in the present despatch you will infer that, provided the Peshwa shall think proper to rely on the aid and influence of the British power to be afforded him on just and reasonable terms for the re-establishment of his authority, His Excellency will deem it expedient to employ every practicable exertion for the accomplishment of that object: in the event therefore of any of those contingencies which may require the employment of a military force for its accomplishment, you are authorized to call into action the several detachments which may have been embodied with a view to this eventual service; the general command of the troops destined for that service will be vested in * * * * who will receive directions to conform to your suggestions for the movement of the troops under his command.

13. His Excellency is aware that circumstances may occur to render necessary some deviation from the order of the proceedings prescribed in the foregoing instructions. His Excellency therefore relies on your judgment and discretion for the application of the general principles and spirit of these instructions to contingent events.

* Illegible.

14. Enclosed you will receive a copy of His Excellency's instructions to the hon'ble the Governor of Bombay for the reception of the Peshwa at Bombay. You will observe by the 8th paragraph of those instructions that His Excellency has authorized the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay eventually to undertake the conduct of the negotiation committed to your charge; if the Hon'ble the Governor should have occasion to act under the authority thus vested in him you will be pleased to furnish him with copies of all the documents and information which may appear to you to be necessary for his guidance, in conformity to the intimation contained in the 8th paragraph of His Excellency's instructions to the Hon'ble the Governor.

15. It will occur to you that these instructions are equally applicable to the case (adverted to in your letter to Mr. Duncan of the 5th instant) of the Peshwa's proceeding to Bassein, where he would in fact be indebted for his safety to the vicinity of Bombay, and be in a situation to benefit by the immediate protection and aid of the British Government.

16. In the event of the Peshwa's acceptance of reasonable terms it will be necessary that we should stipulate for the payment of such expenses as we may incur in any operations directed to the objects of restoring him to the masnad; this sum must be in addition to the amount of permanent subsidy. The probable amount of these charges might be calculated on a moderate scale, and the demand of a fixed sum on this account might be made. The exact limit to the time of payment of this sum might form a special article of the treaty with the Peshwa.

17. His Excellency is apprehensive that your continuance at Poona in the present state of affairs may be productive of public embarrassment. His Excellency is therefore anxious to learn that you have proceeded to Bombay or that you have joined the Peshwa. His Excellency has however deemed it proper to empower the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay to negotiate with the Peshwa on the basis of these instructions in the event of an occurrence which might interrupt your intercourse with the Peshwa or might render your continued absence from him necessary or expedient.

18. Copies of this despatch will be transmitted to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Fort St. George, the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, and to the Residents at Hyderabad and with Daulatráv Sindia.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 29th November 1802.

Letter from the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY *to the* PESHWA, *dated the 25th December 1802.*

I learn from Colonel Close from certain intelligence lately received from Poona that it has become highly necessary that your Highness should adopt measures for defeating the views of your enemies by leaving your present hazardous situation and taking up your residence on this island; that your Highness reposes the fullest confidence in the friendship and good faith of the Hon'ble Company I cannot entertain the smallest doubt; at the same time it may not be unpleasing to your Highness to know, that in the event of your taking up your residence at this Presidency, the points stated in the letter which you formerly honored me with from Mahád, shall be fully complied with by the British Government.

I would suggest to your Highness that you should first visit Ghodbandar and from thence come to this vicinity to occupy the dwelling that will be prepared for your Highness's reception.

I need not add that it will be my study to show your Highness on any occasion those attentions and honors which are due to your high rank.

I have heard that it may be more pleasing to your Highness to land at Dhárávi, which induces me to use the precaution of intimating to your Highness that the above port has always proved unhealthy—an objection which does not apply to Ghodbandar, where there are good accommodations.

Letter from the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Bombay, to Lieutenant-Colonel. CHARLES BOYL, Commanding Officer of the Detachment, Ghodbandar.

SIR,—It being probable that His Highness the Peshwa may, on receipt of the letter now forwarded by Shábbáskhán Subhedár, determine to remove from Bassein within the Hon'ble Company's limits, I am accordingly directed to desire, that should His Highness land at Ghodbandar or at Dhárávi, you be particularly careful that he be saluted on coming on shore at either of those places with 21 guns, and otherwise treated with the politeness and consideration due to his high rank.

I have, &c.,
J. A. GRANT,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th December 1802.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1803.

Recorded the following papers of intelligence received from Poona:—

Translation of Papers of Intelligence.

Poona, 3rd January 1803.

"Yesterday Yashvantráv Holkar attended by Mirkhán, Gappatráv Diván, &c., visited Amrutráv. They sent for Bába Fadkia and Moroba Fadanavis, having conversed for some time on the necessity of raising cash, the two latter persons retired with Holkar and Amrutráv to a conference. Holkar said he had received accounts from Bombay that Bájiráv had deputed Raghunáthráv to Colonel Close at that Presidency, and that His Highness had agreed to cede to the Hon'ble Company the subha of Bassein and Gujarát; that on their part they promised to furnish him with 10 battalions and as much money as he might require; that his arrangement had been submitted to His Excellency the Governor General; that an answer had been received, and that in consequence some money had been advanced to the Peshwa and two battalions sent to Bassein. Amrutráv observed that he had also received the same intelligence, and that Bájiráv would certainly return to Poona under the protection of the British troops. Holkar replied, Bájiráv has destroyed the Marátha power. He has taken money from the English and given them territory. In due time they will seize the whole as they have done in Mysore. What do you say to this? We must write to Sindia to ascertain whether he has done all this with his consent. Do you think this is the case? You (Amrutráv) must write one letter and I will despatch another reporting what has passed and saying, should the English uniting with Bájiráv ascend, Sindia and I should accommodate our differences and jointly oppose the British troops. This was agreed to, and they returned to the public Darbár; they afterwards determined write a letter to the Governor of Bombay by a Vakil. Holkar urged for a levy of 20 lákhs rupees from the town of Poona. It was agreed that Hari Pandit Barve should be appointed collect the contribution.

In the course of the conversation Mirkhán observed, when I join[illegible] Holkar an agreement [illegible] that we should proceed to devastate the countries, and that all plunder taken,

whether guns, stores, cash or horses, should be equally divided between us, but Holkar has taken the whole to himself, so that he has not acted according to his agreement. You must see justice done me in this affair. This excited a laugh in the Darbár. Holkar told Mirkhán that this was a private business, which should be settled by themselves, and taking him by the hand led him out.

Two spies who were sent by Amrutráv to Badámi have been intercepted and confined by some of Bájiráv's adherents. Amrutráv had written to the son of Parashurám Bháu at Miraj, desiring his attendance at Poona, to which Appa Sáheb has replied, if I came up my followers would probably quarrel with Holkar's troops; they are brave men and so are mine. I am your servant.

Some time ago Amrutráv desired Appa Sáheb to prevail on Bálkrishna Gangádhar and the other Mánkaris to join him, which they have done. Pánse and the Jághírdár of Vinchúr have separated from the rest of the party and encamped at a distance of 4 kos.

The instalment of Amrutráv's son which was to have taken place on Thursday has been postponed for seven days.

(True Copy.)

EDWARD SCOTT WARING,

Assistant Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1803.

Recorded the following letter from the Resident with His Highness the Peshwa, forwarding the original treaty of [illegible]

"Hon'ble Sir,—I [illegible] general defensive alliance concluded with His Highness:—

treaty of general [illegible] now do myself the honor to forward, by Lieutenant Frissel, the original lodged with yo[illegible] defensive alliance concluded with His Highness the Peshwa in order to be [illegible]r Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

B. CLOSE,

Resident at Poona."

TREATY W[illegible]ITH THE PESHWA, COMMONLY CALLED THE TREATY OF BASSEIN, 31st DECEMBER 1802.

Treaty of perpetual [illegible]pany and His H[illegible]nd general defensive alliance between the Hon'ble English East India Company and His Highness the Peshwa Bájiráv Raghunáthráv Pandút Pradhán Bahádur, his children, heirs, [illegible] and successors, settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Most Noble Richard M[illegible]rquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, Governor General in Council, appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the said Hon'ble Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the b[illegible]ly subsisted, for a leng[illegible]lessing of God, the relations of peace and friendship have uninterrupted Highness Ráv Pandit P[illegible]h of time, between the Hon'ble English East India Company and H of amity and union, the[illegible]radhán Bahádur, and have been confirmed at different periods by trea termined, with a view t[illegible] powers aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have defensive alliance, for t[illegible]o the preservation of peace and tranquillity, to enter into a g[illegible]he complete and reciprocal protection of their respective ter[illegible]

together with those of their several allies and dependants, against the unprovoked aggressions or unjust encroachments of all or any enemies whatever.

ARTICLE I.

The peace, union, and friendship, so long subsisting between the two states, shall be promoted and increased by this treaty and shall be perpetual. The friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both; and the contracting parties agree that all the former treaties and agreements between the two states, now in force and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

ARTICLE II.

If any power or state whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, or against their respective dependants or allies, and after due representation shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand.

For the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this agreement, the Governor-General in Council, on behalf of the Hon'ble Company, hereby declares that the British Government will never permit any power or state whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights and territories of His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur, but will at all times maintain and defend the same in the same manner as the rights and territories of the Hon'ble Company are now maintained and defended.

ARTICLE III.

With a view to fulfil this treaty of general defence and protection, His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur agrees to receive, and the Hon'ble East India Company to furnish a permanent subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular Native Intantry, with the usual proportion of field pieces and European artillerymen attached, and with the [illegible] equipment the Naváli[illegible]ition, which force [illegible] be accordin[illegible] stati[illegible]etuity, in of warlike stores and [illegible] is to [illegible]gly [illegible] his said Highness's territories.

ARTICLE IV.

For the regular payment of the whole expense of the said subsidiary force, His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur hereby assigns and cedes, in perpetuity, to the Hon'ble East India Company, all the territories detailed in the schedule annexed to this treaty.

ARTICLE V.

As it may be found that certain of the territories ceded by the foregoing article to the Hon'ble Company may be inconvenient from their situation, His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur, for the purpose of rendering the boundary line of the Hon'ble Company's possession a good and well defended one, agrees that such exchanges of tálukás or lands shall be made hereafter, on terms of a fair valuation of their respective revenues, as the completion of the said purpose may require. And it is agreed and covenanted that the territories to be assigned and ceded to the Hon'ble Company by the 4th Article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated eventually in this article, shall be subject to the exclusive management and authority of the said Company and of their officers.

ARTICLE VI.

Notwithstanding the total annual expense of the subsidiary force is estimated at twenty-five lakhs of rupees, his said Highness hath agreed to cede, by Article IV., [illegible] estimated to yield

annually the sum of twenty-six lákhs of rupees, the additional [illegible] nded to meet possible deficiencies in the revenues of the said lands, and save t[illegible] any from loss.

ARTICLE VII.

After the conclusion of this treaty, and as soon as the [illegible] shall signify to His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur, that the Hon'b[illegible] cers are prepared to take charge of the districts ceded by Article IV., His Hig[illegible] mediately issue the necessary parwánás or orders to his officers, to deliver over charge of [illegible] same to the officers of the Hon'ble Company. And it is hereby agreed and stipulated, that all collections made by His Highness's officers subsequently to the date of this treaty, and before the officers of the Hon'ble Company shall have taken charge of the said districts, shall be carried to the credit of the Hon'ble Company, and all claims to balances from the said districts, referring to periods antecedent to the conclusion of this treaty, shall be considered as null and void.

ARTICLE VIII.

All forts situated within the districts to be ceded as aforesaid shall be delivered to the officers of the Hon'ble Company with the said districts; and His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur engages that the said forts shall be delivered to the Hon'ble Company without being injured or damaged, and with their equipment of ordnance, stores and provisions.

ARTICLE IX.

Grain and all other articles of consumption and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary numbers of cattle, horses and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall be entirely exempted from duties; and the commanding officer and officers of the said subsidiary force shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the dignity and greatness of both states. The subsidiary force, will, at all times be ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of His Highness, his heirs and successors, the over-awing and chastisement of rebels or exciters of disturbance in His Highness's [illegible]minions, and the due correction of his subjects or dependants who may withhold the p[illegible] Sarkár's just claims; but it is not to be [illegible] employed on trifling occasions, nor like Sibandi to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues, nor against any of the principal branches of the Marátha Empire, nor in levying contributions from Marátha dependants in the manner of Mulukgiri.

ARTICLE X.

Whereas much inconvenience has arisen from certain claims and demands of the M[illegible] state affecting the city of Surat, it is agreed that a just calculation shall [illegible] of the said claims by His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradh[illegible] Bombay; and in consequence of the inti[illegible] ing parties, His Hig[illegible] successors, [illegible] affecting t[illegible] and determine [illegible] ration of which act of friendship the [illegible] that a piece of land, yielding a sum equal to [illegible] said claims of the Marátha state, shall be deducted from the districts [illegible] rticle IV.; and on the same principle, and from similar considerations, His Highness [illegible] ees, tha[illegible] amount of the collections made for the Poona state, under the title of [illegible] the [illegible]ganás of Chorrasi and Chickli, shall be ascertained by an average [illegible] r a certain number of years, or by such other mode of calculation as [illegible] nd his said Highness doth further agree, for himself, his heirs and

successors, to relinquish, for ever, the Nagabandi collections aforesaid, and they shall accordingly cease from the conclusion of this treaty. And it is agreed and stipulated, that a piece of land, yielding a sum equal to the amount of the said Nagabandi collections, shall be deducted from the districts ceded by Article IV., in the same manner as stipulated in regard to the Chauth of Surat.

ARTICLE XI.

Whereas it has been usual for His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur to enlist and retain in his service Europeans of different countries, his said Highness hereby agrees and stipulates, that in the event of war breaking out between the English and any European nation, and of discovery being made that any European or Europeans in his service, belonging to such nation at war with the English, shall have meditated injury towards the English, or have entered into intrigues hostile to their interest, such European or Europeans, so offending, shall be discharged by his said Highness, and not suffered to reside in his dominions.

ARTICLE XII.

Inasmuch as, by the present treaty, the contracting parties are bound in a general defensive alliance, for mutual defence and protection against all enemies, His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur consequently engages never to commit any act of personal hostility and aggression against His Highness the Naváb Asoph Jah Bahádur, or any of the Hon'ble Company's allies or dependants, or against any of the principal branches of the Marátha Empire, or against any power whatever, and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

ARTICLE XIII.

And whereas certain differences, referring the past transactions, are known to subsi[st] between the Sarkár of His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur and the Sarkár of His Hi[gh]ness the Naváb Asoph Jah Bahádur, and whereas an amicable adjustment of those differences [is] be highly desirable for the welfare and benefit of both the said Sarkárs, His Highness [Ráv] Pandit Pradhán Bahádur, with a view to the above end, agrees and accordingly binds himself, his heirs and successors, to fulfil and conform to the stipulation of the treaty of Mahád; and His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur further agrees, that on the basis of the fulfilment of the said treaty of Mahád, and of the claims of His Highness the Naváb Asoph Jah Bahádur to be totally exempted from the payment of Chauth, the Hon'ble Company's Government shall be entitled to arbitrate and determine all such points, as may be in doubt or difference between the Sarkárs of their Highnesses aforementioned; and His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur further agrees, that in the event of any differences arising between his Government and that of His Highness the Naváb Asoph Jah Bahádur, at any future period, the particulars of such differences shall be communicated to the Hon'ble East India Company, before any act of hostility shall be committed on either side, and the said Hon'ble Company interposing their mediation, in a way suitable to rectitude, friendship and union, and mindful of justice and established usage, shall apply themselves to the adjustment of all such differences, conformable to propriety and truth, and shall bring the parties to a right understanding. And it is further agreed, that whatever adjustment of any such differences the Company's Govern[ment], weighing things in the scale of truth and justice, shall determine, that determination [shall] without hesitation or objection, meet with the full approbation and acquiescence of both. It is however agreed, that this stipulation shall not prevent any amicable negotiation [between] the Hon'ble Company and the Courts of Poona and Hyderabad, respectively, as [to]

of opening, provided no such negotiation shall be carried on between any of the three parties without full communication thereof to each other.

ARTICLE XIV.

Whereas a treaty of friendship and alliance has been concluded between the Hon'ble Company and the Rája Anandráv Gáikawár Bahádur, and whereas the said treaty was meditated and executed, without any intention that it should infringe any of the just rights or claims of His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur affecting the Sarkárs of the said Rája, His said Highness adverting thereto, and also to the intimate alliance now established between the contracting parties, doth hereby formally acknowledge the existence of the said treaty between the Hon'ble Company and Rája Anandráv Gáikawár Bahádur; and inasmuch as, by reason of certain unfinished transactions, the conclusion of which has been suspended from time to time, various demands and papers of accounts are found to subsist between the Government of His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur and the Sarkár of the Rája aforementioned, his said Highness placing full reliance on the impartiality, truth, and justice of the British Government, doth hereby agree that the said Government shall examine into and finally adjust the said demands and papers of accounts, and His said Highness further stipulates and binds himself, his heirs and successors, to abide by such adjustment as the British Government shall accordingly determine.

ARTICLE XV.

The contracting parties will employ all practical means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war, and for that purpose will, at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other states, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this defensive treaty. But if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other power whatever, then His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur engages, that with the reserve [illegible] battalions of sepoys, which are to remain near His Highness's person, the residue of the [illegible]diary force, consisting of four battalions of sepoys with their artillery, joined by [illegible]sh subsidiary infantry and ten thousand horse of His Highness's own troops, and making together [illegible] thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry, with the requisite train of artillery, [illegible] army of ten thousand of every kind, shall be immediately put in motion, for the purpose of [illegible]d warlike stores [illegible] and His Highness likewise engages to employ every further effort in his opposing the enemy [illegible] power, for the purpose of bringing into the field, as speedily as possible, the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The Hon'ble Company in the same manner engage on their parts, in this case, to employ in active operations against the enemy the largest force which they may be able to furnish over and above the said subsidiary force.

ARTICLE XVI.

Whenever war shall appear probable, His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur engages [illegible] collect as many brinjaris as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable in his [illegible] garrisons.

ARTICLE XVII.

[illegible]he present treaty the union and friendship of the two states is so [illegible]ted [illegible] be considered as one and the same, His Highness Ráv Pandit [illegible]dur [illegible] to commence nor to pursue, in future, any negotiations with[illegible]wer [illegible]t giving previous notice and entering into mutual cons[illegible] the [illegible]a Company's Government; and the Hon'ble Company's [illegible] on

their part, hereby declare that they have no manner of concern with any of His Highness's children, relations, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom His Highness is absolute.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Inasmuch as, by the present treaty of general defensive alliance, the ties of union are, with the blessing of God, so closely drawn, that the interests of the two states are become identified, it is further mutually agreed, that if disturbances shall at any time break out in the districts ceded to the Hon'ble Company by this agreement, His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur shall permit such a proportion of the subsidiary troops as may be requisite to be employed in quelling the same within the said districts. If disturbances shall, at any time, break out in any part of His Highness's dominions contiguous to the Company's frontier, to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government, in like manner, if required by His Highness Ráv Pandit Pradhán Bahádur, shall direct such proportion of the troops of the Company as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within His Highness's dominions.

ARTICLE XIX.

It is finally declared that this treaty, which, according to the foregoing articles, is meant for the support and credit of His said Highness's Government, and to preserve it from loss and decline, shall last as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Bassein, the 31st of December, Anno Domini 1802, or the 5th of Ramzán, Anno Hijri 1217.

(Signed) B. CLOSE,
Resident at Poona.

The Seal of Pradhán.

(The Peshwa's signature.)

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) M. WILKS,
Private Secretary.

Letter from the RESIDENT *at Poona, to the Marquis* WELLESLEY, *K.P., Governor General at Fort William.*

MY LORD,—Yesterday morning I received a message from the Peshwa informing me that he was about to forward a letter to Yashvantráv inviting him to separate from his colleagues at Poona and come to His Highness at this station; a copy of the letter accompanied the message, and I do myself the honor to enclose a translation of it under No. 1.

In the evening I received a despatch from Yashvantráv Holkar containing a list of propositions from him, regarding an adjustment with the Peshwa; a translation of this despatch is conveyed to your Lordship.

With regard to the list of propositions it is observable, that he has relinquished the demand for the payment of a crore of rupees, extending his pretensions, however, to other difficult objects.

Your Lordship will perceive that propositions 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th refer wholly to Sindia, and cannot be acceded to without great sacrifices on his part.

The Peshwa, in so far as his professions can be depended on, is extremely averse to give in to any measure calculated to excite the resentment or estrange the good disposition of Sindia; and with respect to Holkar's demands he conceives them to be so ill-founded and extravagant as

not to merit the smallest regard, being decidedly of opinion that if Holkar is seriously inclined to submit to his authority he should in the first instance retire with his forces from Poona. Under these difficulties I have prepared a letter for Holkar, copy of which is enclosed under No. 3. I trust it will operate in some degree to prevent extremities till I shall be honored with your Lordship's instructions consequent of this address. By authentic advices from Poona, however, Holkar, notwithstanding the pressure of his wants, and the discontented state of his army, still proceeds on his plan of placing a new Peshwa on the masnad, having despatched four battalions against Ráigad for the purpose of releasing from confinement in that fort the widow of the late Mádhavráv, in order that for the re-establishment of the Government she may receive in adoption the son of Yashvantráv. Although success in this design would probably be of little benefit to Holkar's affairs, the Peshwa's anxiety lest the widow should be released is extreme. For some days past he has constantly urged me to procure the despatch of a British corps to Ráigad by way of Bánkot for the defence of that fort; and in reply to assurances from me that such a measure would be wholly inconsistent with your Lordships plans, he begged that I would even send to Ráigad a part of the troops stationed here for the protection of his person, which your Lordship will suppose I could not possibly assent to. His uneasiness respecting Ráigad, therefore, still continues unabated; but as he has lately forwarded cash for the payment of the garrison, I trust the fort will not surrender, especially as it is reckoned almost impregnable.

Your Lordship will have learnt from the Government of Bombay that the troops originally landed here have at my instance been reinforced by 100 Europeans and 200 native infantry—a circumstance which has conduced much to the Peshwa's satisfaction. The detachment is healthy, extremely orderly, judiciously posted, and abundantly supplied.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

Bassein, 13th January, 1803.

B. CLOSE,
Resident at Poona.

Translation of a letter from His Highness the PESHWA *to* AMRUTRÁV, *dated 12th January 1803, agreeing with 17th Ramzán 1217 Hijri.*

I have to represent at this time that Yashvantráv Holkar and his ill-disposed partisans departing from the line of obedience are pursuing an improper path, it is therefore recommended to you to relinquish their society, and endeavour by every means possible to join me within fifteen days from the present date. Let your son Vináyek Bápu accompany you; by complying with this recommendation you will consult your own welfare. It is proper that you should not resort to any pretence for deferring to come in.

(True Copy.)
EDWARD SCOTT WARING,
Assistant Secretary.

Translation of a letter from YASHVANTRÁV HOLKAR, *received the 12th January 1803.*

Your letter affording enjoyment in the time of expectation arrived. The whole contents were comprehended. From your friendly pen I learn that whatever I have in my mind I should declare to the Hon'ble Company; and that they will enquire into and regulate the business. My friend, this is the case. My ancestors have been faithful, zealous, and obedient servants of Shrimant Bahádur Ráv Pandit Pradhán: this will always be so. At present Shrimant Bahádur from

the interested advice of ignorant, undiscerning persons entertains a contrary opinion; both of us engage the attention of many people. But I am resolved in every situation to support and maintain the prosperity of his empire, his authority, and commands.

As the Governor General is acquainted with every affair, I have from your advice enclosed a separate list of my demands, from which you will learn the whole of my expectations. It is better they should be decided on conformably to what I have written. I expect that you should preserve the ancient relations of my family, and shall observe what you decide agreeably to their rights. There is no necessity for my repeating what I explained to you before your departure. It will be for the mutual benefit of the two States (the Peshwa's and Hon'ble Company's) for you to endeavour to compose our differences agreeably to the communication that took place between us at your departure. For, when Shrimant Bájiráv is restored to the masnad I shall be ready to submit to him. Do you write a letter and persuade His Highness to address another to Davlatráv Sindia, desiring him to defer his intended march, which will be the means of removing dissatisfaction.

You will be informed of my other affairs by Munshi Rám Dayál. You are acquainted with every thing; from your letter I am entirely set at ease. If any one should unfortunately be allowed from interested motives to interfere between us in this arrangement, it will not be conducive to your good name.

What more can be written?

(True Copy)
EDWARD SCOTT WARING,
Assistant Secretary.

Propositions from YASHVANTRÁV HOLKAR for an adjustment with His Highness the PESHWA, received 12th January 1803.

Shiváji Kondiráv Holkar to be released together with his relations and dependants.

A *khelat* of investiture to be given to Shiváji Kondiráv Holkar Bahádur; and Káshiráv Holkar to be delivered up.

The parganás of Málva, Rámpura and Boomne, &c., that fell into his possession after the action at Indore to be restored. His parganás in my possession shall be likewise restored to him.

The countries in Hindustán which he has held for a considerable time, and still holds, to be disposed of according to the original agreement of a threefold division.

The fort of Ahmadnagar and the annexed country of ten lákhs of rupees, which of late belonged to the Sarkár of Shrimant Bahádur, to be restored to the Sarkár aforesaid.

Inasmuch as through the evil advice of certain short-sighted people dissension hath been excited between both parties and hath exposed them to mutual loss, it is accordingly proper that the party should not be attended to and that an adjustment should take place in such a way as that no retribution should be required for the party.

Formerly, and at these times Káshiráv hath inadvertently given vouchers to various persons. These documents shall not have weight with me.

In the countries of the Rajwáras, tribute has been collected from early times by him and me, in regard to the collection of this tribute by us both, let no assistance be given to the different Rájás.

Whatever may be adjusted by means of that gentleman, let no alteration occur therein; I shall communicate a few propositions to the Sarkár of Shrimant Bahádur and hope that the Sarkár will consider and approve them.

Of late an action took place at Poona, of the particulars of which that friend is well informed. If any faults have been committed by me, let them be forgiven and let him, regarding with the eye of favour according to the ancient custom, employ me in the service of his Government.

Whereas various persons having come adhere to me at present and I have pledged my faith to them, let them now be cherished according to ancient custom in like manner as their ancestors were cherished by the Government.

(True Copy.)
EDWARD SCOTT WARING,
Assistant Secretary.

Letter from Colonel B. Close, to Yashvantráv Holkar.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 14th Ramzán (9th instant) with the list of propositions it conveyed for an adjustment with His Highness the Peshwa, and shall immediately forward a copy thereof to Calcutta to be laid before His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General; meanwhile I have the satisfaction to observe that your Vakils are employed in conferring on your part with His Highness the Peshwa for the purpose of an accommodation, from which I am led to acquaint you that whatever agreement may be happily adjusted between the Peshwa Sarkár and you with the view that you may withdraw with your army from Poona, the same will be guaranteed for your satisfaction by the British Government.

(True Copy.)
EDWARD SCOTT WARING,
Assistant Secretary.

Letter from Daulatráv Sindia to the Governor General, received 18th December 1802.

Your Lordship will certainly have heard by the papers of intelligence of the misconduct of Yashvantráv Holkar and of the events at Poona. Immediately on being apprized thereof I again marched from Ujjein towards the Deccan with the intention of proceeding thither for the purpose of quelling the disturbances and of arranging the disordered affairs of that quarter. As the union subsisting between the two Governments has rendered it an established practice between them to write information of the state of affairs, I have written the foregoing circumstances with the peil of friendship for your Lordship's information.

My kind friend, having now occasion to return to the Deccan, and the limits of the territories of the two states being everywhere contiguous, I request, in the spirit of union, that strict injunctions may be written to the responsible public officers stationed at the several places belonging to the Company requiring them constantly to keep in view a regard to the union of the two States, and whereas no distinction whatever exists between the Government of His Highness the Peshwa and that of the Company, and I am the guarantee thereof, please God it is certain that your Lordship who holds the supreme authority over the affairs of the Company, who is distinguished for wisdom and foresight, and who is singular in this age in the observance of the dues of friendship, will on every occasion render the corroboration of the foundations of attachment and union, and the maintenance of the obligations of friendship and

regard, with respect to His Highness the Peshwa on the part of the Company as heretofore and conformably to existing engagements in concert and concurrence with me, the objects of your attention, and give those objects a place in your friendly mind.

(A True Translation)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Private Secretary to Government.

Letter from Colonel COLLINS to His Excellency the Most Noble RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, *K.P., Governor General.*

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward three *Kharitás* to the address of your Excellency from Mahárája Davlatráv Sindia, Káshiráv Holkar, and Rája Zalimsing.

Sindia is at present encamped midway between Ujjein and the Narbada, Ambájiráv has joined the Mahárája, as have also the Bhyes, both which events have caused general satisfaction at Sindia's Darbár. Ambájiráv has reinforced the army of his prince with thirteen hundred cavalry, seven thousand infantry, regulars and thirty-two guns. This force is under the command of twelve European officers, mostly English I understand.

Yashvantráv Holkar has written to Ambáji soliciting his mediation in negotiating peace between him and Sindia, observing at the same time that a continuance of the present war must eventually prove destructive to the Marátha Empire. Holkar has likewise apprised Sindia that the Peshwa is pursuing measures of a ruinous tendency, meaning, I apprehend, Bájiráv's application for the aid of a military force from the British Government, and strongly urges the Mahárája to dissuade the Peshwa from entering into any engagements which may be adverse to those principles by which the ascendancy of the Marátha State has been so long maintained in the Deccan.

I have been detained here some days waiting the arrival of two companies of sepoys and two guns, which were ordered from Cawnpore to complete my escort, but did not reach Fattegad until this morning; to-morrow there will be a survey taken of the cattle, ammunition and stores, and on the following day I trust I shall commence my march towards the Court of Davlatráv Sindia.

Captain Robert Campbell being reported sick, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased, at my request, to nominate Captain Daniel Lyons to the charge of my escort.

I have the honor to be,

J. COLLINS.

Fattegad, 19th December 1803.

Letter from SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT *of* INDIA *to Lieutenant-Colonel* CLOSE, *Resident at Poona.*

* No. 60, dated 30th December 1802.
„ 61 „ 2nd January 1803.
„ 62 „ 5th do.
To the Secretary,„ 6th do.
No. 64 „ 19th do.
N. B.—No. 63 not yet received.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin.*

The copy of the treaty concluded with His Highness the Peshwa stated to be enclosed in your despatch No. 626, the duplicate of which alone has been received, did not accompany that despatch. His Excellency infers from the tenor of that despatch that the treaty actually concluded by you with the Peshwa corresponds with the draft transmitted in your despatch No. 59; from the tenor therefore of His Excellency's instructions to you of the 18th January on the subject of that despatch you will anticipate His Excellency's approbation of the treaty, a ratified copy

of which will accordingly be transmitted to you on receipt of the copy stated to be enclosed in your letter No. 62. The sentiments of His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the treaty communicated to you in the letter of instructions above referred to preclude the necessity of any further observations on that subject at the present moment.

His Excellency entirely approved your endeavours to induce His Highness the Peshwa to repair to Bombay, as well as your determination to remove the English troops assembled at Ghodbandar to Bassein for the protection of the Peshwa's person in consequence of His Highness's refusal to proceed to Bombay.

His Excellency entirely approves the tenor of your letters to Yashvantráv Holkar, translations of which were transmitted in your letter to the Secretary of the 6th ultimo, and in your despatch to the Governor General, No. 64.

The sentiments and instructions of His Excellency on the subject of Yashvantráv Holkar's propositions will be communicated to you in a separate despatch in the course of a few days.

In consequence of your recommendation to the Government of Fort St. George for the immediate advance of the English army assembled at Haryghur, His Excellency has deemed it necessary to communicate to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of Fort St. George his sentiments and instructions on that question, and to state to his Lordship the general principles by which the further measures to be adopted for the restoration of the Peshwa to the masnad of Poona are to be regulated.

A copy of His Excellency's despach to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Fort St. George on that subject is enclosed for your information. His Excellency directs that your future proceedings may be guided by the spirit of the resolutions and intentions described in that despatch, as far as they may be applicable to the situations in which you may be required to act.

In pursuance of the plan of operations which His Excellency has resolved to adopt, orders will be immediately issued to the Resident at Hyderabad authorizing him to direct the advance of the whole of the subsidiary force for the purpose of forming a junction with the army of His Highness the Nizám, and of occupying in conjunction with that army a position on the frontier of His Highness's territory most favourable for the march of that force to Poona.

His Excellency leaves to your judgment, regulated by the course of events, to decide the proper period for the actual advance of the allied army from its position on the Nizám's frontier towards Poona. The Commanding Officer of the subsidiary force will be directed to conform to your suggestions both with regard to the time of commencing his march from the Nizám's frontier towards Poona and to any other points connected with the objects of the destination of that force; and His Highness the Nizám will be requested to issue orders to the officer in command of his troops directing him to attend to any suggestions which he may receive from the Commanding Officer of the subsidiary force for the regulation of his conduct.

You will communicate both to the Government of Fort St. George and to the officer in command of the detachment proceeding from Haryghur your sentiments with regard to the route which it may be advisable for that detachment to pursue.

The expediency of its proceeding to Miraj for the purpose of favouring the junction of the Peshwa, of its marching directly to Poona, or of its previously forming a junction with the allied army on the Nizám's frontier, must necessarily be determined by future events and contingencies.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of His Excellency's further instructions to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Fort St. George on the subject of the nomination of Mr. Webbe to the Residency at Nágpore and of Major Malcolm to that of Mysore. You will observe from the tenor of those instructions that the appointment of Major Malcolm is intimately connected with the measures to be pursued for the accomplishment of the Governor General's views at the Court of Poona. His Excellency therefore deems it proper that you should correspond with Major Malcolm on all subjects connected with the prosecution of those measures and that you should transmit to him copies of your despatches to this Government and to the Government of Fort St. George.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

Fort William, February 3rd, 1803.

B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

P.S.—His Excellency the Governor General desires that you will communicate the whole of this despatch to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay.

B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from the RESIDENT AT POONA *to* YASHVANTRÁV HOLKAR.

His Excellency the Governor General has perused your list of demands conveyed to me in your letter of the 14th of Ramazán (9th of January), and directed me to address you on the subject of them in the following terms:—

In regard to those articles which have a reference to Davlatráv Sindia, and require from His Highness the Peshwa an order on that chieftain for the surrender of Káshiráv Holkar and the transfer of his territories, I am desired to observe, that as Davlatráv Sindia exercises independent authority by his own right, such of your demands, as refer exclusively to him, cannot be adjusted by the mediation of the British Government without his consent. But with a view to ensure this fact I am directed to assure you that the utmost influence of the British Government and its allies will be used to effect an accommodation between you and Davlatráv Sindia on terms as favourable to your interests as may be practicable, consistently with the principles of equity and truth, and with the just rights of Sindia.

With respect to those demands which require from His Highness the Peshwa Pradhán pardon and future employment under the Poona Government for those individuals who have attached themselves to you since your arrival at that capital, it is to be observed that those individuals must themselves be the best judges of the consideration or favour that may be reasonably shown to them by His Highness's Government, which will at all times be willing to receive their solicitations for the procurement of so desirable an object as a general amnesty.

That a cordial accommodation should be effected between you and His Highness the Peshwa is an object which His Excellency the Governor General has particularly at heart, at the same time it is matter of great regret with His Excellency to find that although you have always professed obedience to His Highness's wishes and a strong desire to obtain a place in his favour, you continue to avoid manifesting any proof of the sincerity of these professions by retiring with your troops, and thus establishing a favourable impression on His Highness's mind. His Excellency cannot sufficiently

lament the privation of so requisite a demonstration of your allegiance to His Highness's Government, nevertheless, as the establishment of general peace and tranquillity is His Excellency's constant and earnest aim, he has desired me yet to repeat, that in the event of your being able to effect an adjustment with His Highness's Sarkár, the terms of it will be guaranteed by the British Government for your security.

By command of his Excellency the Governor General I had formerly the honor to intimate for your information that engagements of a defensive kind had been entered into by His Highness the Peshwa's Sarkár and the Hon'ble Company, which required that a British force should be stationed in His Highness's dominions for purposes of defence and protection, this part of those engagements will now be carried into execution; and it is expected by the British Government that you will continue to preserve the relations of peace and friendship which have hitherto uniformly subsisted between your Sarkár and the Hon'ble Company, and withdrawing from Poona with your forces, give directions to your people on no account to oppose the measures requisite for giving immediate effect to the engagements above stated.

(Signed) BARRY CLOSE,
Resident at Poona.

(True Copies.)
J. A. GRANT,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from the RESIDENT at Poona to His Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MY LORD,—His Highness the Peshwa ascended the Bor Ghát on the evening of the 5th instant, arrived here last night, and as he proceeded this morning to Chinchore (Chinchvad), a village about 9 miles from Poona, had an interview of ceremony with the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley.

Chinchore being the residence of a celebrated Hindu deity, His Highness will probably remain there for two or three days, and then proceed to make his entry into Poona. In the interval till that ceremony takes place there can be little hope of any business of consequence being transacted with the Darbár, as since the late happy turn in His Highness's fortunes, his observance of superstitious forms, and indifference to all public objects appear to be more inveterate than ever.

After the Peshwá's arrival at Poona, the first object will be to lead His Highness to the adoption of measures for conciliating the chieftains who have shown attachment to his interests by joining the British troops; and for assembling a corps to serve in conjunction with the British forces conformably to the stipulation of the treaty of Bassein.

From what has already passed your Lordship will conceive, that I must expect to meet with great difficulty on prevailing on this Darbár to adopt any system of conduct calculated to give efficiency to His Highness's Government or further the common objects of the alliance. In every event it will be my study to avail myself as much as possible of the able assistance of the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley and Major Malcolm, who possess so fully your Lordship's confidence.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,

B. CLOSE,
Resident at Poona.

Talegaon, 7th May 1803.

Letter from the RESIDENT *at Poona to the* GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HON'BLE SIR,—His Highness the Peshwa having resolved to make his entry into Poona on the 13th instant under every ceremony of rejoicing, has requested me to express his hopes that the happy occasion of his restoration to the masnad may be proclaimed by salutes at the different places in the British possessions in India.

I need scarcely add that His Highness would be highly gratified, if His Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier would also celebrate the re-establishment of his Government by salutes from His Majesty's ships in the harbour of Bombay.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
B. CLOSE,
Resident at Poona.

Chinchore, 9th May 1803.

Garrison Order by the Hon'ble the Governor, dated the 11th May 1803.

A salute of 19 guns to be fired at noon on the 13th instant on the happy occasion of the entry of His Highness the Peshwa to his capital of Poona and of his restoration to the masnad.

Copy of the preceding order was on the 11th instant transmitted to the Resident at Poona, with intimation that similar salutes would be ordered to be fired at Thána, Surat, Fort Victoria and Baroda, and at all the principal military stations in Gujarát, immediately on the receipt of the order for this purpose at those stations respectively; and also that Government was well convinced His Excellency Admiral Rainier would have readily caused the like observance on board His Majesty's fleet, but it quitted this harbour on the 9th instant, leaving only the "Arrogant" disabled ship and the "Victor" sloop; to the senior officer of which remaining force the Hon'ble the Governor would make suitable application, in consequence of which a confident hope was entertained, that he would readily conform to Colonel Close's wishes as expressed in the 2nd paragraph.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1803.

At a Council, present:

The Hon'ble JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq., President and Governor.
THOMAS LECHMERE, Esq., Member of Council.
(MR. CHERRY, indisposed.)

Read and approved our proceedings of the 13th instant.

Wrote on the 14th instant the following letter to the Secret Committee of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors per "Trimmer":—

"To

THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES.

HON'BLE GENTLEMEN,—We have the honor to forward duplicate of our address by this route, dated the 30th ultimo, to the subject of the 1st paragraph of which we have only to add, that the state of affairs of the northward remains tranquil, and measures are successfully in progress for our entering into possession of the cessions incident to the Treaty of Bassein, as well as those similarly obtained from the Gáikawár State by the previous engagements concerted last year between our President and the Minister of that Prince, who has recently

made a further cession in sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company of the fortress of Kaira, situated nearly in the centre of Gujarát, with its adjoining domain which, though not very extensive, ought yet to be amply sufficient to maintain the garrison; and our subsidy (exclusive also of the other territories of the parganás of Chorási and Chikhli and of the Chauth of Súrat) from the same principality amounts to between ten and eleven lákhs per annum.

The second paragraph of our address of the 30th ultimo states His Highness the Peshwa to be on his way towards Poona: we have now the pleasure to add, in continuation of the material occurrences connected with the Marátha Empire, that the Peshwa was to make his public entry into Poona, and the happy event of His Highness's restoration to the masnad was celebrated by a salute of 19 guns from this garrison, and the compliments taken up by the sloop "Victor," the only ship of war in an efficient state at present in the harbour.

With respect to the conduct continued to be observed by the Marátha chieftains in the present crisis, the accompanying copy of papers of intelligence from Aurungabad contains the latest information we possess of the operations of Yashvantráv Holkar, as does the despatch which we have the honor to forward from the Resident at Poona, dated 10th instant, of Daulatráv Sindia, whose views in his movement towards Poona with the Berár Rája, Colonel Close is of opinion, cannot have other than a hostile tendency; and that the joint object of their approach can scarcely be less than that of forcing His Highness the Nizám from his connection with the English, and totally defeating the alliance recently established between the Hon'ble Company and His Highness the Peshwa.

It may, however, be hoped that the resumption by the Peshwa of the exercise of his functions under the greater confidence and security derived from the presence of a British force may deter Sindia from breaking out into an open and decided opposition to the measures now in progress.

We have the honor to be, &c.,
J. DUNCAN,
Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1803."

Letter from the RESIDENT *at Poona to the* SUB-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *Bombay.*

SIR,—On being honored with your despatch of the 4th instant I was induced to give a copy of it to the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley, who has judged it proper at this time to forward a letter to Dhondu Pant Ballál, Killedár of Lohgad, copy of which I have the honor to enclose: should it meet the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, his reply to the letter from the Killedár of Lohgad may be couched in terms similar to those conveyed to that person in the letter to him from the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley. I have also the honor to enclose a copy of a letter which the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley yesterday despatched to Báburáv A'ngria.

I have the honor to be, &c.
B. CLOSE,
Resident at Poona.

Poona, 14th May 1803.

Letter from the Hon'ble Major-General WELLESLEY *to* DHONDU BALLA'L, *Killedár of Lohgad, dated 18th May 1803.*

Governor Duncan has communicated to me the letters which you have written to him and to Mr. Lima de Souza, and the purport of the verbal message delivered from you by Antáji Pant, and I am happy to observe from the perusal of these documents that you are both willing and ready to aid and assist in accomplishing the Peshwa's views.

The English army has come to Poona in consequence of a treaty between the British Government and His Highness the Peshwa, and by the blessing of God His Highness has this day returned to his capital; and has resumed the powers of his Government.

The orders which I have received are to support his just and accustomed authority; and I certainly have no intention to do any injury to those who do not oppose his exercise of it.

I am happy therefore to observe that you do not intend to oppose it, but that you propose to forward His Highness's views, and as long as you persist in that line of conduct and that you refrain from communicating with and giving aid to His Highness's enemies, which is entirely inconsistent with the duty of a faithful servant, you may rest confident that nothing will be done to injure you or Mátu Shri Báí Sáheb.

(A True Copy.)
E. STRACHEY,
Secretary.

Letter from the Hon'ble Major-General WELLESLEY *to* BA'JERA'V A'NORA.

Since I wrote to you last a detachment of the troops under my command has taken possession of and delivered over the fort of Karnalla to the officer of His Highness the Peshwa; and His Highness's colours are now displayed in that fort, and his authority established in the district depending upon it.

As there may be still some plunderers lurking about that district, I beg that you will give orders to your officers to exert themselves to prevent them from finding an asylum in your districts.

(A True copy.)
E. STRACHEY,
Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1803.

Recorded the following letter with three enclosures from the Resident at Poona:—

"HON'BLE SIR,—I do myself the honor to enclose copies of my late correspondence with the Resident at the Court of Davlatráv Sindia.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
BARRY CLOSE,
Resident at Poona.

Poona, July 15th, 1803."

Letter from Colonel COLLINS *to the* RESIDENT *with His Highness the Peshwa.*

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose copies of letters addressed to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General by Rághoji Bhonsla, Rája of Berár, and by Mahárája Davlatráv Sindia.

You have been already furnished with a transcript of my address to His Excellency, under date the 6th instant, and it will appear as well from the contents thereof as from the enclosed

letters that these chieftains have avowed they have no other intention than to preserve and maintain the relations of friendship which have so long subsisted between their Sarkárs and the British Government; that they have no design to obstruct the arrangements concluded at Bassein, and, lastly, that they will not ascend the Ajunta Ghát, nor march to Poona.

On the other hand, you will perceive that Davlatráv Sindia and Rághoji Bhonsla have refused to acquiesce in my proposal, that the former should immediately recross the Narbada with his army, and the latter return to Nagpore. Nor did these Chiefs assign any reason for their refusal on this occasion, although I particularly pointed out to them, that their continuance in this quarter afforded just grounds to doubt the sincerity of their professions, since if their designs were friendly, as they asserted, there could be no just cause for their remaining with their forces so near the frontier of our ally the Nizám, now that the Mahárája had accommodated all differences with Yashvantráv Holkar. But these observations, as well as others equally forcible, were only answered by solemn assurances that these chieftains entertained no hostile designs against His Highness the Nizám. In short, considering all that passed in my conference with Sindia and the Bhonsla on the 4th instant with the information I have received respecting their negotiations with Yashvantráv Holkar, I am firmly persuaded that they will not retire with their armies until they have had an interview with the latter chieftain.

Last night I was assured by an intelligent person that the Berár Rája had obtained the consent of the Mahárája to send off Khanderáv to Holkar either this day or to-morrow; and should that measure actually be adopted, I have not the least doubt but Yashvantráv will shortly form a junction with Rághoji Bhonsla and Davlatráv Sindia.

It is, however, by no means impossible but that these chieftains may have determined on this interview for the purpose of effecting a solid and permanent accommodation between Sindia and Holkar, previously to the return of Rághoji Bhonsla to his capital; and indeed many of the people whom I employ to obtain intelligence have assured me that this is the real intent of the proposed meeting. Moreover, were not Sindia and the Bhonsla, Maráthás, it might be unreasonable even to suspect that they meditated hostilities against the British Government as its allies, after the recent assurances which they have given in writing to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General; nevertheless, I must confess, I do not wish to rely implicitly on their faith but would infinitely rather obtain some proof of their friendly disposition more unequivocal than professions and promises. But as none of that nature occurs to me, I must beg leave to request your opinion whether the friendly assurances which Sindia and the Bhonsla have lately pledged to His Excellency should be regarded as satisfactory, or whether you can suggest any other proof of their sincerity that would in your judgment be less equivocal?

In determining these questions you will have the goodness to bear in mind that I have already apprised Sindia of the danger he will incur by a longer continuance in the Deccan; and that I have even gone so far as to assure the Mahárája I could not be responsible that his own territory would not be attacked if he did not immediately return to his possessions in Hindustán.

I have transmitted a copy of these letters to the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley with a view of obtaining the benefit of his opinion on this important subject. It is also my intention to forward a transcript of this address to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of my address to His Excellency of this date, and to be, &c., &c.,

J. COLLINS,
Resident, D. R. S.

Camp near Jamner, 9th July 1803.

Letter from the RESIDENT *to the* GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honor to forward two letters to your Excellency's address from Mahárája Davlatráv Sindia and Rághoji Bhonsla, the Berár Rája.

Your Excellency will perceive that both Sindia and the Bhonsla declare "they will never manifest any intention of disturbing the stipulations of the treaty of nineteen articles, concluded at Bassein between the British Government and Ráv Pandit Pradhán, provided that the British Government and Ráv Pandit Pradhán will never disturb the conditions of the treaty subsisting from remote times between Ráv Pandit Pradhán's Government, Rághoji Bhonsla, Davlatráv Sindia, and the other Sardárs of the Marátha empire."

In consequence of the foregoing declaration I sent Munshi Mirza Baukerkhán to Rághoji Bhonsla to request he would favour me with a copy of the treaty referred to by him in his letter to your Lordship. The Bhonsla said he had left it behind with other papers at Nágpore. Mirza Bauker, conformably to my instructions, then asked whether that treaty contained any stipulation incompatible with the engagements concluded at Bassein between the British Government and His Highness the Peshwa. Rája Rághoji replied that this treaty contained no stipulation incompatible with, or prejudicial to, those engagements. I did not receive Sindia's letter to your Excellency, nor a copy of it, until this morning.

I have the honor to enclose a transcript of my letter of this date to Colonel Barry Close, and to be with the highest respect, &c.,

J. COLLINS,
Resident, D. R. S.

Camp near Jámner, 9th July 1803.

Letter from Colonel COLLINS *to the* RESIDENT *with Davlatráv Sindia.*

SIR,—I am honored with your letters of the 9th instant, accompanied by a copy of your address to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General of the 9th.

Adverting to the tenor of these despatches, I judge it proper to forward for your information copy of a letter which I addressed to the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley on the 10th instant; although I consider the opinions therein contained apply perfectly to present circumstances, as exhibited in your despatches above noticed, and to involve decided replies to the questions on which you wish to receive my sentiments, I shall nevertheless proceed to state a few propositions of the certainty of which I feel the deepest conviction:—

That from the period at which you joined Davlatráv Sindia the designs of that Chieftain and the Ministers who direct his affairs have been hostile to the British Government.

That the object of those designs was to form a Marátha confederacy against the British Government and its allies for the purpose of defeating the Treaty of Bassein and dislodging us from Poona.

That with this view Sindia proceeded to meet and confer with Raghoji Bhonsla at Malkápore; and at the same time opened a negotiation with Yashvantráv Holkar through the mediation of Raghoji Bhonsla with the design to include Holkar in the proposed hostile confederacy;

That Davlatráv Sindia and Raghoji Bhonsla having made some progress as they conceived in the business of the proposed confederacy, did make three marches from Malkápore in a direct line towards the Nizám's frontier and towards Poona, in prosecution of their hostile designs and in immediate opposition to your reiterated remonstrances on the part of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

That Davlatráv Sindia and Raghoji Bhonsla having under a course of the most insidious and treacherous policy proceeded thus far in the prosecution of their unprovoked and hostile designs, now perceive that advancing further in pursuit of their plans at this period would involve them in serious danger; that until they can succeed in uniting Holkar in the proposed confederacy their strength may be inadequate to the execution of their perfidious designs; and that so long as the rivers continue unfavourable, the season must be adverse to the success of their operations.

That in this state of things they are stirring heaven and earth to draw Holkar into their plans; and exerting the whole resources of their ingenuity to practise further deceits on the honesty, honor, and candour of the British Government, and keep it in a state of fallacious hope and dangerous inaction, till time and circumstances shall allow of their coming forward with augmented strength and confident hope of success.

That with regard to the letters lately addressed by Sindia and Raghoji Bhonsla to His Excellency the Governor General, the assurances they contain are only conditional; but that were they as satisfactory as words could make them, the promises, which in such case they would contain, would be rendered entirely nugatory by the paltry shifts and shameful evasions and falsehoods so often resorted to by the Chiefs in question, by the circumstance of their pressing forward the negotiation with Holkar to unite with them in the proposed confederacy, and by the circumstance also of their persisting to hold their present obnoxious and menacing position in defiance of your constant and anxious entreaties to them to separate and return to their respective places of residence.

Decidedly impressed as above, I cannot but adhere to the opinions which I have communicated to the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley, namely, that if Sindia venture to pass the Ajunta Ghát, he ought to be attacked by the combined forces under Colonel Stevenson, and that a period should be determined on by the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley for the return of Davlatráv Sindia and Rághoji Bhonsla to their respective places of residence; that this period should be intimated to those chieftains, who at the same time should be told, that if at the lapse of the period prescribed they should fail to separate and return to their places of residence they will be attacked by the forces of the British Government and its allies.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

BARRY CLOSE,
Resident at Poona.

Poona, 15th July 1803.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1803.

Letter from the RESIDENT *with Daulatráv Sindia to Colonel* CLOSE.

SIR,—Having received from Mr. Secretary Edmonstone a copy of the instructions of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, under date the 20th ultimo, to your address; and it appearing therefrom that His Lordship was not apprised of the particulars relating to the change of language and conduct of Báláji Kunjár, I thought it necessary to transmit to

Mr. Edmonstone, for the information of His Excellency, copies of three letters which I had written to you respecting that Vakil and which are dated the 27th of last May, 13th ultimo and 24th ultimo.

I have the honor to forward a transcript of my despatch to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, No. 268, and to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. COLLINS,

Resident, D. R. S.

Camp near Jalgaon, July 18th, 1803.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1803.

Letter from the RESIDENT *with Davlatráv Sindia to the* GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honor to forward for your Excellency's information copies in English and Persian of my remonstrance to Davlatráv Sindia on the subject of the intelligence communicated to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone by Mr. M. Ahmuty, Collector of Allahábád, in a private letter, under date the 7th ultimo.

Yesterday afternoon I waited on the Mahárája by appointment accompanied by Captain Bradshaw and Munshi Mirza Baksh Khán. Jádhavráv Bháu and all the confidential servants of Sindia attended the Darbár on this occasion, with an exception of Ambáji Pinglia, who, it was said, had particular business to settle with the shroffs.

Jádhavráv Bháu commenced the conversation by observing, that the Mahárája was exceedingly hurt at the contents of my remonstrance, as he really entertainted the most friendly disposition towards the British Government, in proof of which the Bháu instanced the letter that the Mahárája had recently written to your Excellency and which he insisted ought to have satisfied all my doubts. Jádhavráv went on for a considerable time in the same strain; at length I told him that particular facts could not be done away by general assurances, and I therefore expected explicit answers to the following questions, *viz.*:—

1*st Question.*—Whether Davlatráv Sindia transmitted orders to Himmat Bahádur and Gunni Bahádur requiring them to be prepared to co-operate with the confederated Marátha armies against the British possessions?

To this question Jádhavráv Bháu replied by a solemn assurance that Davlatráv Sindia had never transmitted any orders to that effect to the Bundelkhand Chiefs, and the Mahárája confirmed this assurance in the most positive manner.

2*nd Question.*—Had any of the servants of the Mahárája endeavoured to excite Himmat Bahádur and Gunni Bahádur to act hostilely against the British Government?

Both Sindia and Jádhavráv declared, that to the best of their knowledge no servant of their Darbár had made any such attempt, and the latter asked who could dare to adopt so serious a measure without the consent of the Mahárája.

3*rd Question.*—What were the objects of the detachment serving under the command of Dharrumráv on the north-western frontier of the Hon'ble Company's territories?

Jádhavráv said that Dharrumráv had been detached solely for the purpose of assisting the Amils of the Sarkár in realizing the revenues of the Mahárája in that quarter.

4*th Question.*—Had Dharrumráv Pandit been instructed by Davlatráv Sindia or by his Ministers to commit depredations on the territories of the Hon'ble Company?

When the Mahárája and Jádhavráv Bháskar declared with much apparent earnestness that this Pandit had been most particularly ordered "not to injure a blade of grass in the Company's territories, nor even to molest a dog belonging to the English." Those were their own words delivered in a manner which seemed to denote that this declaration was sincere; indeed Jádhavráv voluntarily said that as doubts had arisen on this subject he would immediately direct letter to be written to Dharrumráv Pandit informing me of the orders which he had originally received.

As Davlatráv Sindia and his Ministers seemed particularly complaisant at this interview, I thought the occasion favourable for renewing the subject of the return of the Mahárája to Hindustán; Jádhavráv Bháu then assured me, that as soon as Sindia and the Berár Rája received favourable answers to the letters which they had lately addressed to your Excellency, those Chiefs would repair to their respective countries; and a little while before I took my leave of Sindia, Jádhavráv explicitly acknowledged that the Treaty of Bassein contained no stipulation injurious to the general interests of the Deccan Sardárs, but, on the contrary, afforded additional security to them, in which remark the Mahárája readily concurred. I then took occasion to remind Davlatráv Sindia that whenever he was disposed to become a party in the Treaty of Bassein or to enter into separate engagements with the British Government, I had your Excellency's instructions to commence a negotiation with him for either purpose.

The duplicity of a Marátha Court having become proverbial, it would be highly presumptuous in me were I to give a decided opinion in favour of the sincerity of the friendly professions and assurances of Davlatráv Sindia and of his Ministers on the present occasion; nevertheless I deem it to be my duty to apprise your Lordship, that it appeared as well to Captain Bradshaw as to me at the foregoing conference that the disposition of this Court had of late undergone a change so material as to afford reasonable grounds to hope that the intention of opposing the arrangements concluded at Bassein was altogether abandoned, and I am inclined to ascribe the favourable alteration to the contents of the letter which your Excellency addressed to Davlatráv Sindia, under date the 23rd of last month.

Colonel Dudrenec and Major Brounring certainly move from hence to-morrow morning with twelve battalions of sepoys and a large part of artillery; their destination is understood to be Jodhpur and Jaipur; their objects, the plunder of the Rájput princes. Ambáji Inglia has earnestly solicited permission to repair to Gwalior; this Chief has been compelled to advance nearly eighty lákhs of rupees since his arrival at the Court of the Mahárája.

Sindia has at present with him no more than eleven battalions of sepoys (Colonel Dudrenec and Major Brounring being detached under the command of Colonel Fellose and from * * * in the service of Begam Gannu (?) commanded by Colonel Seleur (?). The latter are reckoned a very indifferent corps.

I omitted to mention in the proper place that Jádhavráv circulated copies of your Excellency's reply to the letters lately addressed to your Lordship by Sindia and Raghoji Bhonsla among the principal feudatory Marátha chieftains.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. COLLINS,
Resident, D. R. S.

Camp near Jalgaon, 17th July 1803.

* Illegible.

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1803.

Translation of a letter from Rája Raghoji Bhonsla *to the Hon'ble Major General* Wellesley, *received 6th August 1803.*

After compliments.

I have received your letter (here the contents of the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley's letter are re-capitulated) from Colonel Collins, and from the Colonel's verbal communication I have been further assured of your friendship. No doubt where the foundations of union and amity have so long subsisted, they must be firm and solid; and there can be no apprehension or suspicion admitted between parties so connected. By the blessing of God both armies are to this moment on their own territory, and no aggression or excesses have been committed on the countries of His Highness the Nizám. However to satisfy your mind, and to dispel your alarms, it has been resolved upon, in the presence of Colonel Collins, that the armies now encamped here shall retire towards Barhánpore, on condition that the armies now assembled here, and those of the English Government and of the Nizám, shall commence their retreat upon the same date, and that each of the armies shall arrive at their usual stations on a date previously settled; that is, that the armies of the English and of the Nizám now encamped near Aurangábád, the army of the English encamped near the Krishna, and you also with your army shall all march towards their stations on the same date; that the armies move from this encampment, and on the same date that all those different armies reach their respective stations at Madras, Seringpatam, and Bombay, Sindia and myself will reach Barhánpore.

In this manner has it been agreed and settled in presence of Colonel Collins, and I have written it for your information.

It was written in your letter, that the English Government and the Peshwa would never destroy the relations and engagements that have long subsisted between the Peshwa, me, Sindia and the other Sardárs of the Marátha Empire. This assurance has made me most happy, and tends to confirm friendship. Colonel Collins will satisfy you further upon this subject.

Continue to write me accounts of your health.

(True Copy.)
R. BARCLAY,
Deputy Adjutant General in Mysore.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1803.

Read the following letter with enclosures from the Resident at Poona:—

"Hon'ble Sir,—By desire of the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley I do myself the honor to forward to you a copy of his despatch to His Excellency the Governor General of the 12th instant.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,
B. CLOSE,
Resident.

Poona, 15th August 1803."

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1803.

Letter from Major-General Wellesley *to His Excellency the* Governor General.

My Lord,—The weather cleared up so much on the 7th instant as to allow me to march to this place on the 8th. I had in the morning despatched a messenger to the Killedár of Ahmadnagar, to require him to surrender his fort; and on my arrival in the neighbourhood of the Petha I offered Cowle to the inhabitants. This was refused, as the Petha was held by a

body of Arabs, who were supported by a battalion of Sindia's regular infantry and a body of horse, encamped in an open space between the Petha and the fort.

I immediately attacked the Petha with the piquets of the infantry, reinforced by the flank companies of the 78th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harness; in another place with the 74th Regiment and 1st battalion of the 8th under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace; and in a third with the flank companies of the 74th and the 1st battalion, 3rd Regiment, under the command of Captain Vesey. The Petha wall was very lofty, and defended by towers, and had no rampart; so that when the troops had ascended to the attack, they had no ground on which they could stand; and the Arabs who occupied the towers defended their post with their usual obstinacy. At length they were obliged to quit the wall, and fled to the houses, from which they continued a destructive fire upon the troops. Sindia's regular infantry also attacked our troops, after they had entered the Petha. In a short time, however, after a brisk and gallant contest, we were completely masters of it; but with the loss of some brave officers and soldiers, as your Excellency will perceive by the enclosed return. The enemy's loss was, from the nature of the contest, necessarily much greater than ours; and on the night of the 8th all that part of their force which was not required for the defence of the fort went off to the northward, including all the Arabs who survived the contest in the Petha, excepting a small number who attended one of their wounded Chiefs who could not be removed [illegible] the fort.

[illegible] ...ired the ground in the neighbourhood of the fort; and on that evening [illegible] ...panies of the 74th Regiment; and the 2nd battalion 12th [illegible] ...on which, in the course of that night, a battery [illegible] guns, to [illegible] ...on which I proposed to make the attack. This opened at day-light on the [illegible] ...ously placed, and fired with such effect as to induce the Killedár to desire that [illegible] ...ing in order that he might send a person to treat for his surrender. In my answer, I to[illegible] ...hat I should not cease firing till I should have taken the fort, or he should have surrendered it; but that I would listen to whatever he was desirous to communicate.

Yesterday morning he sent out two Vakils to propose to surrender the fort, on condition that he should be allowed to depart with his garrison, and that he should have his private property. Although I consented to this proposal, it was five in the evening before the hostages arrived in camp, without whose presence I refused to stop the fire from the British batteries. According to his engagement, however, the Killedár marched out of the fort this morning, with a garrison consisting of 1,400 men, and the troops under my command took possession of it.

In this manner has this fort fallen into our hands. Our loss since the 8th has been trifling which I attribute much to the spirit with which our attacks on that day were carried on.

I have to draw your Excellency's notice towards the conduct of the troops particularly on that occasion, and towards Lieutenant-Colonels Harness, Wallace, and Maxwell, who commanded in the trenches; Captain Beauman, Commanding the Artillery; Captain Joh[illegible] the Engineers, and Captain Meitland, of the Pioneers, in the short subsequent siege.

Your Excellency must be well acquainted with the advantageous [illegible]n of the fort of Ahmadnagar, on the frontier of His Highness the Nizám, covering [illegible]d as an important point of support to all our future operations to the northward. It is [illegible]ed in this country, as one of its strongest forts; and excepting Vellore in the Karnát[illegible]e strongest country fort that I have seen. It is in excellent repair, excepting in the pa[illegible]ed to the fire of the British troops.

I shall hereafter have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency an account of the ordnance, stores and grain which it contains.

I propose to cross the Godávari immediately, and I shall in a future despatch lay before your Excellency the measures which I have in contemplation for getting Sindia's possessions south of that river, depending upon Ahmadnagar, and for securing their resources for the use of the British troops.[1]

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,

A. WELLESLEY.

Camp at Ahmadnagar, 12th August 1803.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1803.

Recorded the following two letters received from Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington :—

"To

THE HON'BLE JONATHAN DUNCAN,
President and Governor, Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of my letter to Major General Wellesley for your information.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

H. WOODINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Camp before Broach, 25th August 1803.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel WOODINGTON to Major General WELLESLEY.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that I have this morning attacked and taken possession of the Petha on the western face of the fort of Broach. The battery for two-18-pounders I hope to have finished in the course of the night, and that I shall be able to begin to batter to-morrow morning, when I flatter myself a speedy reduction of the fort will ensue.

Agreeably to my communication to you I marched from Baroda on the 21st and encamped within two kos of Broach on the 23rd. It was my intention to have attacked the Petha (on the outside of which I was informed they had brought their whole force) on the morning of the 24th, expecting to have found the "Fury" schooner with the two 18-pounders at anchor about a kos from the fort agreeably to the intimation I had received; but early on the morning of the 24th one of my cassids who had been despatched to Lieutenant Hewitson, the Commander of the vessel, to give him notice of my approach, brought me information from him that on account of the shallowness of the water it would be utterly impracticable to get his vessel to Broach until the springs, and that he was at anchor at Bargood, five kos off.

On this intelligence I marched to Bargood on the 24th, and made an arrangement to bring the 18-pounders and stores up in boats; and I am happy to acquaint you they are just arrived.

We found the enemy in front of the Petha as I expected, to receive us, and with great ease forced them to a precipitate retreat into the fort.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not great. No European officer is hurt. I should have the honor of sending a return of the killed and wounded, but have not had time yet to collect them from the troops being so much employed. The loss of the enemy I have not ascertained.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

H. WOODINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Detachment against Broach.

Camp before Broach, 25th August 1803.

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[1] *Vide* Wellington's Despatches, Vol. I, 625.

Letter from Colonel Woodington to the President and Governor of Bombay.

Honble Sir,—I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of the letter I have this day addressed to the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley on the capture of Broach.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
H. WOODINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

Broach, 29th August 1803.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington to Major-General Wellesley.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that at 3 o'clock P.M. I stormed the fort of Broach, and carried it with little loss although the Arabs made considerable resistance, particularly on our entering the breach. The Arabs have suffered very considerably, and we have taken a great many stand of colours. A more steep ascent to the breach and of such length is seldom seen. I cannot express myself in sufficient terms on the gallantry of the officers and men I have the honor to command. I shall have the honor to address you more fully to-morrow. I write this for your early information immediately after we have got possession of the place, which will, I hope, be an excuse for haste.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
H. WOODINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

Broach, 29th August 1803.

Copies of the above letters were on the 3rd instant forwarded to Bengal and to Poona, and Colonel Woodington that Government conveyed in his letter of the 29th ultimo of the reduction of Broach accompanied by the testimony he had rendered of the spirit and bravery so conspicuously displayed by the officers and men under his command, to all of whom the acknowledgments of the Governor in Council were accordingly desired to be signified; at the same time that to himself as commanding officer, the more particular thanks of Government were due for the expedition, energy, and success with which he (the Lieutenant-Colonel) had so successfully followed up his orders on the occasion of the present important service, which he and the troops under his directions had rendered to the Hon'ble Company and to the British interests in India.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1803.

At a Council, present:

The Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, President and Governor, and
Thomas Lechmere, Esq., Member of Council.

Recorded the following letter from General Wellesley[1]:—

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[1] General Wellesley's letter must have been received on the 2nd or 3rd October, because we find in the records that the following answer was written by the Hon'ble J. Duncan on the 3rd October:—

"Sir,—I had yesterday afternoon the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 25th enclosing a copy of one to His Excellency the Governor General of the day preceding, and I beg leave to offer to you, Sir, my very sincere congratulations on the decided victory obtained by the division of the army under your own immediate command on the 23rd ultimo, which cannot fail to have the happiest effects; it will, no doubt, redound as much to the British interests in India as it adds to the military national renown.

I have, &c., &c.,
JONATHAN DUNCAN.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1803."

Sir

Camp Sept. 25th 1803

I attached the United Armies of D. N. Sindiah & the Rajah of Berar with my division on the 23d & the result of the action which ensued was that they were completely defeated with the loss of 90 pieces of Cannon which I have taken. I have suffered a great loss of Officers & Men.

I inclose a copy of my letter to the Govr. General, in which I have given him a detailed account of the events which led to & occurred in the Action.

I have the Honor to be Sir with great respect

Your most obedient & faithful Hble. Servant

Arthur Wellesley

Wm. Duncan Esq.

LETTERS

FROM

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON

(MARQUESS WELLESLEY).

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LETTERS FROM THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.

To

THE PESHWA.

Written 21st May 1798.

You have already been informed of my nomination to the Government of the Hon'ble Company's possessions in the East Indies by the letters of Sir John Shore and Sir Alured Clarke. I have now the pleasure to inform you that I arrived at Calcutta on the 17th instant, and have taken charge of the affairs of the Hon'ble Company as Governor General.

I am happy in the present opportunity of assuring you that it will be always my study to cultivate and improve the harmony subsisting between the two States, to establish the utmost degree of individual friendship and attachment with you, and to maintain the Company's reputation, and seek the confidence of all the princes and Chiefs of Hindustán by a strict attention to the principle of justice and good faith and adherence to engagements; and I hope that, believing me sincerely disposed to cultivate your esteem and regard, you will constantly favour me with letters, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

To KA'SHIRAV HOLKAR and DAVLATRÁV, of the same tenor and date as the foregoing.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE.

II.

To

THE HON'BLE JONATHAN DUNCAN,
GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
Bombay.

HON'BLE SIR,—We think it proper to inform you, that we have authorized Colonel Palmer to enter into certain engagements with the Peshwa, and that, in the event of these engagements being concluded, we have authorized him to apply to you for a military force to be marched directly to Poona.

Colonel Palmer has our sanction to apply to you immediately for any force not exceeding one regiment of European and one of Native Infantry, completed to two thousand men, with one company of artillery. Should any further force be required at Poona, Colonel Palmer will make application to you for it, and we trust that you will be enabled to furnish one additional regiment of Native Infantry, by drawing it from Malabár after the monsoon.

We authorize you, immediately on the receipt of Colonel Palmer's application, to complete your Native corps to the war establishment, and also to raise an additional Native Regiment.

Should Colonel Palmer apply for an European Regiment, it is not our intention that it shall be detained at Poona longer than may be absolutely requisite; and we shall instruct Colonel Palmer to order it to be returned to Bombay, as soon as its services can be dispensed with.

fully aware of the objections even to a temporary diminution of the force on your ...t. But when we acquaint you that the permanent security of the British possessions ...ssentially concerned in the measures which we are now concerting with the Courts ...nd Hyderabad, and that the success of those measures will become impracticable ...e force which may be required by Colonel Palmer shall reach Poona with all possible ...on, we are confident that you will not suffer so important an arrangement to be ...ated by any difficulty which is not absolutely insuperable.

Whatever consequences may attend the measure, we shall consider ourselves exclusively ...ponsible for them. We cannot, however, apprehend any danger from your weakening ...ur garrison for a short period of time, as it is the Admiral's determination to make the protection of Malabár and Bombay the principal object of his attention as soon as the season shall open, and as the army, which we have ordered to be assembled in the Karnátak on Tipu's frontier, would check the movements of his army towards the coast of Malabár.

We shall take an early opportunity of communicating to you the circumstances which have led to our determination to march a force to Poona.

We have the honour to be, &c.,
MORNINGTON,
Governor General and Council.

Fort William, 13th July 1798.

III.

To

COLONEL PALMER,
Resident at Poona.

SIR,—It being particularly desirable in the present conjuncture that the communications between this Presidency and Bombay as well as with Poona should be as expeditious as possible, I think it necessary to direct that you lose no time in improving the dák depending on your Residency, to whatever extent you may find practicable.

I am willing to hope that you will have no difficulty in obtaining the concurrence and aid of Nána—a measure, the benefit of which it will be easy for you to show will be no less felt by the Court of Poona than by us, in the greater facility and despatch of the intercourse between the two Governments at a very important period, as well as of the transmission of advices respecting the progress of the French in Egypt.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient and humble Servant,
MORNINGTON.

Fort William, 14th November 1798.

IV.

To

CAPTAIN J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident at Hyderabad.

SIR,—I have thought proper to address letters to the Nizám, to Azim-ul-Umrah, and to Meer Allum on occasion of the complete execution by His Highness of the 6th article of the late subsidiary treaty.

The originals, with copies and translations of these letters, will be forwarded to you by the Persian Translator.

It is my wish, and may be agreeable to the Nizám, if the state of His Highness's health should admit of it, that these letters be delivered and read in open Darbár. It will also be proper that you should be accompanied on this occasion by Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts and the principal officers of the Company's troops at Hyderabad, in order that Colonel Roberts may take that public opportunity of personally expressing to His Highness the confidence he entertains that the conduct of the officers and men under his command will at all times be found to correspond with the assurances contained in my letter.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
MORNINGTON.

Fort William, 11th November 1798.

V.

To

CAPTAIN J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident at Hyderabad.

28th October.
4th November.
8th December.
10th December.

SIR,—I have received your letters of the dates noted in the margin, and the Secretary has laid before me your letters to him of the 30th October and 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th and 10th November.

I entirely approve of the manner in which you conducted yourself towards M. Perron and the other Frenchmen of the party, subsequently to the reduction of that party, and to the delivery of the officers and men into your custody; and it is a great satisfaction to me to learn that you have been successful in obtaining an equitable adjustment of their pecuniary claims on the Nizám's Government.

M. Perron's declaration respecting the pretended intimation from Azim-ul-Umrah of the intended attack by the British troops does not appear to be entitled to much credit; nor is any sufficient reason stated for suspecting Ragotim Rávof having conveyed such information to the French party.

But although Ragotim Rávdoes not appear to have been guilty of so flagrant an act of treachery, his conduct furnishes various proofs of a strong aversion to the improvements which have lately taken place in the connection between the Company and His Highness the Nizám. It would, however, be impudent to urge the removal of Ragotim Rávin the manner suggested by Meer Allum. You must be peculiarly careful to abstain from all interference in the nomination of the counsellors of His Highness and of Azim-ul-Umrah. The benefit to be expected from the removal of Ragotim Rávwould be greatly overbalanced by the impressions of jealousy and suspicion which would naturally attend your interposition in the private councils of the Court of Hyderabad. The power which we recently acquired will be confirmed and extended by a moderate and cautious use of our influence, and we may safely rely on the natural operation of the evident advantages secured to the Nizám by the late treaty, and on the effects of the discretion and prudence of our troops, contrasted with the ambition of the French party, to disappoint the efforts of every enemy to the British interests in the councils of His Highness. I have already recommended the principle of these opinions to your attentive observation, and I am persuaded that the same judgment, which enabled

you to bring my instructions of the 8th of July to so prosperous an issue, will now direct you to avoid all invidious display of our power, and to mitigate its appearance whenever it must be employed. If, however, consistently with these principles of caution and reserve, a favourable opportunity should occur for effecting the removal of Ragotim Ráv without offence or distrust, your address will not suffer such an occasion to pass away unimproved.

I wish to be furnished with as accurate an account of the strength and apportionments of the corps attached to the Paga party, and lately commanded by M. Comrade de Tellier, as you may be able to procure. You will also inform me of the force of the body-guard of the prince Secander Jáh, lately commanded by M. Gurgeon.

I have considered the points stated in the seventh and eight paragraphs of your letter of the 1st October, and your answer to Azim-ul-Umrah on the revival of the same subject.

I cannot object to the late interposition of the Nizám's friendly offices between the Peshwa and Nána Fadanavis. You may inform Azim-ul-Umrah, that I consider this mediation to have been in every respect worthy of His Highness, and that I sincerely rejoice in the success which attended his exertions for the salutary purpose of adjusting the existing differences at the Court of Poona. With respect, however, to the Peshwa's proposition, that the Nizám become a formal guarantee for the due performance and stability of the new engagements entered into between the Peshwa and Nána, you will observe to Azim-ul-Umrah, that having no knowledge of the specific nature or extent of those engagements, I feel myself incompetent at present to form any judgment on the subject. You will take this occasion of informing both the Nizám and Azim-ul-Umrah, that I think it will be for the interest of His Highness as well as that of the Peshwa, to postpone all discussion of this and of every other point depending between the two Courts, until the Court of Poona shall have given a final answer to my late propositions. My expectation is that the Peshwa will be sensible of the advantages which I have offered to him, and if the negotiations at Poona should terminate favourably, I shall then hope to be enabled to accommodate all differences between our allies without difficulty or delay, and to establish their mutual interests on a permanent foundation.

You will inform the Nizám that, as soon as I learnt from you the public demonstration which His Highness had given, of his satisfaction at the exchange of the ratification of the new treaty, concluded between His Highness and the Company, I ordered a royal salute to be fired from the Fort William on the same joyful and happy occasion.

My instructions contained in the 7th paragraph of this letter preclude the necessity of any further observations at present on the message, with which you state Captain Malcolm to be charged, from Azim-ul-Umrah to me.

I approve of the motives of your conduct in having resisted the desire of Azim-ul-Umrah to detain M. Perron. I can on no account consent that any Frenchman, or European subject of any nation now at war with Great Britain, shall be retained in the service, or be allowed to reside in the dominions of the Nizám.

You have already been authorized by my desire to grant M. Perron a bill on the Government for the amount of any money which he may have committed to your care previously to his departure from Hyderabad.

I conclude that the declaration attributed in the 4th paragraph of your letter of the 10th instant to Sheshadri Pandit, namely, that the Nizám had engaged to become guarantee to the reconciliation of the Peshwa and Nána, was unfounded, as it is contradicted by the assurances of Azim-ul-Umrah on the 29th October that no definitive step would be taken on that subject until my sentiments regarding it should be known.

Although at any other moment I should probably have approved of Azi[illegible] proposed reduction of the Nizám's army, that measure appears to me to be unreason[illegible] present conjuncture; and I have no doubt that on receipt of my instructions of the 9t[illegible] it has occurred to you to represent the inexpediency of this reform. The allies must [illegible] pared to enforce our joint demand upon Tipu Sultán, and it is obvious that, in the even[illegible] war with that prince, he would derive considerable advantages from a measure, which wo[illegible] furnish him with reinforcement for his army, and would excite discontent and disaffection among most of the principal Sardárs in the Nizám's service.

You will take particular care that none of the men of the late French corps, denominated "Pondichery Sepoys", be entertained by Colonel Roberts for the Company's service. Indeed, although it might not be proper to require it, it would be satisfactory to me to learn that Azim-ul-Umrah had included the whole of this description in the number of the French party proposed to be completely disbanded.

I have considered Colonel Roberts' letter to you on the 30th October stating the inconveniences resulting from the different allowances of the Bengal and Madras troops. These will be most effectually removed by forming the whole of our subsidiary force at Hyderabad of troops belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George, and this measure will accordingly be adopted, as soon as circumstances shall admit.

I approve of the terms of your letter of the 6th and 13th instant to Major-General Bridges.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort William, 29th November 1798.

(A True Copy)
JOHN STRACEY,
Sub-Secretary.

VI.

To

THE PESHWA.

Written 12th December 1798.

The arrangement of certain points at the Presidency of Madras, the affairs of which are equally committed to my superintendence with those of Bengal, having for some time past required my presence there, and the state of affairs in this quarter being such as to admit of a short absence, I have determined to proceed thither without delay, and shall accordingly embark in the course of a few days. My stay will in all probability be short. In the meantime, however, I hope to be favoured with accounts of your health. The close communication subsisting between us renders it proper that I should communicate to you this intention without delay.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

To DAVLATRA'V SINDIA, BHÁU BAKSHI, AND KÁSHIRA'V HOLKAR, of the same tenor and date.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator.

VII.

THE PESHWA.

Written 13th December 1798.

I have had the honor to receive your letter on the subject of the jewels of the late Raghunáth Ráv (*vide* that received on the 20th September).

It has afforded me great satisfaction that the final delivery of the jewels deposited by your late father with the Bombay Government, the restitution thereof without receiving payment of the amount for which they were pledged constitutes so peculiar a mark of the Hon'ble Company's friendship, should have taken place under my administration. It is a further satisfaction that this valuable present should have been made to you when in the double capacity of head of the State and representative of the family to which the jewels appertained. I congratulate you on the restitution of them, and I trust you will consider it, as it is intended, a token of respect for the memory of your father, and of that close connection and attachment which unite the two States in one common interest.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator.

VIII.

To

THE PESHWA.

Written 31st December 1798.

Having already done myself the honor to communicate to you the signal success of His Britannic Majesty's fleet over that of the French at Bekir, I think it incumbent upon me to apprise you of its continuation. Information has just been received that three more ships of the line, seven frigates, together with the ships which conveyed the French troops and stores to Egypt, 150 in number, have all been destroyed at Alexandria by the ships of the British fleet, and that the French troops in Egypt, cut off from supplies from Europe and a prey to sickness and sword, can make neither progress nor retreat and are greatly reduced in number. I have also further to inform you that the Grand Seignor, justly outraged by that most unprovoked and unjustifiable aggression on the part of the French, their invasion of his dominion in Egypt, has publicly and formally declared war against them; and the Russians, who now with every nation in Europe see with detestation the faithless conduct and the extravagant ambition of the French, have united with the Porte, and their respective fleets have formed a junction to act offensively against the common enemy.

Deeming it of importance to the general good of mankind that the atrocious conduct and principles of the French should be exposed to the world, I enclose a translation of the declaration of war made by the Porte.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

To DAVLATRÁV SINDIA, BHA'U BAKSHI, AND KA'SHIRÁV HOLKAR, of the same tenor and date as the foregoing, except the last paragraph, which is omitted in the letters to the two latter.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator.

IX.

To

CAPTAIN J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident at Hyderabad.

SIR,—I received your letters, of the dates noted in the margin, previously to my depar[ture] from Bengal on the 25th ultimo, and on my arrival at this Presidency on the 31st ultim[o] I received your letters of the 20th, 23rd and 25th December.

I must defer, replying to such parts of these despatches as require any detailed instructions, to a more convenient period.

I have directed your assistant, Captain Malcolm, who accompanied me from Fort William, to proceed immediately and join the contingent of His Highness the Nizám by the nearest route.

The unexpected delay which has occurred in the march of the Nizám's contingent will, I fear, retard considerably the advance of the army of the Karnátak towards the frontier of Tipu Sultán, at a season when every day is of the utmost importance.

I am willing to hope that Meer Allum will use every possible exertion to compensate for this unfortunate delay by making rapid marches towards the army of the Karnátak. But as it is possible that he may not possess sufficient authority to oblige the cavalry belonging to His Highness's contingent to move forward with the requisite expedition, and as the Commander-in-Chief has represented to me that it is indispensably necessary to the success of the operations eventually to be undertaken that his army should be reinforced before the beginning of February, at least by the infantry belonging to His Highness's contingent, I desire you will lose no time in instructing Captain White, whom you have appointed to officiate in the room of Captain Malcolm, to state the urgency of the case to Meer Allum in the most forcible terms, and to endeavour to prevail on him to advance with the infantry and artillery only, should it appear to Colonel Roberts that the timely junction of these corps with the army of the Karnátak can only be secured by their separating from the cavalry, the latter following as soon as possible to the place of junction.

If Colonel Roberts should deem it impossible to effect a junction with the army of the Karnátak within the time required by the Commander-in-Chief, unless the British detachment alone should be permitted to advance separately from the whole contingent force, I desire that in this extreme case Captain White may be authorized to propose a temporary separation of the British detachment from the Nizám's troops, with a view to this purpose. In such an event care must be taken that the separation of the British detachment should not be used as a pretext to justify a further delay in the advance of the Nizám's contingent.

I have furnished Captain Malcolm with a copy of this letter for his eventual direction on joining Meer Allum. But your instructions to Captain White will probably reach that officer before Captain Malcolm can join the contingent force.

I think it necessary to apprize you, for the information of the Nizám and Azim-ul-Omrah, whenever you may judge the communication expedient, that it is intended that His Highness's contingent shall be joined at Tripetty by a respectable division of the Karnátak army.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, January 1st, 1799.

X.

CAPTAIN MALCOLM,

Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

SIR,—His Highness the Nizám having determined that Azim-ul-Omrah should remain near his person, and that Meer Allum should command His Highness's contingent, Captain Kirkpatrick has received my instructions to remain at Hyderabad in attendance on His Highness.

You are to proceed with all practicable despatch to join the contingent of His Highness under the command of Meer Allum, which probably will be advanced as far as Kurpat by the time when you can reach that place.

On your arrival in the camp of Meer Allum you will deliver the enclosed letter to him. You will also inform Colonel Roberts, the commanding officer of the Company's troops attached to His Highness's army, of your orders to attend Meer Allum during the present conjuncture for the purpose, in the first instance, of conducting the communication between Meer Allum and Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, and, ultimately, the correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the field and Meer Allum.

You are to pay every possible attention to whatever suggestions or requisitions you may receive from the Commander-in-Chief, with whom you must correspond regularly. You will also constantly advise me of the movements of the Nizám's forces, and you will, of course, furnish the Resident at Hyderabad with the necessary accounts of all occurrences and with copies of all your public correspondence, and you will receive from him such instructions as he may think it advisable to convey to you.

You will receive with this letter a copy of Company's cipher, No. 11, which you will employ in your correspondence according to your discretion.

A copy of my letter of the 1st instant to the Resident at Hyderabad is enclosed in this letter. I trust that Meer Allum will make no unnecessary delay in advancing with His Highness's contingent. You will however act conformably to the instructions contained in that letter, regarding the eventual separation of the Company's subsidiary troops from the remainder of His Highness's contingent.

You will impress in the strongest manner, both on Meer Allum and on Colonel Roberts, the necessity of guarding by the most effectual means during their progress to Tripetty against any sudden attack which Tipu Sultán may make on them with a view to prevent their junction with the army of the Karnátak. As we are not at war with Tipu Sultán, and my endeavours are still employed to avoid that calamity, it is not probable that he should make such an attempt, but it is prudent to provide against every possible contingency.

My sentiments with respect to the conciliatory conduct to be observed by our troops towards His Highness's officers and subjects have already been communicated by Captain Kirkpatrick to Colonel Roberts and are known to you. I entertain no doubt that the Company's officers and men serving with His Highness's army will strictly conform to my instructions on this important subject, and I rely on your assiduous exertions to maintain harmony between the two armies, and union and concert between the officers and chiefs.

I desire that you will forward to me, and to the Commander-in-Chief, as soon as possible after your arrival in the camp of Meer Allum, as exact an account of the numbers and equipments of His Highness's contingent in cavalry, artillery, infantry, cattle, and brinjaris as it may be in your power to obtain. I wish you also to ascertain the actual state of Meer Allum's

military chest as well as what dependence he places on the arrangements made [redacted] Omrah for further supplies of money and provisions.

With respect to any establishment of servants, which may be necessary to the pr[redacted] charge of the duties of your station, unless the Resident at Hyderabad should have p[redacted] Captain White with directions on that subject, I authorize you to incur whatever ex[redacted] may appear to you to be requisite. The state of your disbursements on this account is be sent to the Resident at Hyderabad for transmission to me in the usual channel.

Captain White, on your arrival at your station, will either remain with you or return to Hyderabad, according to the directions which he may have received from Captain Kirkpatrick.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

(A True Copy.)
Fort St. George, January 5th, 1799. B. WYATT.

XI.

To

DAVLATRÁV SINDIA.

Written 22nd January 1799.

I am favoured with your letter in reply to mine (*vide* that received on the 27th December 1798). With regard to your request, that I will give instructions to Colonel Collins to join Rája Ambáji, for the purpose of concerting measures to stop the progress of disturbances in the westward: my friend, I long ago apprized you of the probability of these disturbances, and signified my readiness to open a negotiation, with the view of concerting a plan for the common defence of your country and that of His Excellency the Vazir, as soon as you should return from Poona, where your continuance not only endangered the security of your dominions in the north of Hindustán, but in a great measure prevented the Company's allies from fulfilling their defensive engagements against the late aggression of Tipu Sultán. Colonel Palmer, by my directions, has repeatedly pressed this important subject on your attention. But your residence at Poona having been protracted to this time to my concern and to the prejudice of your own interests and those of the Company and their allies, the plan which I proposed has been suspended, and I have been under the necessity of employing the Company's troops solely for the defence of the Nabob Vazir's dominions.

Whenever you shall return to assist in the protection of your own dominions, you may rely on my cordial co-operation, and you may be assured that I will fulfil the friendly promises which I have made to you through Colonel Palmer. But you cannot expect that I should take charge of the defence of your territories whilst you remain at a distance from them, and whilst you apply the greater part of your military force to objects inconsistent with the Company and its allies.

Colonel Collins, therefore, cannot at present join Rája Ambáji, for these are my sentiments upon this subject.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator.

XII.

COLONEL PALMER,
Resident at Poona.

SIR,—Having received no answer from Tipu Sultán to the letter which I wrote to him on the 9th ultimo, and in which I repeated for the third time with increased correctness my proposal respecting the admission of Major Doveton, it is reasonable to conclude that the object of the Sultán's silence is to delay the commencement of decisive military operations until the season shall be so far advanced as to render the siege of his capital impracticable during the present year.

To defeat these views it is necessary to suspend all negotiations with the Sultán, until the united force of our arms shall have made such an impression on his territories as may give full effect to the just representations of the allied powers.

Under these circumstances, you will, immediately, apprise His Highness the Peshwa and Nána Fadanavis that the obstinate silence of the Sultán compels me to treat *him* as an enemy; and that, considering the Hon'ble Company to be in a state of war with him from this day, I shall accordingly direct our armies to enter his teritories without further delay.

You will, at the same time, signify to the Peshwa and to his Minister my confident expectation of their entire concurrence in the justice and necessity of the determination which I have reluctantly adopted after full deliberation, and after having afforded to the Sultán repeated opportunities of an amicable adjustment of the differences which have arisen between *him* and the allies in consequence of his offensive engagements with the French. You will also assure the Peshwa and Nána Fadanavis of my hope that the Marátha Empire will instantly pursue the requisite measures for the vigorous prosecution of hostilities against the common enemy.

Entertaining no views of aggrandisement, my objects in the war will be limited to the attainment of a just indemnity for the great expense to which the aggression of Tipu Sultán has subjected the allies, and of a reasonable security against the future violence and treachery of that prince. But no negotiation with a view to either object can be opened without danger to the common cause until the Sultán shall have been compelled to entertain serious apprehensions for the safety of Seringapatam. And it is, accordingly, my resolution to listen to no overtures from him until we shall have attained such a position as shall sufficiently secure us against the efforts of his insincerity. In this determination I have no doubt of being cordially supported by the Peshwa, and by Nána Fadanavis.

I shall hope to learn, by your answer to this letter, that the Peshwa has dismissed the Vakils of the Sultán, and has actually ordered the march of the Marátha contingent into Bednore.

The Company's army of the Karnátak assembled in the highest condition and with the most complete appointments in every respect. His Highness the Nizám's contingent is now within a few miles of the main army. A large force is also preparing to co-operate on the coast of Malabár, and a considerable division of Her Majesty's fleet now blockades the ports of the Sultán on that coast.

The Rájas of Travancore and of Coorg are ready to afford every assurance within their power to the general objects of the war. With this united force I entertain a firm conviction that the Sultán will ultimately be brought to a just sense of the fatal errors which he has committed in attempting the impracticable project of disturbing the British Empire in India.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 3rd February 1799.

XIII.

To

THE NIZÁM.

Written 24th February 1799.

I have regularly communicated to your Highness the progress of my correspondence with Tipu Sultán respecting his infraction of the treaty of Seringapatam, and I have had the satisfaction to find your Highness concurring in all the measures, which I have deemed it necessary to adopt, for the common security of the Company and of their allies. It is a further satisfaction to me to reflect that no endeavours have been omitted to recall the Sultán to a sense of the obligations of treaty, and to effect an amicable accommodation of the differences which his ambition and insatiable revenge have produced between him and the allies.

It is a subject of extreme regret that these conciliatory and friendly measures have failed to produce a correspondent effect on his mind, and have rendered it absolutely necessary, upon principles of self-defence, to resort to arms. After the Sultán's repeated rejection of the proposition to send an ambassador to his Court, notwithstanding the warnings he received, his tardy and reluctant acquiescence, (intimated to me in a letter received on the 13th of February, of which a copy will be communicated to your Highness), so far from indicating a spirit of conciliation, can only be considered as an insidious attempt to protract the operations of the field in the hope of prosecuting his hostile designs against the allies with a better prospect of success. I have, therefore, signified to the Sultán in my reply, of which a copy will also be submitted to your Highness by the Resident, that his compliance with the proposal at this protracted period cannot produce any change in the determination of the allies to put their respective troops in motion.

Deeming it advisable that the grounds of this determination should be publicly known, I have drawn up a formal declaration,[1] on the part of the Hon'ble Company and their allies, setting forth the conduct of the Tipu Sultán and the nature of the various measures which have been adopted by the allies to effect the accommodation they have so earnestly and so unremittingly sought.

I have forwarded a copy of the declaration to the Resident for your Highness's perusal. It will thence appear to all the world that the allies have been most unwillingly forced to engage in the impending contest as the only means left, after all others had been tried and had failed, to secure to them the future peaceable possession of their territory, their happiness, and their honor, and that all the calamities which may ensue, and are inseparable from a state of

[1] The declaration is an extremely able and eloquent State paper, but too long to quote in full. The following is a characteristic extract:—

"Bound by the sacred obligations of public faith, professing the most amicable disposition, and undisturbed in the possession of those dominions secured to him by treaty, Tipu Sultán wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happiness, and their honor.

"For a period of three months he obstinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour which he has eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favourite purposes of ambition and revenge. Disappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conquest, he now resorts to subterfuge and procrastination; and, by a tardy, reluctant, and insidious acquiescence in a proposition which he had so long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to frustrate the precautions of the allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until some change of circumstances and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India, by favouring the irruption of a French army.

"The allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays."

warfare, are solely to be attributed to the Sultán's obstinate rejection of the candid and liberal proposition which has been made in the hope of avoiding them.

Through the Providence of God, the evident justice of our cause, and the tried valour and exertions of our united arms, I trust the issue will be such as to ensure for the future to the Company and to their allies the blessings of a secure and permanent peace.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

To AZIM-UL-OMRAH, of the same tenor and date as the foregoing.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE.

XIV.

To

COLONEL W. PALMER,
Resident at Poona.

SIR,—You will receive from the Persian Translator by the present express a letter, (No. 1), which I have judged it necessary to write to the Peshwa, in consequence of His Highness's extraordinary reluctance to dismiss the ambassadors of Tipu Sultán.

You will deliver or send this letter to the Peshwa without loss of time, unless he should actually have dismissed the Vakils before your receipt of it. In that case you will suppress this letter and communicate to the Peshwa and to the Minister that marked No. 2.

In the event of the Vakils remaining at Poona when you receive this despatch, you will second the arguments and demands contained in my letter by the strongest remonstrances. If these should prove fruitless, you will signify to the Peshwa that the objects which I had in view in consenting to a detachment of Company's troops uniting and acting with his contingent cannot possibly be attained while he shall entertain Vakils from the common enemy, and that, if he should persist in a conduct so incompatible with the principles of the Triple Alliance, you must order the detachment to return to Bombay. And I accordingly desire that, in the extreme case supposed, you will direct the detachment to return thither without delay.

The Persian Translator has received my orders to transmit to you copies of the papers referred to in my letter to the Peshwa, namely, of a letter which I received from Tipu Sultán on the 13th instant, of my answer written on the 22nd instant, and of a declaration by which I have thought proper to accompany the advance of the allied armies towards Mysore. You will communicate these papers to the Peshwa and to his Minister without delay, and you will give as much publicity as possible to the declaration and to my whole correspondence with the Sultán, especially to my letter of the 9th January.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 25th February 1799.

"Examined".
EDWARD GOLDWIN,
Assistant.

P.S.—Letters to Nána Fadanavis to the same effect as those to the Peshwa mentioned in the body of this letter will also be forwarded to you by the Persian Translator.

XV.

To

DAVLATRA'V SINDIA.

Written 25th February 1799.

You are already apprised of the serious difference which has taken place between the Hon'ble Company and their allies, and Tipu Sultán, in consequence of the latter's unprovoked violation of the treaty of Seringapatam. I am concerned to add that the conduct of the Sultán has, at length, compelled them upon principles of self-defence to have recourse to arms. Being desirous of explaining to the friends and connections of the Company the grounds of this unavoidable determination, I have deemed it advisable to draw up a formal declaration setting forth the conduct of Tipu Sultán, and the nature of the various measures which have been adopted to effect an amicable accommodation of the difference which the Sultán's ambition and insatiable revenge have produced between him and the allies. And I have transmitted a copy of that declaration to the Resident at Poona for your Excellency's perusal.

Influenced by no motives of ambition, anxious to maintain the relations of amity and concord with all the powers around them, and secure the internal peace and tranquillity of their own dominions by a strict observance of the obligations of treaty and the rights of nations, the Company and their allies have strictly adhered to these principles throughout their intercourse with Tipu Sultán, and with the most patient forbearance have continued to adopt every conciliating means of accommodation, under circumstances that would have justified an immediate appeal to arms. But these efforts have proved fruitless, and they are at length most unwillingly compelled to this issue as the only means now left to secure to them the future peaceable possession of their territory, their happiness, and their honor.

This wish fully appears from the record of facts contained in the declaration above alluded to; and while it affords a testimony to the world, of the moderation of the views of the Hon'ble Company and their disposition to acknowledge the just rights of others, it will evince their determination to secure their own against all the attempts of ambition and the machinations of revenge.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE.

XVI.

To

CAPTAIN J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident at Hyderabad.

Nos.			New Series.		
Nos.	131,	27th Jan.	No.	1,	8th March.
,,	132,	30th ,,	,,	2,	13th ,,
,,	133,	4th Feb.	,,	3,	16th ,,
,,	134,	6th ,,	,,	4,	22nd ,,
,,	135,	11th ,,	,,	5,	26th ,,
,,	136,	16th ,,	,,	6,	31st ,,
,,	137,	28th ,,			
,,	138,	3rd March.			

SIR,—I have received your several lett
of the dates and numbers inserted in the
gin. I also duly received your private
of the 10th March, written in answer
secret instructions to you of the 3rd
same month.

I shall now proceed to answer such parts of your several despatches as require an
cular reply.

I have already expressed to the Nizám and to Azim-ul-Omrah, in letters addressed
for that special purpose, the satisfaction I derived from their ready acquiescence in

gestion, respecting the horses to be lent for the use of the Company's cavalry during the war. I am sorry to perceive, however, that this arrangement is not likely to produce the beneficial effect which was at first expected from it. It is not improbable that Lieutenant Nuthal may have considered the size and age of the horses tendered with more non-strictness than was suited to the occasion, but as the expense of maintaining them is very heavy, it is proper that none should be accepted or sent to the Presidency excepting such as are clearly capable of active service. If you should perceive, therefore, any reluctance, or inability on the part of the Minister to furnish horses of the description, you will not press for the performance of his engagement and you will not express any disappointment or dissatisfaction on the occasion.

I am perfectly satisfied with your explanation in consequence of the complaints of the French officers lately in the service of the Nizám.

Captain White may receive an allowance for the period during which he officiated for Captain Malcolm with the Nizám's contingent, equal to the salary of your assistant, or Rs. 512 monthly.

You are at liberty to appoint Captain Greeme to act as your Assistant in the absence of Captain Malcolm during the war, in the manner authorized by Lord Cornwallis under similar circumstances.

The success of the representations which you have made to Auzim-ul-Omrah by my directions, for the purpose of effecting a substantial reform in the cavalry and infantry composing his Highness's contingent, afforded me great satisfaction. The beneficial effects of the new arrangements have already abundantly appeared in the commendations which have been bestowed by the Commander-in-Chief on the conduct of His Highness's troops, and especially of his cavalry, since the commencement of hostilities, and I am persuaded that His Highness will continue to receive fresh proofs of the advantages of the liberal system which he has so wisely adopted for the improvement of his military establishments.

The readiness with which Meer Allum consented to the requisition of Lieutenant-General Harris, for detachments of His Highness's troops to act with the divisions of the army under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels Brown and Read, was extremely creditable to him and satisfactory to me. It is proper, however, that His Highness and Azim-ul-Omrah should know that the conduct of the party of horse which has joined Lieutenant-Colonel Brown affords an unhappy contrast with that of His Highness's troops now serving before Seringapatam. For the particulars of their behaviour I refer you to the enclosed extracts of letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Brown.

The great delay which has taken place in the despatch of the supply of money, for His Highness's contingent, so long promised by Auzim-ul-Omrah, is the more to be regretted, as had it been despatched in proper time from Hyderabad it might have been forwarded to the army in charge of a powerful detachment which is about to proceed thither with supplies. A long period must now elapse before another equally favourable opportunity may offer, and in the meanwhile His Highness's troops may suffer great inconvenience from the disappointment.

I approve your conduct in requiring of the Hyderabad Darbár the delivery of such French- and the dismission of such other Foreigners in its service as had eluded your former enquiry. rict exclusion of every individual of this description is a point on which it is of the utmost tance that you should never relax in the smallest degree without my special authority.

You judged properly in requiring the dismission of Medina Saheb; and in suggesting to ul-Omrah the necessity of His Highness's refusing to receive the new embassy from the person of Mohummud Ruze. The minister's ready acquiescence in your n these points is entirely opposite to the conduct of the Government of Poona on occasion and has afforded me great satisfaction.

As the position which our army now occupies before Seringapatam will necessarily leave the countries to the north of the Káveri open to any enterprises which the enemy may be in condition to undertake, it is no doubt possible, though I think it highly improbable, that Tipu Sultán may be tempted, by the divided state of His Highness's forces, to make some attempt in Hyderabad. With a view, therefore, to such an event, it appears to me more advisable that the forces not employed in Mysore should be concentrated in the vicinity of the Nizám's capital than that any part of them should be hazarded in advance to so remote a point as the banks of the Krishna. It is true that by such a disposition of the Nizám's forces a great part of His Highness's dominions will be left exposed to the possible incursions of the enemy, but on the other hand this arrangement provides at once more effectually for the security of His Highness's person and treasures as well as of his capital, not only against Tipu but also against any design which the profligacy of Sindia's character might lead him to frame.

I was greatly concerned to perceive the distrust and jealousy of Meer Allum which Ali Omrah betrayed in his extraordinary conversation with Moonshee Azeez Oolla on the 10th of March. The language held by the Moonshee on that occasion was extremely proper. But it will require your unremitting care and attention to mitigate by every means in your power the suspicions and fears of the minister with regard to Meer Allum. Such a state of mind cannot fail to be productive of serious inconvenience and embarrassment to both parties. Azim-ul-Omrah has no just grounds to a spirit of rivalship in Meer Allum. But at all events Azim-ul-Omrah ought to be confident that the British Government is utterly incapable of affording the slightest encouragement to any such disposition either in Meer Allum or in any other person.

You have my authority to inform the minister, in answer to his enquiry at your audience of the 15th ultimo, that, if Tipu Sultán should compel General Harris to commence the attack of Seringapatam, the terms which I have instructed the General to demand of the enemy subsequently to the commencement of the siege will necessarily be much less favourable to the Sultán than those with which he should have been satisfied at an earlier period. For the information of the Nizám and of Azim-ul-Omrah you shall soon receive the particulars of the concessions which I have thought it necessary to demand of Tipu.

I approve the answer which Moonshee Azeez Oolla gave by your directions to the written memorandum which Azim-ul-Omrah delivered to you on the 23rd March. It is unnecessary for me at present to enter into any examination of the justice or policy of the propositions contained in that paper. It is sufficient to declare, and to direct you to assure Azim-ul-Omrah, that when the proper season shall arrive he will find me ready to give every practicable proof of my disposition to promote all the reasonable claims of His Highness by the exertion of whatever influence we possess at the Court of Poona. A more mature reflection will, I am persuaded, satisfy Azim-ul-Omrah that the present would be the most improper occasion for such a question, not only on account of the war in which His Highness and the Company are engaged, but because in the actual (unsettled) state of the Government of Poona it is manifest that no durable arrangement could be concluded with the Peshwa.

I approve the route by which you have determined to forward the treasure designed for Meer Allum, and I shall give orders that the escort accompanying it shall be reinforced from post to post whenever the state of our garrisons shall permit.

I shall postpone the consideration of your private letter of the 10th March until I ascertain from Mr. Colebrooke the dispositions of the Court of Nágpur, and receive his answer to my instructions of the 3rd of that month.

I am, &c.,

Fort St. George, 10th April 1799. (Signed) MORNINGTON.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE.

XVII.

To

H. COLEBROOKE, ESQUIRE,

Resident at Nágpore.

No.... 15th February
„ ... 19th „
„ ... 24th March
„ 2, 24th „
„ 3, 26th „

SIR,—I have received your letters of the dates noted in the margin.

2. Although the communications hitherto made to you by the Court of Nágpore do not completely disclose its views, yet, combined with other circumstances, they furnish reasonable ground to hope that you will not experience much difficulty in accomplishing the object of my present instructions.

3. You will herewith receive copies of two letters and enclosures lately received from the Resident at Poona of the 8th and 12th of April. You will also receive a copy of a letter to me from the Resident at Hyderabad, dated the 17th instant.

4. The proof furnished by these papers of the hostile designs of Sindia, against the Nizám in the first instance and ultimately against the Company, demands the adoption of immediate measures for repelling any attempt which Sindia may make upon the Nizám's territories.

5. With this view I direct that you arrange with the Court of Nágpore, in concert with that of Hyderabad, as speedily as possible, a treaty of defensive alliance between the Company, the Nizám and the Rája of Berár and their successors, expressly framed to counteract the hostile projects of Sindia.

6. The sole object of the treaty must be the mutual defence of the territories of the contracting powers against any attack of Davlatráv Sindia. But care must be taken to provide that the attack of any part of the territories of the Navváb of Oude shall be considered as an attack upon the Company's possessions.

7. With respect to the participation of eventual conquest from Davlatráv Sindia, in case of any rupture between him and the contracting powers, this and other details cannot perhaps be better adjusted than upon the principles of the Treaties of Bengal and Poona.

8. An article must be inserted in the treaty for the purpose of enabling the Peshwa to accede to the alliance, a period of one month from the date of his being invited to do so by British Government.

9. The Resident at Hyderabad will receive instructions from me communicated with the Nizám on the subject of the present instructions, and to transmit to you with all practicable despatch the result of the deliberation of the Court of Hyderabad on the occasion.

10. You will observe that the absence of the greatest and most efficient part of the Nizám's force in Mysore, joined to the inability of the Company in the present conjuncture to afford him any prompt assistance in troops, leaves his Highness's territories considerably exposed to the attempts of Sindia. It is, therefore, extremely desirable, and it must be an early object of your care, to engage the Rája of Berár to place his army without delay in such position as may best enable him, in the event of hostilities with Sindia, to afford the Nizám the most speedy and effectual aid, either by a junction with the Nizám's forces or by a powerful diversion on the side of Sindia's possessions in Málwa.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 25th April 1799.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE.

XVIII.

To

CAPTAIN J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 7, 8th April.
" 8, 15th "
" 9, 17th "

SIR,—I have received your letters of the dates and numbers annexed.

The accounts which I have received from yourself and from the Resident at Poona respecting the treacherous designs of Davlatráv Sindia, either singly or in concert with the Peshwa, against the Nizám in the first instance and ultimately against the Company, have induced me to transmit to Colonel Palmer and to Mr. Colebrooke, the Resident at Nágpur, the instructions of which copies are enclosed.

I refer you to those instructions for a knowledge of the light in which I view the conduct of the Peshwa and Davlatráv Sindia, and of the general measures which I have determined to pursue in consequence.

You will immediately assure the Nizám and Azim-ul-Omrah, at a private audience, of my determination not only to support His Highness, whenever circumstances shall admit, with the whole force of the Company against any power whatsoever which shall desire to disturb His Highness's dominions while he is engaged in the faithful and zealous discharge of his engagements to the British Government, but also to join with His Highness in inflicting the most signal chastisement on the aggressor. And when the occasion may appear to you to require it, which would be when the designs of Sindia were openly avowed, I authorize you to repeat the same assurances to the Nizám in the most public and impressive manner.

You will lose no time in entering upon the consideration and description of the treaty which I propose to conclude between the Company, Nizám, and the Rája of Berár. The general principles on which I propose to found this treaty are stated in my letter of the 25th instant to the Resident at Nágpur, with whom you will communicate with a view to the arrangement of the articles in detail.

You must be particularly careful to insist on the article by which I propose to reserve to the Peshwa the right of acceding to the new alliance.

I have great satisfaction in enclosing an extract of a letter, which I have lately received from General Harris, respecting the conduct of His Highness's troops serving with the army in Mysore. I desire you will communicate this extract to His Highness and to Azim-ul-Omrah in public Darbár, accompanying the communication with suitable declarations of my satisfaction on the occasion.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, April 26th, 1799.

(A True Copy.)
W. WYATT,
Assistant.

XIX.

To

COLONEL WILLIAM PALMER,
Resident at Poona.

SIR,—It is necessary to apprize you that I do not intend to admit the Peshwa to an equal participation with the Company and the Nizám of the advantages resulting from our late

success at Seringapatam. In strict justice he is entitled to no share whatever in those advantages, nor, under the qualification by which you very properly accompanied the declaration authorized by my instructions of the 3rd April, can he found any claim upon the terms of that declaration. Considerations of policy will, however, incline me to extend the benefit acquired by the joint efforts of the Company and of the Nizám even to this faithless ally. Of the cessions which it may be expedient to make I cannot at present state the precise extent. Much will depend on the conduct he shall observe, and much on the disposition which he may indicate towards the Nizám.

I shall probably insist on the Peshwa's accepting of my arbitration of his claims on the Nizám as the preliminary condition of my securing to the Peshwa any share of the conquered territory.

The present communication will enable you to regulate your language with regard to any expectations or hopes which you may understand the Peshwa to have formed, in consequence of the overthrow of the Government of Mysore, until I can instruct you more fully on the subject.

You may expect to hear from me soon after my arrival at Seringapatam, to which place I intend to proceed in a few days.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 14th May 1799.

XX.

To

THE PESHWA.

Written 14th May 1799.

I have already had the honour to communicate to you the repeated successes which have crowned the efforts of the British troops and of those of His Highness the Nizám, and I have now the utmost satisfaction in communicating the glorious intelligence of the capture of Seringapatam, which was taken by assault on the 4th of May with a very inconsiderable loss on the part of the allies. Tipu Sultán fell in the attack, and two of his sons, by name Sultán Paudsháh and Moeeddeen, with many principal Sardárs, were taken prisoners. Treasure to a large amount, and a vast quantity of grain, and military stores have also fallen into the hands of the victorious army. The families of the Sultán and of the principal officers of his Government which were in the fort have received full protection, and no violence nor plunder has been permitted. The body of Tipu Sultán has been interred with military honours in the mausoleum of his father. I trust that this signal success will be shortly followed by the cessation of hostilities.

I congratulate you on this event, so glorious to the allied arms and affording so happy a prospect of durable tranquility. I propose to proceed myself to Seringapatam in a few days in order to adjust the affairs of the conquered kingdom. When I shall have arrived at that city, and have formed a competent judgment of the state of the country, I shall communicate to you the plan of a general arrangement which I trust will prove satisfactory to you.

You will be happy to hear that Fatteh Hyder, son of the late Tipu Sultán, who remained in the field, had offered to surrender himself to the allied forces.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator.

To NA'NA FADANAVIS, of the same tenor and date as the foregoing.

To DAVLATRA'V SINDIA, the same as the foregoing as far as the words "durable tranquillity." Then :—"I have the pleasure to inform you that I propose to proceed myself to Seringapatam in a few days in order to adjust the affairs of the conquered kingdom.

XXI.

To

THE PESHWA.

Written 27th May 1799.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that by my latest accounts from Mysore, I find that the whole of Tipu Sultán's army is dispersed, that all hostility has entirely ceased, and that perfect tranquillity pervades that country. Under these circumstances it is unnecessary for you to proceed with your preparations for the field. Any movement of your troops towards Mysore at this time would be productive only of evil, by exciting alarm and suspicion in the minds of the inhabitants, and would prevent the continuance of that tranquillity which has taken place. I therefore request that if the force under Parashurám Bháu or any other has marched that way, that you will immediately recall it. I have already communicated to you my intention of proceeding to Seringápatam for the purpose of forming a general arrangement, of which I shall have the honour to give you due information and which I hope will prove satisfactory to you.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator.

To NA'NA FADANAVIS, of the same tenor and date as the preceding.

XXII.

To

COLONEL WILLIAM PALMER,
Resident at Poona.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to inform you that his Lordship entirely approves the steps which you have taken with regard to your late communication with the Poona Court on the subject of his Lordship's instructions of 23rd May. His Lordship hopes that you will very shortly receive from the Resident at Hyderabad a copy of the ratified treaty concluded by the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore and

Mir Allum, on the part of the Hon'ble the English East India Company and His Highness the Nizám respectively, and ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council on the 26th ultimo. His Lordship desires that immediately on receipt of it you will communicate it to the Peshwa and require him to accede to it. The mode of acceding to it, his Lordship observes, must be, as you suggest, by a separate treaty between the Company and the Peshwa, for which purpose I am now directed to transmit to you the enclosed draft. His Lordship desires that you will suggest any alterations or amendments in it which may appear to you advisable; but should no point arise which requires a deviation from the fundamental principles of the draft of the treaty and of his Lordship's instructions of the 23rd May, his Lordship desires that you will proceed to execute a treaty accordingly with the Peshwa without further reference to him.

I am further directed by his Lordship to observe that, although his Lordship is anxious, if the subsidiary force should be applied for, that it should be made permanent, yet the political importance of stationing a force at Poona in the present crisis is such that his Lordship is disposed to accede to a temporary arrangement for that purpose, provided that the period be definite and not too short; otherwise it is obvious that the expense of establishing this new military force might suddenly become an additional and embarrassing burthen upon the finances of the Company.

His Lordship further directs me to observe to you that, by the article of the draft respecting Marátha collections in Surat, you will find his Lordship has endeavoured to provide the means of relieving the Peshwa in a considerable degree from the expense of the subsidy, since it is probable that the Government of Bombay will be disposed to allow to the Peshwa by way of commutation for his claims on Surat a much larger sum than he ever has or could have derived from that source of revenue.

His Lordship desires that you will immediately enter into correspondence with Bombay upon this subject; but if the Peshwa should be ready to sign the treaty before an answer from Bombay can reach you, his Lordship desires that you will not on that account delay the execution of the treaty.

Fort St. George, 5th July 1799.

I have the honour to remain with respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Acting Private Secretary.

XXIII.

To

COLONEL WILLIAM PALMER,
Resident at Poona.

SIR,—I now transmit to you such observations as appear to be necessary, on some passages of your late despatches noted in the margin, and on the draft of the treaty forwarded to you on the 5th instant.

I have already stated to you the grounds of my decided opinion that the Peshwa has forfeited all right to claim any share in the advantage of the late war with Tipu Sultán. In this place, therefore, I shall only observe that the plea of inability to fulfil its engagements,

stated by the Darbár of Poona in the 5th article of the Peshwa's propositions, is a direct admission that the Maratha State is not entitled to any share of the partition of Mysore; for, whatever might be their inclination, nothing less than an effective co-operation in the field could have been deemed to amount to such a performance of their engagements as could be deemed the foundation of a right to participate in the division of our recent conquests. But even their inclination has been at least equivocal, and by their continued intercourse with the enemy they have precluded themselves from the benefits of your declaration, made in my name under the express condition of their renouncing all such intercourse during the war. Their conduct in the former war cannot serve as a plea to justify a totally different behaviour in the present. It might as well be contended that the Nizám should be now punished for his want of zeal in the former war as that the Maráthás should be now rewarded for their alacrity at that period.

You must, therefore, understand and explain to the Peshwa that I cannot consent to negotiate with him under any admission of his right to an equal or any share of the dominions of the late Tipu Sultán. Whatever cessions may be made to the Peshwa from those territories must be deemed gratuitous on the part of the Company and of the Nizám, excepting in as far as they shall be compensated by correspondent concessions on the part of the Peshwa.

I shall now proceed to remark upon the draft of the treaty which I have forwarded to you, combining with my remarks, such references as it appears necessary to make to your several despatches.

The preamble is not otherwise important than as it founds the new engagements with the Peshwa on the treaty of Mysore, and consequently disclaims the Peshwa's right to any of the districts eventually ceded to him in the 7th article of that treaty.

Article 1st requires no remark. It has been suggested to me that some parts of the territory of Sunda and Bilghey would be peculiarly acceptable to the Peshwa. I desire that you will take an opportunity of ascertaining the Peshwa's wishes in this respect as it is possible that I may be enabled to gratify them.

Article 2nd.—This article is absolutely necessary to restrain the predatory habits of the Peshwa's Government. Articles 3rd and 4th require no remark. It may, however, be necessary to observe in this place that it is my intention to exclude both the Nizám and the Maráthás, especially the latter, from any interference in the affairs of the Rája of Mysore, who is to be considered as a dependant of the Company. You will judge whether any specific engagement on this subject will be necessary to restrain the Court of Poona from intriguing at Mysore.

Article 5th.—The only difficulty which occurs to me in the execution of this article is the engagement which Azim-ul-Omrah appears to have contracted with the Peshwa, during the continuance of the late war, on the subject of the Chauth of Bidar. By this engagement it seems that the Nizám has bound himself to purchase the dereliction of the Chauth of Bidar by the payment of a considerable sum of money. I am not aware of the precise extent to which the Nizám's faith has been pledged with respect to this engagement. If it has not been concluded under full powers from His Highness, and has not been ratified by him, no objection to this article will arise from the imprudence of Azim-ul-Omrah in involving His Highness in such a negotiation during the war. If the Nizám should appear to be bound by the engagement he must, of course, abide by its consequences. He cannot expect me to support him against the necessary effects of a negotiation commenced and concluded without my concurrence; nor can he claim my countenance to assist in the violation of his public faith. The Resident at Hyderabad will be able to give you full information on this subject.

Article 6th.—This article unites expressions of the 8th article of the treaty of Hyderabad with those contained in the second article of the Peshwa's propositions of the 16th of June 1799,

and with such provisions as appear necessary to meet the suggestions stated in the 4th paragraph of your despatch No. 125.

Article 7th.—It is a very important point that the subsidiary force should be permanent. The grounds of my opinion on this subject have been already communicated to you by Mr. Edmonstone. This point, however, may be relaxed under such a stipulation as shall prevent the whole expense of the subsidiary force being suddenly thrown back upon the finances of the Company. The amount of the force is a point to be conceded with more reluctance. You have anticipated every material argument on this subject in the second paragraph of your despatch No. 128, with the exception of one consideration, which cannot be stated to the Peshwa although it is of great weight in my mind. I advert to the danger of placing in the Peshwa's dominions any detachment of the British forces, inadequate to defend itself against any possible act of treachery or violence on the part of the Peshwa or Sindia.

Article 8th requires no remark. You have stated with perfect justice, in the second paragraph of your despatch No. 128, the grounds of this article. It appears to me indispensable. You will therefore adhere to it without variation.

Article 9th requires no remark.

Article 10th.—You have already anticipated the necessity of this article with its proposed addition. We must carefully avoid any engagements which might involve us with the independent Chieftains of the Marátha Empire.

Article 11th.—You will observe that the words of the treaty of Hyderabad adopted in his article, *viz.*, "or in that of any of his chiefs or dependants," are precisely conformable to the Peshwa's proposition; at the same time I have thought it expedient to insert a provision towards the end of the article for the purpose of guarding against any misunderstanding with Sindia. I concur in your opinion that it is a most desirable object to establish a permanent cause of disunion between the Peshwa and Sindia, and the whole system of my policy is a sufficient earnest of my anxiety to expel the French from the service of Sindia. But it might be dangerous to proceed to any steps which might tend to fix Sindia in the interest of the French. I desire you will keep this object constantly in view. Nothing would be more satisfactory to me than to find means of conciliating Sindia's interests in the present participation. Perhaps it might be possible to arrange this most desirable object by some equitable adjustment of his pecuniary claims on the Nizám and on the Peshwa. On this subject you will concert your measures with the Resident at Hyderabad.

Article 12th.—This article is indispensable and at least of reciprocal advantage to all parties: the question proposed in the 4th article of the propositions from Poona might be answered by asking—"In the event of a French invasion of Hindustán how is the Marátha state to be protected without the aid of the British power?"

Article 13th.—This article is proposed principally with a view to providing for the Peshwa a fund for the easy payment of a part of the proposed subsidy. The arrangement would also be acceptable to the Company. If, however, the proposal should not be well received by the Peshwa, you will not insist upon it.

From your despatch No. 128 I am inclined to expect that you may actually have concluded a treaty with the Peshwa before my draft can have reached you. The general outline of your ideas correspond so nearly with my own that I think it probable that I may ratify without alteration whatever treaty you may have concluded. Some of the suggestions contained in my draft may be made the subject of separate articles hereafter.

I take this opportunity of suggesting to you that it would be useful to secure the establishment of our dáks through the Marátha Empire, not only from Poona to Bombay and

Hyderabad, but also from Bombay to our newly acquired territories in Kánara. At the same time that the object of the dák is secured, it would be convenient to establish a free passage for our troops from Bombay to Kánara under any regulation which might be deemed advisable.

If the Peshwa consents to receive a subsidiary force you will immediately signify that event by express to the Government of Bombay, to Lieutenant General Harris, and to Major General Hartley, specifying the amount of the force which His Highness proposes to take.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, July 8th, 1799.

XXIV.

To

COLONEL WILLIAM PALMER,
Resident at Poona.

SIR,—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General being at present occupied in preparing his despatches for Europe has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your letters and to communicate to you his Lordship's sentiments upon their contents.

His Lordship observes that the claim of the Court of Poona to a share in the late conquest is extravagant in the highest degree and untenable upon every ground. His Lordship remarks that he does not admit even the Nizam's claim to equal partition, and although a share of the conquered territory has been assigned to His Highness, equal to that which is retained on the part of the Company, yet His Highness's right extends only to a share of the conquest proportioned to his expense and exertions in the war. All that is assigned to His Highness beyond that proportion is wholly gratuitous. Under this principle of partition, therefore, the Peshwa is destitute of every claim. Admitting even that the provisions of the treaties of Poona and Paungul applied to the late war, (which they evidently do not, those of the 10th article excepted,) the Peshwa would be excluded from all participation in the conquered territory by the very terms of those treaties which specify that the allies respectively shall only be entitled to a share in the conquests made subsequent to the entrance of their armies into the enemy's country. His Lordship, further, observes that if the Peshwa's pretensions to a share of the conquered territory are unfounded, his selection of districts to constitute that share is still more extravagant both with respect to their value and geographical position. It is not, however, quite clear from your letters whether the Peshwa's pretensions are so exorbitant as to extend to all the districts specified in that list, or whether he only meant that a selection should be made from it of those districts which his Lordship might think proper to assign him. His Lordship has not yet received the promised list of the conquest from the Maratha State retained by the late Tipu Sultán.

His Lordship observes that the benefits which the Maratha State derives from the subversion of Tipu Sultán's dominion are of much greater importance than the acquisition of territory; for it appears from various authentic papers found in the late Sultán's palace at Seringapatam, some of which are in his own handwriting, that it was his determined resolution, by the aid of the French, to recover from the Maráthás as well as from the Nizám and the English the territory which he had been compelled to cede to them at the conclusion of the

Hyderabad, exasperated at the disappearance of its unreasonable and in-
[illegible]stinely endeavouring to prevent his Lordship's measures at the

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Acting Private Secretary.

20th, 1799.

by the Right Honorable the Governor General to transmit to you
His Lordship's letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 11th

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

XXV.

PATRICK,
sident at Hyderabad.
r information a copy of my letter of this date to the Resident

form His Highness the Nizám and Azim-ul-Umrah, with suitable
he occasion of the failure of the late negotiation at Poona, and
eration of the measures necessary to be adopted in consequence
ccede to the treaty of Mysore on the conditions proposed by

sted is the division, (on the principle of the 2nd separate article
territory provisionally reserved for the Peshwa. This territory
D. (annexed to that treaty) at 263,957 cantarai pagodas. Of
75,972 cantarai pagodas, must be assigned to the Nizám. The
pagodas 87,985, is to be taken possession of on account of the

or districts, to be assigned respectively to the Company and
cipally observed is the mutual convenience of the two Govern-
rd to that of Mysore.
r that this distribution of the reserved territory should be
sident at Mysore, with whom you will immediately open a
hrough the channel of the Government of Fort St. George.
d territory contiguous to the possessions of the Company is
which is rated in the schedule D., already referred to, at
áluka may conveniently make part of the Company's share,
by the addition of the two reserved tálukás of Chittledroog.
t 23,652 cantarai pagodas.

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tin Wellesley's Despatches, Vol. II., p. 118.

y force in the reduction
rounds but upon those
specify the services in

y's proposed arbitration,
gin and progress of any
ultimately be referred to

er of 29th of June appears
the terms specified in the
stant, provided the stipu-

tions upon the articles in
, not specifically adverted

the nature of the alliance
which the subsidiary force
lately transmitted to you by
y expect the support of the
is article is very proper.

the Commanding Officer of
tion of the Resident, whether
in which the troops of the
es and restrictions must be
ving with His Highness the
upon this article

proper, and [illegible]bject of it
tioned.

ark upon this article.
rality in the provisions of this

r.

ordship observes is a matter of

your letter of the 6th instant
you that it suggests no remarks
etter. His Lordship, however,
pany's troops to be employed in
ated.

to each dâwk station.

hat you will bring the pending
is Lordship having reason to be-

have that the Court of [illegible]
ordinate projects, is [illegible]
Court of Poona. [illegible]

Fort St. George, [illegible]

P.S.—I am directed [illegible]
the accompanying copy of [illegible]
instant.

To

CAPTAIN J. A. KIR[illegible]

SIR,—I enclose for yo[illegible]
at Poona.*

You will immediately [illegible]
expressions of my regret on [illegible]
invite them to an early consi[illegible]
of the Peshwa's declining to [illegible]
Colonel Palmer.

The first point to be adju[illegible]
of the treat[illegible] Mysore,) of th[illegible]
stands rated [illegible] the schedule. [illegible]
this revenu[illegible] two-thirds, or [illegible]
remaining on [illegible]third, or cantara[illegible]
Company.

In de[illegible]ining the tilukka[illegible]
the Nizam, the point to be prin[illegible]
ments combined with a due regi[illegible]

It will, therefore, be prop[illegible]
adjusted in concert with the R[illegible]
correspondence for the purpose [illegible]

The only part of the reserve [illegible]
the district of Soonda Balaghat, [illegible]
cantarai pagodas 50,977. This [illegible]
which would be nearly completed [illegible]
(Holalkaira and Myrunda,) rated [illegible]

*Vide [illegible]

The Nizám's share would, in this case, consist of Harponelly, Anagoondi, and a part of the táluka of Harihar.

This distribution is suggested merely as an outline, which may be altered and improved for the eventual accommodation of all parties. It is obvious that the revenues of the two táluks of Chittledroog could not be conveniently administered by the Company's Government, which must, therefore, exchange those districts with the Rája of Mysore, for an equivalent in some quarter contiguous to our own frontier. In the same manner it may be a mutual accommodation to the Nizám and to the Rája to exchange some part of His Highness's share of the reserved districts for others at present belonging to the Rája. These exchanges have accordingly been provided for by the 8th article of the treaty of Mysore.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort William, 16th September 1799.

(A True Copy.)
J. STRACEY,
Sub-Secretary.

XXVI.

To

COLONEL WILLIAM PALMER,
Resident at Poona.

Sir,—I have received from Fort St. George a copy of a letter from the officer commanding in Mysoor, dated the 30th ultimo, (and of which I understand a copy likewise has been transmitted for your information,) giving an account of an engagement which had taken place on the 29th of September, between a detachment of the British army in Soondah and a party of armed men who opposed the entrance of the Company's troops into Somarahanee, a village dependent on Soondah.

These armed men are stated to have belonged to Bábáji Sindia, the Killedár of Dhárwár, but, the fact not appearing to be so clearly ascertained as to preclude all doubt of its authenticity, it is possible they may have been merely a banditti availing themselves of the unsettled state of the country.

We are sufficiently warranted, both by the tenor of the orders long since transmitted by the Peshwa at your instance to his officers commanding on the frontier, and by the communications of those officers themselves, to assume that this armed party would not consist of subjects of the Marátha Empire regularly authorized to resist the entrance of the British troops into a place rightfully belonging to the Company and to their ally the Nizám.

Upon this principle no explanation of the transactions is due to the Court of Poona unless that Court recognising the aggressors should require it. I shall, therefore, be glad to learn that you have refrained from making any communication on the subject to the Peshwa, unless in the case of his having complained of the occurrence, when you would have demonstrated that the Company and not the Marátha Government had been the injured party. I accordingly desire that you will urge this argument in the event of any attempt on the part of the Peshwa to put a sinister construction on the occurrence in question.

In the present disposition of the Court of Poona and of Davlatráv Sindia it does not appear to me expedient to adopt any measures which can have a tendency to promote the

the Mahomedan religion, is too obvious to require detail. Nor would it revolt the minds of our own Musalmán subjects alone, but those also of the general mass of Mahomedans throughout India (the whole being equally dependent on the trade to Mocha and Judda for the means of conveyance to the holy shrines), and ultimately every Mahomedan prince and State, however remotely situated. In fine, no proceeding could tend more directly to impress every Musalmán with a conviction of the truth of the imputation, which the deceased Tipu Sultán so industriously endeavoured to fix upon the British Government in India when he caused it to be reported, whenever he wished to produce an unfavourable impression against us, "that we had declared to him our determination to overthrow the foundation of the Mahomedan faith."

On the whole we are perfectly satisfied that the proposed measure is in no respect eligible. We therefore direct that the overture of the Sultan of Aden be declined in as conciliating terms as possible, and that the detachment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Murray be withdrawn from Aden with the least possible delay.

It appearing from concurrent accounts that Perim, joined to some positive discouragements of a very serious nature, does not in point of local situation possess the advantages which were originally expected from it, we do not think proper that it should again be occupied by the British forces.

If Admiral Blankett should be of opinion that the detachment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Murray can be usefully employed with his squadron, against any establishments which the enemy may have made on their coast of the Arabian Gulf, we authorize you to give orders for its embarkation on board the squadron for that purpose. It is otherwise directed to return with all practicable expedition to Bombay.

The Governor General in Council has fully considered Admiral Blankett's letter to your Government of the 21st December and your observations upon the same. You will perceive that the sentiments delivered by his Lordship in Council in the 10th paragraph of this letter are entirely adverse to the plans suggested by Admiral Blankett "for reducing the commerce and consequence of Judda and Mocha", and thereby rendering the Government of those places more subservient to our views against the French. We repeat that the adoption of such a plan by the British Government in India would only be warranted in a case of extreme necessity. Considerable objections apply also to the interruption of corn trade between Egypt and Arabia, and, although such a measure would undoubtedly conduce in a great degree to diminish the resources of the French in that country, we are by no means satisfied that such an effect would compensate for the hostile disposition against the British nation which it could not fail to create throughout every part of Arabia depending for its subsistence on the supplies from Egypt. This, therefore, is likewise a measure to which we cannot consent to resort excepting in a case of extreme urgency, or unless we were certain that we could supply the loss of this market to the people of Arabia. On this last point we can only desire that you will immediately institute the necessary enquiries for ascertaining how far it would be practicable for your Government, with the aid of this Presidency, to supply the loss in question. If the result of such an enquiry should prove that we possess the requisite means for that purpose it may then be a measure of expediency, and not incompatible with strict justice, to require of the Sheriff of Mecca to desist from drawing his usual supplies from

Egypt so long as that country shall remain in the possession of the French, and to rely on us for a regular and ample supply of grain.

Fort William, 4th February 1800.

We have the honour to be,
Hon'ble Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
MORNINGTON.
ALURED CLARKE.
P. SPEKE.
W. COWPER.

XXVIII.

To

THE PESHWA.

Written 28th May 1800.

I have received with great concern the intelligence of the much lamented death of Bálāji Pandit (Nána Fadanavis). The loss of persons distinguished for their talents, great qualities, and abilities, is at all times a subject of regret. The melancholy news, therefore, of the death of Bálāji Pandit, the able minister of your [illegible] whose upright principles and honourable views, and whose zeal for the welfare and [illegible]y both of the dominions of his own immediate superiors and of other powers, were [illegible]stly celebrated, occasions extreme grief and concern. You must feel a peculiar degree [illegible]orrow at his loss; [illegible]ch, however, being the will of God, there is no remedy but patience and resignation. It is therefore, incumbent upon you to acquiesce in the dispensations of Providence, to cease from unavailing grief yourself, and to endeavour to console others affected from the same cause.

Believing me, &c.,
WELLESLEY.

(A True Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator.

XXIX.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD CLIVE,
GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
Fort St. George.

MY LORD,—I have had the honor to receive the despatch of Your Lordship in Council, dated the 9th ultimo, communicating an application, made to the Collector of the Ceded Districts by Hari Parashurám, a subject of the Marátha Government, for permission to march a detachment of troops through the Company's territories. Your Lordship in Council also states the expectation of a similar request from His Highness the Peshwa.

2*nd*. I entirely approve the answer which your Lordship in Council directed to be given to the application made to the Collector of the Ceded Districts. Your Lordship's immediate [illegible]cation of the correspondence to the Resident at Poona was also perfectly judicious.

3rd. I consider it to be a measure of policy to comply with any regular application which may be made to the British Government by the Peshwa for the free passage of his troops through the territories of the Company. I am, however, of opinion that the same indulgence cannot properly be granted to any subject of the Peshwa who may apply for such permission through any other channel than that of the Peshwa's authority.

4th. In the event, therefore, of any regular application from His Highness the Peshwa to your Lordship on the present occasion I desire that your Lordship will signify your compliance with His Highness's request, and that your Lordship will direct the Collector of the Ceded Districts to refure the permission which has been solicited by Hari Parashuram, for the [illegible] of Kundah Row's detachment through the Company's territory.

5th. Your Lordship in Council will be pleased to consider the principle which I have stated in this letter to constitute a general rule of conduct in all similar cases. It will, however, be obvious to your Lordship that particular cases may occur to require a deviation from that general rule.

6th. It will be necessary that, on all occasions when the Peshwa may apply for permission to march troops through the Company's territory, proper security should be required for their orderly conduct within the limits of the Company's authority.

7th. A copy of this despatch will be transmitted to the Resident at Poona.

I have the honor to be
&c., &c., ,&c.
(Signed) WELLESLEY.

On the River near Ri[illegible] 2nd April 1802.

(A True Copy.)
B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

XXX.

To

THE HON'BLE JONATHAN DUNCAN.

SIR,—The Resident at Poona has been directed to transmit to you a copy of my instructions to the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley, under date the 27th of June, containing my sentiments with respect to the plan of operations to be eventually prosecuted against the confederated Maratha Chiefs. I request that you will immediately communicate to Major-General Wellesley such observations as may occur to you on the whole or any part of that plan, and that you will transmit to me a copy of those observations.

You will have observed that the occupation of the sea-ports, and of the territory belonging to Sindia south of the Narbada and in Gujarát, in those instructions to be necessarily the objects of attention in the event of hostilities with that Chieftain.

It may be expected that the occupation of the sea-ports and the territory in Gujarát belonging to Sindia may best be effected from Bombay, Surat, and the British forces in Gujarát, and that some portion of the territory of that Chieftain south of the Narbada may be occupied by detachments from those stations.

I request, therefore, that as soon as you shall receive advice from Lieut.-Colonel Close, or from Major-General Wellesley, that such a measure is advisable, you will employ every practicable means for occupying the sea-ports of Broach and any other sea-ports [illegible]

to Sindia, as well as such of Sindia's possessions in Gujarát or elsewhere as it may be practicable to occupy by means of the troops serving at Bombay, Surat, or in the Gáikwár's dominions. You will, however, consider the occupations of the sea-ports belonging to Sindia to be the primary object of your attention. You will immediately communicate to Major-General Wellesley the detail of the measures which you may propose to adopt in the execution of these serveral services, and you will be guided by the suggestions of Major-General Wellesley in carrying them into effect. I have already had the honour to transmit to you a copy of my instructions to the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley, under date the 26th of June, accompanied by a request that you would communicate those instructions to the Resident at Baroda, with directions to afford to Major-General Wellesley every practicable assistance in the exercise of the powers vested in Major-General Wellesley by those instructions, and to conform to such directions as he may receive from that officer. It may be proper, however, that you should signify to the Resident at Baroda that the British troops and those of our allies stationed in the dominions of the Gáikwár are to be considered to form a part of the army under Major-General Wellesley's command, and that the Resident at Baroda should communicate this arrangement to the commanding officer of those troops, with instructions to obey any orders which he may receive from Major-General Wellesley with respect to the employment of the troops under his command.

You will be pleased to signify to Major-General Nicolls my request that he will instruct all the officers in command of troops on detached service under the authority of Bombay to consider themselves subject to the orders of Major-General Wellesley.

The Resident at Baroda should also be particularly instructed to maintain a constant correspondence with Major-General Wellesley and to apprise Major-General Wellesley of every occurrence within the scope of his knowledge. You will likewise be pleased to direct the Resident at Baroda to maintain a correspondence with the Resident at Poona on all points connected with public service.

I deem it expedient that the appointment of Major-General Wellesley to the general command of the troops in the field on the western side of India, as specified in my instructions to that officer of the 26th of June, should be published in General Orders at Bombay, and I request that you will give directions to that purpose.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
WILLESLEY.

Fort William, 9th July 1803.

LETTERS

FROM

COLONEL ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

(DUKE OF WELLINGTON).

B 1123—162

LETTERS FROM COLONEL ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Seringapatam, March 15th, 1800.

SIR,—By a letter from the Secretary of the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 5th instant, I find the officers commanding the troops in Kánara and Malabár have been directed to put themselves under my command. I conclude that it will be agreeable to the Government that they should continue to conduct the duties of the troops in those provinces, respectively, and I have given them directions accordingly. As I have never had the honor of serving under the orders of the Government of Bombay I am ignorant of the standing rules and regulations of their service, of the channel of communication pointed out for the military, and of other matters, in which I am desirous of being correct; and I shall be obliged to you if you will furnish me with such information as it may be in your power to afford.

Colonel Sartorius will already have made you acquainted with the arrangements which have been made below the Ghâts preparatory to the proposed operations in Wynaad. I intend to march from hence on the 20th instant with the detachment which, in obedience to the orders of the Governor General, is to penetrate that district from Mysore; and I expect that the detachment of the Bombay Army will be prepared and will move from Calicut in the first week in April and will enter Wynaad by the Jambercha Pass.

I have preferred that route, although in many respects not the most favourable, on account of the lateness of the season, the difficulty in equipping the troops in Malabár, the strength of the Pyche Rája in Coliote, and the unfavourable nature of that district to the operations of our troops. From the accounts I received it did not appear impossible that we should be able to establish the Company's authority completely both in Wynaad and Coliote before the Malabár rains should set in; and I preferred to secure the one, and to leave to Government the option whether the other should be undertaken in a more favourable season, rather than by an attempt at both objects to risk that to obtain which the detachments have been ordered.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Colonel.

The Secretary of the Government of Bombay.

II.

Cannanore, April 5th, 1800.

SIR,—In consequence of the permission of the Government, as stated in your letter to Colonel Sartorius of the 26th March, I propose to detain Captain Moncrieff in this province. This gentleman has made many valuable surveys in this province and in Kánara, and has by him materials which, if collected, would be most useful in any military operations which might be necessary in this part of India. The constant succession of employment, however, and the want of assistance have prevented Captain Moncrieff from collecting and from making such a number of copies of his works as might be found useful. It is, therefore, very desirable that the assistance of draftsmen should be allowed him; and I shall be obliged to you if you will lay my request accordingly before the Governor in Council.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The Secretary of the Government of Bombay.

III.

Cannanore, April 4th, 1800.

Sir,—Since I had the honor of writing to you last I have come here for the purpose of making myself acquainted with certain matters regarding the Bombay establishment which I could not know at a distance.

Colonel Sartorius has already laid before the Government the orders which I had given to him, consequent on the directions which I received from the Government of Fort St. George, not to carry on this season the operations intended against the Pyche Rája, but to make such arrangements of the troops and departments as I may think "may be best calculated to enable me to act with vigour and effect on the plan of united operations as soon as the season shall admit of my taking the field." He has likewise laid before the Government a letter which he has received from the Commissioners in Malabár, expressing their wishes that the Native part of the detachment which had been assembled might be employed in the southern part of the Province under the orders of Major Walker.

I have been able to comply with their wishes to the extent of six complete companies. The other two will go to Cotaparamba to be employed as I shall state hereafter. The companies of the 75th will march to Mangalore; those of the 84th will return to Goa by sea. I ordered Colonel Sartorius to retain in the service the coolies which had been sent from Bombay, as well as those which had been hired in Pálghát, because I had hopes that means might be devised of employing them previous to and during the monsoon, so as to give us great advantages when the season should allow the troops to take the field. By the ability and exertion of Mr. Sinee, who has prevailed upon the friendly Nairs in Coliote to open certain roads into the centre of that country, I have been enabled to employ the Pioneers and 1,200 of the coolies to assist them in this work; and I have strong hopes that two posts will be constructed, one at Canote, the other at Montane, previous to the setting of the rains. If these should be completed I propose to employ the coolies in throwing into them supplies of grain, provisions, &c., &c., for the detachment which will move through Caliote in the next season; at all events they shall be employed in throwing these articles into Cotoparamba. I have requested Colonel Sartorius to order two of the companies of Native Infantry of the detachments to Cotaparamba: these will be moved forward to the posts to be constructed, or they will remain at Cotaparamba as a further security to the provisions which will be thrown into that place, if the new posts should not be completed.

As soon as the rains set in the coolies from Pálghát will be discharged; those hired at Bombay will be detained in the service to complete the attainment of the objects above stated.

I have the honor to enclose a letter and some papers which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Disney. This officer has been for some time employed under my command. I found him active, zealous and able, and I therefore retained him in the command of Nuggur and of the province of Nednore, to which I recommended to the Government of Fort St. George that he might be appointed. I am concerned that his health should oblige him to quit the service, to which he will certainly be a loss, and I take the liberty of recommending him to the favourable notice of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Colonel.

The Secretary of the Government of Bombay.

IV.

To

COLONEL SARTORIUS.

SIR,—I have received your letter of the 9th instant and have taken into consideration its enclosures regarding the claims of the Moplas to be retained in the Company's service till after the monsoon.

In my opinion they have no foundation for such a claim, and, even if the inconvenience to be apprehended were greater than that stated by Lieutenant Ashborne in his letter, I should think they ought to be discharged. To act otherwise would tend to disclose to the Moplas the plans of Government for a future season, would answer no good purpose, would be expensive, and is not rendered necessary by the engagements entered into by you.

This engagement states that the Moplas are to receive two months' pay after the expiration of the war, that is to say, after the period when their services are no longer required and they are discharged. In my opinion they are discharged at this moment; and, although they may be wanted again, their entering the service will depend upon themselves, and, will be the consequence of another bargain to be made with them. They ought, therefore, in justice, to receive the two months' pay from the day on which they were discharged from the service. It is true that this sudden discharge was not in contemplation when the bargain was made; but that by no means alters its tenor.

The desire which I have that all engagements made with the Natives should be strictly adhered to, and the probability which exists that the services of the Moplas will soon be required again, induce me to wish that they should receive their pay for two months from the day on which they were informed that their services would not be required. But it appears that they do not deem that they have a claim to this allowance, but they ask to be kept in service in the expectation of being employed after the rains.

If that should be the case it will be clear that they did not understand that the Company was bound to pay them for two months after their discharge, excepting they had been in the field. It will not then be necessary to pay them.

Upon the whole I request that you will act as you think proper, and I give you my opinion that if the Moplas think themselves entitled to two months' pay they ought to get it, as there is no doubt but that by the engagement they are entitled to it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant.
ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Colonel.

Cannanore, 13th April 1880.

V.

To

COLONEL SARTORIUS.

SIR,—As I do not understand that there has ever been a Captain of Guides on the Bombay Establishment, excepting during the time that the troops have been employed in the field, it does not appear to be proper that Captain Moncrieff should hold that appointment for a longer period. It is, however, absolutely necessary that the Pyche Rája should be closely watched during the monsoon. No person is so fit as Captain Moncrieff to have the charge of those who will

give intelligence of him, as you have experience of what has been the custom heretofore, you will be so kind as to [illegible] such an arrangement for an allowance for him as you may think proper, and submit it to the Government of Bombay.

I have had great satisfaction in observing the zeal and intelligence of Captain Moncrieff and of Lieutenant Bentley, and, whenever the service in contemplation takes place, I shall certainly recommend them to Government for the appointments which you mention.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Cannanore, 15th April 1800.

VI.

To

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that on the 27th of April the detachment under Colonel Cumine stormed and got possession of the lower forts of Jamaulabad, and made a gallant attempt to get into the upper fort with the fugitives, in which, however, they failed. I have not yet received accounts of the loss sustained on this occasion; but it appears to me that Lieutenant-Colonel Cumine and the officers under his command are highly deserving of the favourable notice of the Government and of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mignon has made me a proposal to blow out part of the rock and steps leading to the upper fort as a measure which will cut off the holders of it from all prospect of relief. The arrangements then to be made will be for a blockade. I have approved this plan, provided it can be effectually carried into execution; first because it is probable that we shall get possession of the place as soon as by more extensive operations, and next because it will preclude the necessity of collecting for a siege a large body of troops and a large equipment, and have accordingly desired Lieutenant-Colonel Mignon not to call for the battalions from Malabar and Goa unless he finds them necessary for the blockade, and have desired Colonel Sartorius not to detach a battalion to Kanara, even if a requisition should have been made for it, until he hears that it is necessary for the limited operation now intended.

I have the pleasure to inform you that Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, with a detachment from this army, has carried the post at Arakiri, where our troops were before repulsed, and has beat and dispersed the adherents of the Poligar of Bullum.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Seringapatam, 4th May 1800.

VII.

To

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Bombay.

SIR,—I enclose you copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Commissioners in Malabár and Colonel Sartorius, because by the letter No. 4 it appears to be the wish of the latter that it should go before Government, and not because I conceive there is anything in it so serious as is imagined by the Commissioners, or which calls for their interference.

Upon receiving the report of the fall of Jumaulabad Colonel Sartorius determined immediately to detach into Kánara a force which would enable Lieutenant-Colonel Mignon to make arrangements for retaking it. Of this not only I approved but, as you will have perceived by my letter to you of the 30th April, I desired Lieutenant-Colonel Mignon to make a further requisition upon Malabár for one battalion if he should find it necessary. It was impossible for Colonel Sartorius to take this detachment into Kánara without drawing in some of the posts and he certainly did not diminish the number of his stations to the degree to which he will be obliged to diminish them if he should carry into execution the orders which I gave him and which I reported to you on the 30th of April.

The measure of drawing in the detachments, if it is an improper one, rests upon me; but I have a perfect reliance upon the Government and the Commander-in-Chief that it will not be censured upon the representation of the Commissioners in Malabár, who may undoubtedly feel an inconvenience from it, until the whole of our situation in Mysore, Malabár, and Kánara is examined, and it shall be found that it was in my power to provide a suitable remedy, for the misfortune which had happened, in any other manner excepting in that reported. My letter to you of yesterday will have shown my anxiety not to weaken Malabár if possible and my readiness to adopt any measures which would preclude that necessity.

I enclose an extract, No. 6, which I wrote to the President of the Commission, which will further elucidate the subject.

Government have now before them all that I can say upon the measures itself for which I am responsible. The next question is whether the words of Colonel Sartorius' letter of the 26th of April merit any animadversion; they speak for themselves, and upon them I have nothing to say.

In the short time that I have had the command of the troops I have had an opportunity of showing my readiness to perform that part of my duty, *viz.*, to attend as much as possible to the requisition of the civil power. If then it should be decided that I was wrong in drawing the troops from Malabár, and that my arrangements were faulty, I hope that the error will be attributed to one of judgment and not to an unworthy desire to do that which should be displeasing to the Commissioners.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Seringapatam, 5th May 1800.

VIII.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN MALABÁR.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2nd instant with its enclosures, copies of which I had already received from Colonel Sartorius. Those, as it appeared

to be Colonel Sartorius' wish, I had already sent to be laid before the Bombay Government, but I acknowledge that I see but little reason in any part of the correspondence for calling for their interference.

An Arrangement has been made of the military force in Malabár which I am concerned to observe is not satisfactory to the gentlemen of the Commission; but it is the best that I can devise in these difficult times, and I hope I shall have credit with the Bombay Government and the Commander-in-Chief for having adopted it only as a measure of necessity. This I might likewise claim from the gentlemen of the Commission. Colonel Sartorius is not responsible for this arrangement and, therefore, if the Government disapprove of it, censure must fall upon me. The words of Colonel Sartorius' letter speak for themselves, and upon them I have nothing to remark, excepting that it is unfortunate that the Government should have reason to fear that there is a difference between those charged with their civil Government and the officer at the head of the military in Malabár, only because a letter may not have been worded in a manner which would be agreeable to the former.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Seringapatam, 6th May 1800.

IX.

Camp 2 miles north of Chinna, May 23rd, 1800.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th instant with its enclosures which I had already considered when in Malabár.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the detachments lately collected for field service in that province have not received field allowances since the end of the month of March, excepting those corps or detachments of corps which composed it which may have been since employed on duties by the performance of which they are entitled to field allowances according to the established regulations of the Government of Bombay. Whenever I have found it necessary to order any of them upon such duties I have reported such necessity to the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, as being one of the channels of communication with the Government pointed out by you in your letter of the 3rd April.

I have not had occasion to authorize the issue of any allowances whatever, excepting such as have been reported to Government in the manner above-mentioned either by myself or by Colonel Sartorius. In case the Government should approve of what has been done I conclude that they will have sent their orders regarding the expenses incurred and the allowance given to Captain Moncrieff for intelligence, (which is the only one which has been given,) to the Military Auditor and Military Paymaster General.

In case at any time I should find it necessary to give authority that any expense should be incurred I shall certainly attend to the orders of the Governor in Council as communicated in your letter of the 6th instant, and I shall report regularly and fully to Government the cause of incurring such expenses, and its amount as far as is possible, and its probable duration. I shall communicate the orders of Government upon this subject, and regarding the staff appointments, to Colonel Sartorius, to whom this part of your letter more particularly relates. I shall also take care that in future these orders are attended to. It is proper, however, that

I should state to you that, excepting those of the Deputy Quarter Master General and Captain of Guides, which were not discontinued till the receipt of my letter of the 13th of April by Colonel Sartorius, a copy of which I now enclose, all the other appointments which were made with a view to the field services of the detachment and were reported regularly to the Government of Bombay, were discontinued upon the receipt of my letter of the 20th of March which Colonel Sartorius enclosed to Government with his of the 1st of April.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The Secretary to Government, Bombay.

GENEALOGY OF THE MARATHA CHIEFS.

GENEALOGY OF THE MARATHA CHIEFS.

Alphabetical List of the principal Marátha Families and Chieftains of the Poona State connected with the British Government, together with their Titles and Seats of Residence (17th January 1827.)

Family Names or usual Designation.	Seat of Residence and Estates.	Title.
Alli Bahádur	Bundelkhand	.....
Amátya	Kolhápur and Sátára	.....
Angria	Kolába	Vizarut Mal and Surkhyle.
Bárámatikar Joshi	Bárámati, Poona	.....
Bhoeta...	Nasirabad, Khándesh	.....
Bhundelli	Ságar and Jáhvar	.....
Bhonsla	Sátára	Rája.
Do.	Nágpur	Rája Sena Dhurandhar and Sena Sáheb Subha.
Do.	Akalkot, Sátára	Rája.
Bhonsla Ghorpade	Mudhol, Dhárwár	Do.
Do.	Kápsi, Kolhápur	Senápati.
Do.	Dutwar, do.	Ameer-ool-omra.
Do.	Gajendragad, Dhárwár	Hinduráv.
Do.	Sakri, Khándesh	.....
Dábhádé	Talegaon, Poona	Senápati.
Dhamdhere	Poona	.....
Daflé	Jath, Sátára	.....
Fadkia...	Poona	.....
Ghátgé	Bood, Sátára	Jhunjharráv.
Do.	Kágal, Kolhápur...	Shirzaráv.
Ghorpadé	Mehalkarrigi do.	Do.
Gokhla Rástia...	Wái, Sátára	Rástia or Rassudi.
Gokhla...	Warut do.	.....
Gáikawár	Baroda	Senâ Khákhel Bahádur.
Holkar...	Indore	.....
Kaddambandi...	Kopreil, Khándesh	.....
Kitturkar	Kittur, Dhárwár	Samsherjang Shirzaráv, Pratápráv.
Kunjar...	Sásvad, Poona	.....
Limayé	Poona	Khásgiwála
Mánkeshvar	Bárámati, Poona	.....
Mantri...	Islámpur do.	Mantri.
Nána Fadanavis	Menowli do.	Mudra-ool-Muham.
Nimbálkar	Phaltan, Sátára	Naik.
Do.	Watar do.	.....
Orykar	Ora, Ahmadnagar	.....
Pánsé	Pángawn Nagar	.....
Pátankar	Pátan, Sátára	.....
Pottby...	Poona	.....
Peshwa	Do.	Pandit Pradhán.
Purandhare	Sásvad, Poona	.....
Pratinidhi	Karád, Sátára	Pandit Pratinidhi.
Patwardhán	Baroda	.....
Do.	Miraj, &c., Dhárwár	.....
Rája Bahádur...	Málegaon, Khándesh	Rája Bahádur.
Sindia	Gwálior	Alijah Bahádur.
Sellar	Burgaon, Khándesh	.....
Thorat...	Wálva, Sátára	.....
Tohki	Abhung, Khándesh	.....
Tohki	Lassur do.	.....
Vinchurkar	Vinchurnagar	Oomdat-ool-mulk.
Wáikar	Wái, Sátára	.....

ALLI BAHÁDUR.

This family owes its rise to the circumstance of being descended from Samsher Bahádur, the illegitimate son of Bájiráv Ballál Peshwa by a Mahomedan female, whose history is as follows: In the year 1734 the Emperor of Delhi having sent an army under Mahomedkhán to reduce to subjection Chatar Sal, the Rája of Bundelkhand, the latter thought it necessary to call on the Marathás for aid, when Bájiráv Ballál (the second Peshwa) with an army of 20,000 men so ...ned the Mahomedan army in the fort Jytpoor, that after having eaten all their bea... ...urden, and being reduced to the utmost possible distress, the Hindus compelled the Mah... ...n General to appear before them as a suppliant in female attire, begging his own life and ... ...es of the garrison. For this timely assistance the Rája of Bundelkhand made over to Bájir... ... territory of Sagar, yielding an annual revenue of thirty-three lákhs and a half of rupe... ...ides a third of the diamond mine revenues. In addition to these territorial dona-tion, ...r Sal gave to Bájiráv Ballál his own illegitimate daughter, Mastáni, born of a Maho... ...mother. By this connection Bájiráv had Samsher Bahádur, who was killed at the battle ... ...nipat in 1760, leaving a son, Alli Bahádur, who separating himself from the Maráthás, s... ...l Banda, and a portion of Bundelkhund, yielding a revenue estimated at 75 lákhs. This te... ...y Bájiráv, the present ex-Peshwa, transferred to the English Government by the Treaty ... ...ssein in 1802 for the support of the subsidiary force to be stationed at his capital, and All... ...dur and his descendants receive a pension of five lákhs annually.

Bájiráv Ballál.

Samsher Bahádur, killed at Pánipat 1760.

Alli Bahádur.

Samsher Bahádur. Zoolfikar Álli.

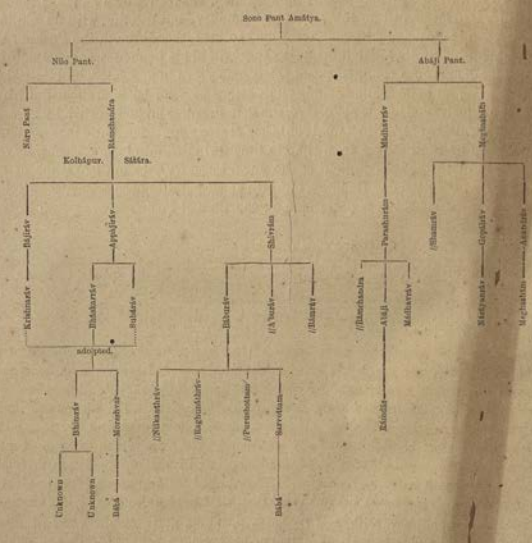
AMÁTYA ASHT PRADHA'N.

The ap... ...ion of Amátya is given to one of the eight Chief Ministers of the house of Sátára who... ...y it is to write in his own hand at the bottom of every public document issued the words *d... ...amáné*, signifying "by commapd", and to preserve in his office a copy of each paper ... ...ed. The situation was first held by Sono Pandit, the Deshmukh of Dhabana, taraf Kallyá... ...e Northern Konkan. He was a school fellow of the first Shiváji, and attracted his notice by ... ...onduct at the capture of Purandhar. After the return of Sháhuji from Delhi, Rámchandra ... ...the grandson of Sono Pant, adhered to Tárábái in opposition to Sháhuji, and leaving Sátár... ...me Amátya at Kolhápur. Accordingly Sháhuji created two or three other Amátyás in s... ...on, and never became reconciled to Rámchandra Pant; but after the death of the latter ... ...nted, and restored the office to Shivrám, the youngest son of Rámchandra Pant, leaving ... ...est son, Bájiráv, at Kolhápur in the enjoyment of the Bowra estates, which ...ant branch of ... ...mily still holds.

Under the ... ...as the office as regarded the Sátára Government went entirely into disuse, ...ad a person p... ...ng the same duty at Poona was denominated Muzumdár. The office still

exists under the Rája of Kolhápur, though at Sátára it has dwindled into a sinecure. The two branches of the family held estates as follows:—

	Rs.
Sátára Amátya Chinnur in inám	4,000
Kokisra do.	1,000
Kowta and Cherrygaon Saranjam	10,000
Total Sátára...	15,000
Kolhápur Amátya. The Fort of Bowra and its dependencies ...	75,000
Nandgaon in inám	5,000
Mokássa of the village of Tándly, Pargana Ranjungaon, in inám	1,000
Total Kolhápur...	81,000

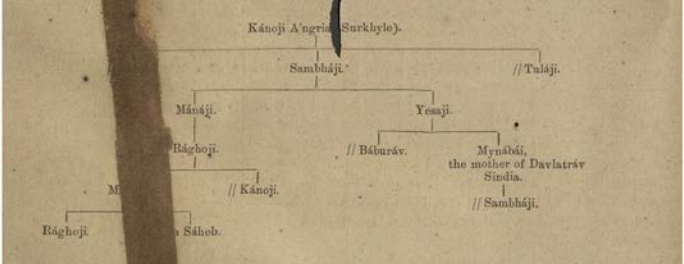


*In the genealogies the elder branches are on the left.

N.B.—Straight lines mark direct descent.
Dotted lines mark adoption.
Unconnected lines mark basterdy.
Two bars diagonally signify extinction of the line.//

A'NGRIA.

Kánoji, the son of Tukoji, a Marátha Chief of the family of A'ngria, first attained eminence while in the service of the Rája of Sátára by the capture of the Fort at Ráigad from the Habshi Chief of Kolába in the year 1698, and subsequently distinguished himself in the war in the Konkan carried on by the Maráthás against that portion of the Mahomedan dominions, on which occasion he acquired the title of Surkhyle. Taking advantage of his own power and dissensi[illegible]ich broke out in the Sátára family after the return of Sháhu Rája, he not only refuse[illegible]ier him submission, but made an effort to establish an independent sovereignty along [illegible]e Konkan Coast, from Goa to Surat, including the hill forts on the brow of the range [illegible]s with the country below them. Till at length having been worsted in many actions [illegible]uperior state of Sátára, peace was concluded, and Kánoji consented to acknowledge t[illegible]eignty of Sháhu Rája, on which occasion the whole of the seaports from Vijaydurg as[illegible]Kolába remained in Ángria's possession, and reverted first to his eldest son Sakoji, [illegible]o years after to his second son Sambháji, between whom and his son Mánoji dissensio[illegible]g, the latter fled to the English at Bombay, but meeting with no aid in that quarter, [illegible]eded to Poona and became reconciled to his father through the Peshwa, but on the death[illegible]bháji his brother Tuláji disputing the right of his nephew, was eventually seized by the Pe[illegible]d died after a confinement of thirty-one years in prison. The piratical practices of th[illegible]s on all nations approaching the western coast of India are matter of history and do not[illegible]f illustration in this place. As the British power preponderated, they gradually subsided, a[illegible]the peace of Bassein (A.D. 1802) they ceased altogether, while the once powerful A'ngria enc[illegible]on by the Peshwas from time to time dwindled into insignificance, leaving in possession [illegible]mify at the breaking out of the war a territory yielding two lákhs of rupees in the neigh[illegible]od of Kolába and Oondery, of which about half has been alienated for religious purposes or [illegible]e reward of services performed by courtiers of Poona.



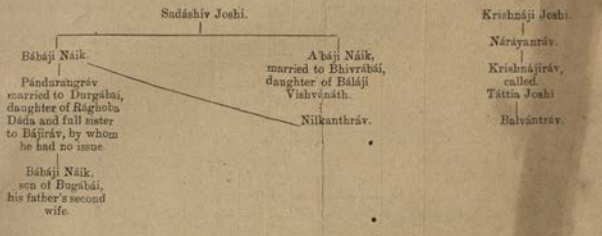
BA'RA'MATIKAR JOSHI.

Sadáshiv Náik [illegible] Krishnáji Náik, two Deshasth Bráhman brothers, the hereditary Joshis or astrologers of [illegible]wn of Bárámati near Pandharpur, joined Sháhuji Rája of Sátára at the village of Lamkun[illegible]hándesh, in the year 1768, after he obtained his release from the Mogal camp.

Krishnáji Náik [illegible] younger brother, was made treasurer, and his grandson, Tátia Joshi, still holds the office and [illegible]sites attached to it as a sinecure, besides a pension of Rs. 4,000 from the British Go[illegible]ent.

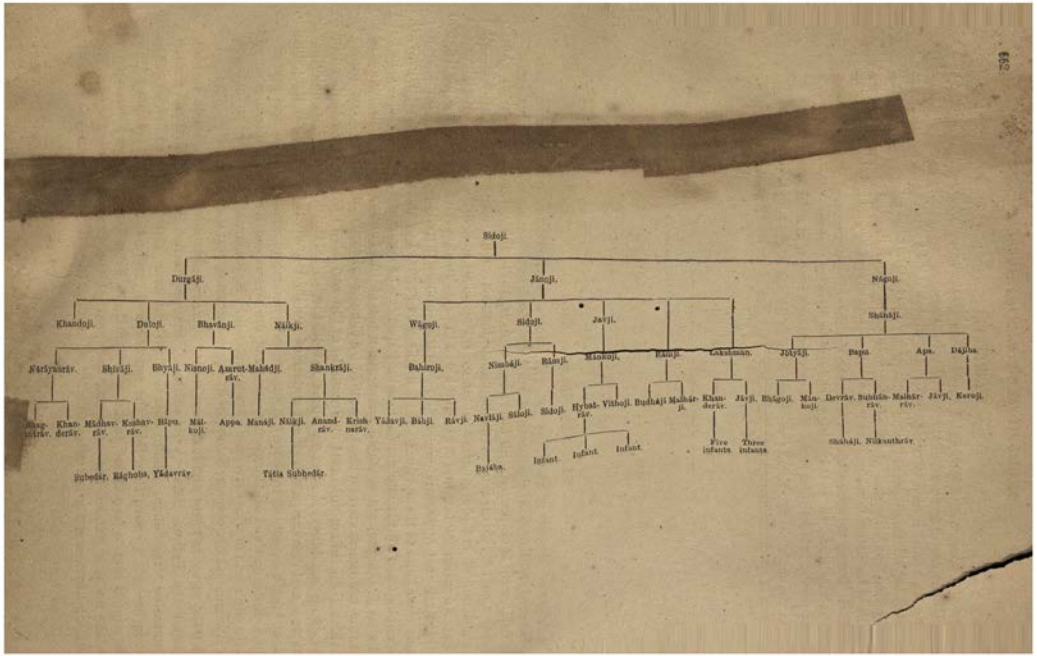
The elder brother, Sadáshiv Náik, retired to Benáres, and died after having seen his eldest son, Bábuji Náik, attain great power at court, and his younger son, Abáji Náik, married to the daughter of Báláji Vishvanáth, the first Peshwa. This marriage proved childless; but Pándurang, the eldest son of Bábuji Náik, again married into the Peshwa's family by espousing a daughter of Rághoba Dáda. By this marriage also there was no issue. Pándurangráv, however had a son called Bábuji Náik by his second wife Bugabái, of Bawdem near Wái, and who is now at Benáres, living on the bounty of Amrutráv Sáheb, the adopted son of the late Rághoba Dáda.

The family estates have all lapsed to Government.


Sadáshiv Joshi.
Krishnáji Joshi.
Náráyanráv.
Bábáji Náik.
Abáji Náik, married to Bhivrábái, daughter of Báláji Vishvénáth.
Krishnájiráv, called Táttia Joshi
Pándurangráv married to Durgábai, daughter of Rághoba Dáda and full sister to Bájiráv, by whom he had no issue.
Nilkanthráv.
Balvántráv.
Bábáji Náik, son of Bugábái, his father's second wife.

BHOETA.

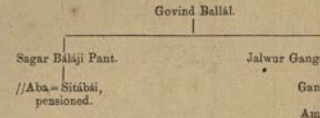
This family is originally from the village of Arurgaon in the pargana of Phaltan. Three brothers, sons of Shidaji Bhoeta, distinguished themselves in the early part of the Marátha power and established the Mokássa Amul over Nasirabad and other parganas in Khándesh which were allotted for the support of 100 horse in permanent service and a salary of Rs. 300 annually, in all Rs. 60,000. Wherever the Marátha armies marched there the Bhoetas were sure to be, and most of them either fell on the field or received desperate wounds. Bájiráv, the late Peshwa, ordered their Saramjám on the Mokássa of Nasirabad to be resumed in 1813 by Trimbakji Dengla, since which some members of the family, taking advantage of the confusion of the times, endeavoured to realize by plunder what Trimbakji had resumed. The family literally held nothing at the beginning of the war, but in consequence of its antiquity and former respectability, it receives a pension from the British Government of Rs. 4,300, besides the revenue of four villages in the pargana of Edlábád granted to the family long since by Sindia.


Sidoji.
Durgáji.
Jánoji.
Nágoji.
Khandoji.
Duloji.
Bhavánji.
Náikji.
Wágoji.
Sidoji.
Javji.
Sháháji.
Náráyanráv.
Shiváji.
Bhyáji.
Nisnoji.
Amrut-ráv.
Mahádji.
Shankráji.
Bahiroji.
Nimbáji.
Rámji.
Mánkoji.
Rámji.
Lakshman.
Jóyáji.
Bapu.
Apa.
Dájiba.
Khan-deráv.
Mádhav-ráv.
Keshav-ráv.
Bápu.
Mál-koji.
Appa.
Manáji.
Náikji.
Anand-ráv.
Krish-naráv.
Yádavji.
Bábji.
Rávji.
Navláji.
Sáloji.
Sidoji.
Hybat-ráv.
Vithoji.
Budháji
Malhár-ji.
Khan-deráv.
Jávji.
Bhágoji.
Mán-koji.
Devráv.
Subhán-ráv.
Malhár-ráv.
Jávji.
Keroji.
Subedár.
Rághoba.
Yádavráv.
Tátia Subhedár.
Bajába.
Infant.
Infant.
Infant.
Five infants.
Three infants.
Sháháji.
Nilkanthráv.

BUNDELLY.

On the occasion of Bájiráv Ballál marching with a force to the aid of Chatar Sál, Rája of Bundelkhánd, that Prince conferred on him the district of Sagar, including Kálpi and Jalwur, yielding an annual revenue of thirty-three and a half lákhs of rupees, which territory was entrusted to the management of Govind Ballál Kher, an inhabitant of Bowdem near Wái on the Krishna, in the Deccan. Govindráv Ballál lost his life while in the act of transporting the revenue of his district to the army at Pánipat, after which Sagar was conferred on his sons as a jághír. During the several wars in which the Maráthás have been engaged with the English the Bundelly Rájás, for so they designate themselves, have lost portions of their country, and they at present hold a district round Jálwur only yielding a revenue of about five lákhs.

At the end of the last Marátha war Sagar fell with the rest of the Peshwa's territory into the hands of the British Government, and Sitábái, the widow of the last Rája, enjoys a pension.

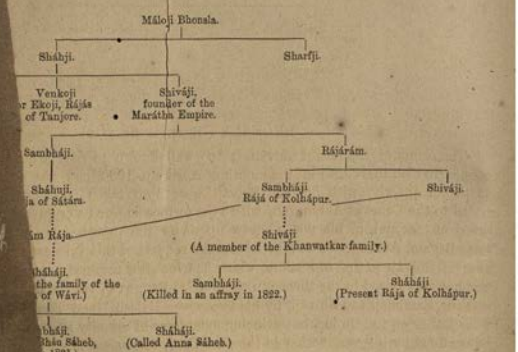


BHONSLA (HOUSE OF SHIVÁJI.)

The origin of the rise of Shiváji is too well known to require any elucidation in these notes. He died in Ráigad in the month of April A.D. 1680, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sambháji, who with his son Shiváji were both taken prisoners in the year 1694 and carried to the Court of Aurangzeb, where the former suffered a cruel death and the latter being spared on account of his youth, grew up under the protection of the accomplished Fyz-ul-Nessa Begam, Aurangzeb's daughter. At the request of this Princess it is said he changed the name of Shiváji to that of Sháhuji, which he ever after retained. Rájarám, the younger son of Sambháji was raised to the throne in the Fort of Rangna in 1695, and died in June 1698, leaving two sons, Sambháji and Shiváji, by his two wives Rájasbái and Tárábai. The latter succeeded his father on the throne, but evincing symptoms of insanity some years after, he was deposed and confined by his own mother in the year 1703, who raised his half brother Sambháji to the masnad of Kolhápur, which he made his residence. In the year 1707 Aurangzeb died, and Sháhuji obtaining his liberty, came to Sátára to claim his kingdom. He was for some time opposed by his aunt Tárábái, a clever and ambitious woman, the widow of his uncle Rájárám. Sháhu Rája at length consented to share the empire with his cousin Sambháji, who was permitted to retain Kolhápur and all the country south of the Warna and Krishna, while to Sháhuji was left all to the north of those rivers. Tárábái retired to Kolhápur, and lived to an extreme old age. Both she and her stepson Sambháji dying in the same year A.D. 1760.

Sháhu Rája, of too indolent and luxurious habits to manage his government, made it over to his Minister the Peshwa Báláji Vishvanáth, to whom succeeded Bájiráv Ballál and his son Báláji, denominated Nána Sáheb. Sháhu Rája died without issue, 27th December 1749, when the Peshwa having brought forward Rám Rája, the son of Shiváji and nephew of the reigning Rája of Kolhápur, caused him to be adopted as the son of Sháhu. From that day the subversion of the power of the house of Sátára was complete, and that of the Peshwa's established. Rám Rája having no children, many years after adopted, at the instance of Nána Farnavis, a youth of

he Deshmukh of Wái in 1777, and dying in the following year 1778, the
ucceeded to the masnad of Sátára. The semblance of respect was still main-
im. A guard of honor of 500 horse was appointed by the Peshwa to escort
, and his expenses were limited as well as the range of his excursions in the
his capital. All reports of war and peace and the result of campaigns
ularly submitted for his information, and while the creation of new and the
succession of hereditary offices and estates derived confirmation from him
himself was not deemed exempt from accepting this token of homage. The
cceeded on the death of Savái Mádhavráv at Poona in October 1795, afford-
ning to emancipation, of which he did not fail to avail himself, and seizing
d to *control him*, encouraged his full brother, Chatarsing, to raise troops
ign aid. The effort, however, was too feeble. Sháhu II. became
prisoner in the fort of Sátára, and died 4th May 1808, leaving three sons, of
tápsing, was raised to the throne by the British Government in February
1818 a



BHONSLA, RÁJA OF BERA'R.

On the occ
1707, it became
so much so, tha
were such as to
boldly stepped f
having conferre
army to make c
received the pa
given offence at
cousin (Kánoji).
Subha with the c

f the return of Sháhu Rája from his confinement at the Court of Delhi in
terest of Tárábái to oppose his pretensions by declaring him an impostor.
ven stated him to be not a Marátha at all. Tárábái's power and influence
le many of the Chiefs from joining Sháhuji, till at length Parsoji Bhonsla
and taking him by the hand, acknowledged him as his master, who
n the title of Sena Sáheb Subha conferred on him the command of an
ts and exact chauth in Berár. Parsoji dying left a son, Kánoji, who
his father's office from the Rája of Sátára. Having some time after
he was formally deposed, and the patent was made out in the name of a
latter soon after also became obnoxious, and the office of Sena Sáheb,
d of the army in the north-east were conferred on one Raghoji Bhonsla.

an officer of the late Parsoji, claiming no other relationship than that of clansman. From Raghoji is descended the race of the Rájas of Nágpur. From the period alluded to they have usually acted as a branch of the Marátha Confederacy, but have invariably maintained their independence, forming treaties, remaining neutral, or acting either with or against the Peshwa, as it suited their interest or their policy. The modern history of the family since its alliance with the British Government at the treaty of Devulwassa in December 1803, will be found among the records of Government, and requires no elucidation in this place.

BHONSLA, RAJA OF AKALKOT.

The first person of this house elevated to this dignity was the orphan son of the Pátil of Parud in Gangthadi, of the family of Lokhandé; and the origin of his greatness is founded on a romantic story of his father having been killed in action and his mother bringing her only infant boy and throwing it into the pálkhi of Sháhu, the Rája of Sátára, imploring his protection, and from the circumstance of victory having succeeded the events of the day, the child was called Fattesing, and was brought up in the royal family.

He grew to be such a favourite, that he had a separate suit of apartments built for him in the palace at Sátára, and held a military command, to which a territory of thirty-five lákhs was attached; and on the occasion of the death of Virubái, a favourite mistress of Sháhu Rája's, he was permitted to attend her as her son in her last moments, and to perform the funeral obsequies. This not only gave to Fattesing the whole of her property, but also the pargana of Akalkot assigned to her in jághír during her life; and the circumstance of his being adopted as the illegitimate son of Sháhu Rája seems to have conferred on him the right to assume the family name of Bhonsla with the title of Rája now held by his descendants. On his attaining the rank of Rája, he thought proper to assume all the dignities of the Royal house of Sátára, and gave away portions of his vast estates to the eight great officers, denominated *Asht Pradhán*, many of whom still hold, more or less, what was then conferred on them. Among others, to the Peshwa he gave the whole of the pargana of Mhyndurgy, yielding an estimated revenue of Rs. 60,000 annually.

Fattesing Bhonsla, the first Rája, survived his master only eight years, and died without legitimate issue in the year 1757.

In order to perpetuate the family and title, his widow was allowed to adopt a distant relative, who succeeded to the estates of Akalkot only, under the title of Shahji, and dying left two sons, Fattesing and Tuloji; the former succeeded his father and held his younger brother for some time in confinement, till making his escape, he complained to the Court of Poona, where, after some time, an accommodation being brought about, an agreement was drawn up and signed through the intervention of Sadáshiv Bháu Mánkesvhar, by which Tuloji Bhonsla agreed to accept of the village of Kurla and some others, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 8,100.

Fattesing died in April 1823, and was succeeded by his son Máloji Rája, a young man of twenty years of age. The estimated value of the Rája's income at present is as follows:—

	Rs.
Pargana of Akalkot	... 2,00,000
Mokása of Sholápur	... 4,000
[illegible]are of the customs of the City of Poona	... 10,000
[illegible]ight districts in the Sátára territory valued at	... 11,000
Total Rs.	... 2,25,000

[illegible]sa rights in the Nizám's territories, estimated at Rs. 25,000, up to the war, whic[illegible]eded to His Highness by the British Government, but which, although seldom paid [illegible] to the Rája, always afforded him a plea to demand it and to make incursions into t[illegible]riving to this principality an importance which it yields with reluctance in its pr[illegible]ate capacity as a dependant of the Rája of Sátára.

Fattesing Sakundi, entitled Fattesing Rája Bhonsla.

Sháhji Bhonsla.

[illegible]g Rája. • Tulaji Bhonsla.

[illegible]Rája. Sháhji, commonly called Nána Sáheb. Shiváji, commonly called Rája Sáheb. Sambháji, commonly called Bhumia Sáheb.

Sh[illegible] born a[illegible]. Infant son, born 1826.

[illegible]BHONSLA GHORPADE, RAJA OF MUDHOL.

The [illegible]c account of this branch of the Bhonsla family is to be found in an original l[illegible]váji to Máloji Ghorpade, dated Bhagnuggur, when he was forming a connexion [illegible] of Golkonda. This curious document is in the hands of Govindráv Ghorpade[illegible] a vast number of Persian papers, the authenticity of which, when compared wit[illegible]nts of the same time, cannot, for a moment, be doubted. The letter alluded to[illegible], recapitulating the several causes which combined to create the inveterate hostili[illegible]e Bhonslas and Ghorpades, and endeavouring to assuage it by pointing out to Mál[illegible]antages of perpetuating such an enmity and the advantages of his abandoning[illegible]f the Patháns of Bijápur who hold the young king in subjection. At this time M[illegible]is addressed by Shiváji as an equal, and must have been one of the greatest no[illegible]l Sháhi Court. The family has from an early period borne the title of *Rája*, pre[illegible]d by the kings of Bijápur; and it is his privilege not only to be excused from perfor[illegible]he obeysance of a subject), but the chief of the family is entitled to have a *Mor*[illegible]per of peacock's feathers) waved over his head on occasions of state This family [illegible]Adil Sháhi Government the following districts, *viz.*:—

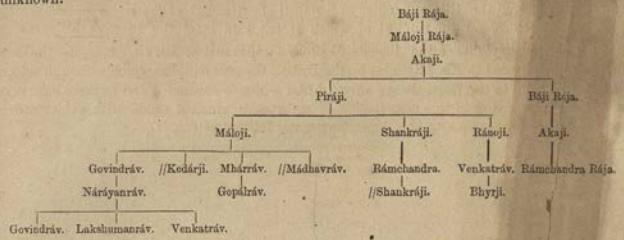
Pargana Mudhol ...		
„ Lakapur ...		
„ Dhowleswar ...	}	Rs. 100,000
„ Joungee ...		
„ Machnoor ...		

which the fa[illegible]his day under the British Government.

During [illegible] Rájas of Sátára we hear little of the Mudhol Rá[illegible]; the first instance we find is in [illegible]nkráji Rája, who joined in the parsuit of Rághob[illegible] Dáda into Gujarát, where he die[illegible]d for other aid afforded subsequently he had a [illegible]aramjám assigned

him of Rs. 2,50,000 for the maintenance of 675 horse, but which was resumed by the late Bájiráv. It is the pride of this family that its personal estates are derived from the kings of Bijápur, but that it never received personal support from any subsequent rulers.

The family also has half the Deshmukhi of Sátára and the three villages of Nándgaon Taraf Sátára, Koonta, Taraf Koregaum, Rs. 8,000, and Pussurni, Pránt Karnátak, value unknown.



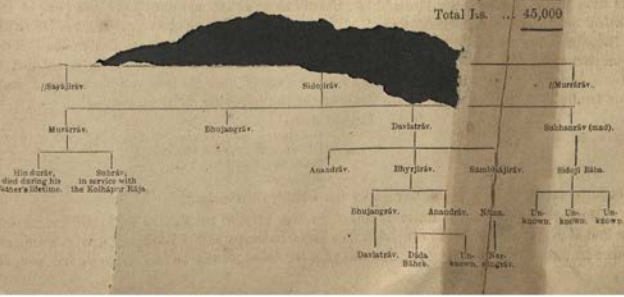
BHONSLA GHORPADE HINDURA'V.

This being the elder branch of the family, retains the title of Hinduráv, supposed to be of such antiquity as to defy modern research; it is probable if some of the Persian documents of the family were examined, the truth might be discovered. Murárráv and Davlatráv Ghorpade, the sons of Sidájiráv, are distinguished in the Márátha annals for their courage and enterprise against the Mysore and Nizám states. At one time they levied Mokássa—

	Rs.
From the Nizám	2,00,000
Territory conquered from Mysore and retained	4,00,000
Besides Mahál on the Nizám's borders for the maintenance of 700 horse.	90,000
Total Rs. ...	6,90,000

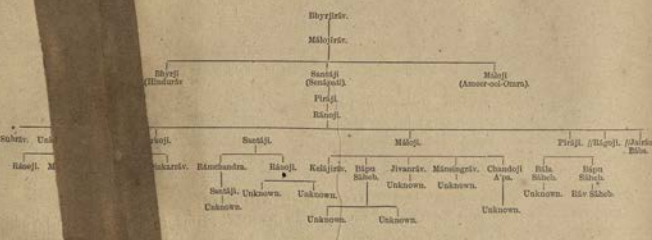
The whole of which have from time to time been resumed by the Pechwas. The family now holds the following estate in its possession anterior to Márátha sovereignty :—

	Rs.
Gajendragad	25,000
Sondoor (disputed)	20,000
Total Rs. ...	45,000



BHONSLA GHORPADE KA'PSIKAR SENAPATI.

n unable to obtain any satisfactory account of the origin of the greatness of this f ntiquity is sufficiently borne out by the generally received opinion, that the fo mily received the title of Hinduráv from the kings of Delhi 700 years ago, a pe ven to the establishment of the Delhi sovereignty. This branch of the Hindu- rá ceived the title and office of Senápati or General of the Rájas of Kolhápur ne since, for the support of which it holds in inám the town of Kápsi near Ko t Rs. 8,000, and is dependent solely on that principality.



BHONSLA GHORPADE (AMIR-UL-OMRA).

This st branch of the family bearing the title of Hinduráv, which is confined, howe er line. It bears by way of distinction the title of Ameer-ool-oomra; but I ha from whence it derives it. The members of this branch served under the elder áv of Gajendragad, from which it received the village of Dutwar near Miraj in i Rs. 12,000, which it holds at the present day. Of these, Yashvantráv served un n the war against Hyder, and subsequently forming an intimacy with Surjiráv G ppointed ambassador on the part of Davalatráv Sindia in 1803 to the Duke of W iously to the formation of the treaty of Surji Anjingaon. He subsequently of Resident from Sindia at Poona, but was superseded by Dájiba Deshmukh. ds got a pension of Rs. 1,000 monthly, evinced great attachment to the cause o overnment, and his natural children in particular have distinguished themselves r British officers. Yashvant died shortly after the war broke out, and his fam spous nt against Bájiráv Sáheb. For these s A nd the following districts:—

	Rs.
I	14,000
S	7,000
Total Rs. ...	21,000

Besides a share of Dutvar.

Shivráv t nderáv, of this family, asserts that the great Murárráv after the death of his so opted him into the Hinduráv branch, and it is certain that Venkatráv, the grand i iv, managed the estate of Sondur for Murárráv. On the death

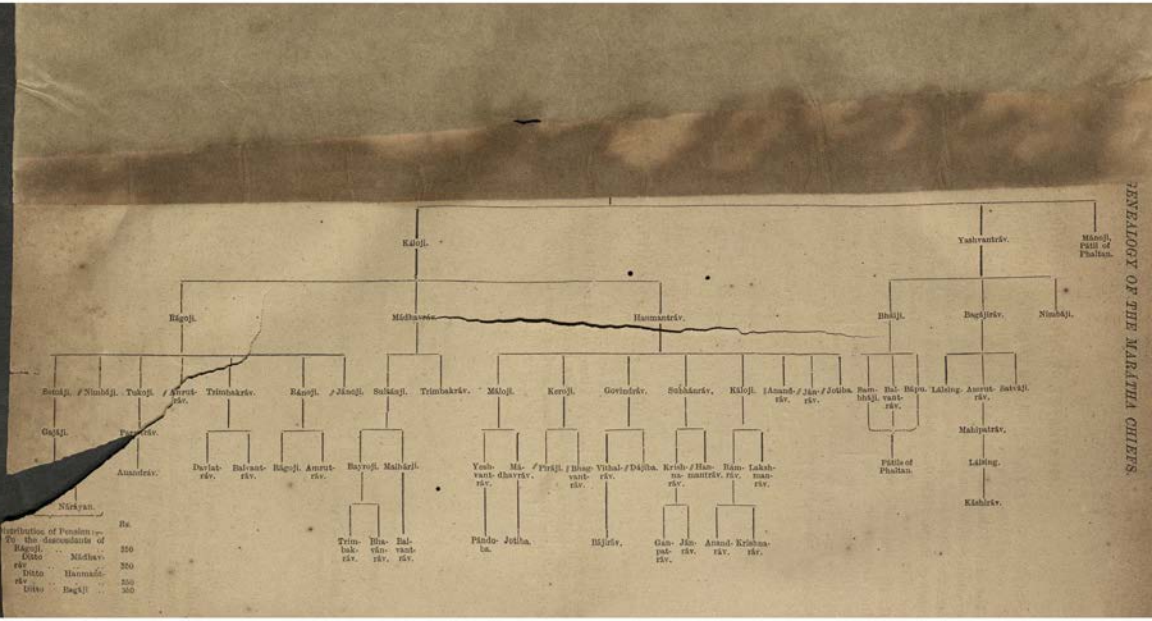
of Venkatráv the estate fell into the hands of Shivráv, who now holds it on the p
adoption by Murárráv, but which is disputed by the Hinduráv family, who assert th
was adopted.

*Shivráv possesses the district of Sondur disputed by Subráv of the family of the Hinduráv Ghorpade of Gajendra

BHONSLA SÁKREKAR.

No individual of this family is so much distinguished in the Marátha annals
any particular notice. Somáji, the Pátil of Phaltan, the ancestor of the presen
Sákre, united with other Chiefs in the service of Shiváji Rája, and at an early
of Báglan, estimated at Rs. 78,000, assigned for the maintenance of 150 horse a
establishment.

The Sákrekars always accompanied the Peshwas and did their duty, by whic
their service till 1813, when Bájiráv Sáheb included the resumption of their e
rest of most of his petty jághírdárs, leaving them literally nothing to live
since been pensioned by the British Government on a stipend of Rs.



GENEALOGY OF THE MARÁTHA CHIEFS.

Distribution of Pension :—	Rs.
To the descendants of Rágoji, ...	350
Ditto Mádhavrávi ...	350
Ditto Hanmantrávi ...	350
Ditto Bagáji ...	350

DA'BHA'RE', SENA'PATI.

The first of this family, Trimbakráv Dábháré, derives no dignity from his anc
was created Senápati or Commander of the Forces by Sháhu Rája of Sátára, a
auspices the Mokássa of Khándesh was first established. The elevation of Bálāji
the office of Peshwa laid the seeds of jealousy in the Senápati's mind, which grew
bellion in the time of his son, Bájiráv Peshwa, when, having sustained several d
eventually completely overthrown by Nána Sáheb Peshwa near Talegaon, after w
attained any power. The family holds the Tarf of Talegaon, yielding Rs. 25
other perquisites to the amount of Rs. 75,000 being resumed by the late Báji
sent representative of the family is a young man of 25 years of age, and was marri
of Davlatráv Sindia, since dead.

Trimbakráv Dábháré.
|
Khanderáv.
|
Yashvantráv.
|
Manyábáráv
(Bápu Sáheb).

DE'VDHAR, CALLED DHAMDHE'RE'.

The family of Devdhar held the situation of Yekberizi, a department
office at Poona. The late Peshwa having intermarried in the family, and l
wife's uncle becoming a great favourite, he and his relatives received estate
continued under the British Government as follows:—

To Pándurang Anna	...	...	...	... 2
,, Rámchandra Pant	...	...	...	... 1
,, Hari Bháu	...	...	...	...

Rámchandra Pant Devdhar,
commonly called
Dhamdhéré.

Pándurangráv Anna.	Unknown.
Rámchandra Pant Ába (with Bájiráv Sáheb at Benares).	Rághoba Dáda.
	Moro Pant at Poona.

DAFLE, CHAVHA'N.

Satváji Chavhán, the head of the present family, is a lineal desc
Daflápur in the Jat Pargana, from whence he obtains the name of I
procure no information of him previous to the time of Aurangzeb
in possession of the family (probably) is an original letter in the h
without date, inviting Satváji Daflé to come in and acknowledge alle
this letter must have been written at the same time with another by

t Nizám, who was left in charge of Bijápur after its capture. This d year of Aurangzeb, A.D. 1703. In the following year we find a in to Báváji, the son of Satváji, inviting him to join his father in his e time is a Firman written in the Emperor's name bearing the seal of e pardon to Báváji if he will join his father and abandon his asso- anads for the jághír to Satváji probably alluded to his former situ- ntioned by Kánfeeakhán and the writers of the times, as being among ght troops of the Marátha Government who harassed Aurangzeb ; but those sanads were long ago pawned for debts contracted by his en unable to procure them.

, that Satváji was succeeded by Báváji his eldest son, who died with- w, Yessubái, governed the estates for forty years, and at last adopted noji, her husband's illegitimate brother, from whom is descended in a and that at the same time parts of the estate were set aside, by family of Rámráv, Bhagvantráv, and Makundráv, the three younger sons s still continue to enjoy separately their shares. I have not been documents legitimatizing this family; but I have seen a copy, which .D. 1748, wherein it appears Yessubái then adopted Yashvantráv, oji Daflé.

doption, however, among other papers in possession of the Daflé sanad to Yashvantráv Daflé and his brethren, on the back of history of the jághír, which is as follows:—

sted by Aurangzeb in the office of Fauzdári or head of the Police nd Kruzgi with the pay of a Mansab of 6,000 and the command homedy Beg with 100 horsemen was attached to him for the Tipka. Subsequently to this, Mahomedy Beg and his party were dár of Rs. 6,000 was provided for by a grant of the revenues led to.

same office was conferred by a new sanad on his son Báváji; tion of Hussein Allikhán, the jághír was given to Jánoji Náik of the Phaltan family). The jághír was then restored to Kánoji, scend to his son Yashvantráv; but it is fair to conclude the illegi- at this time, because Yashvantráv did not then obtain the ferred first on Bhivji Pandy in the first of Mahomed Sháh, A.D. by Asuf Jáh to Yashvantráv Sindia, and then resumed; but at the Daflé family is not clearly made out.

e 11th Rajjut, 24 of Mahomed Sháh, A.D. 1738, and the family n appears to have been then made by Government in distinct

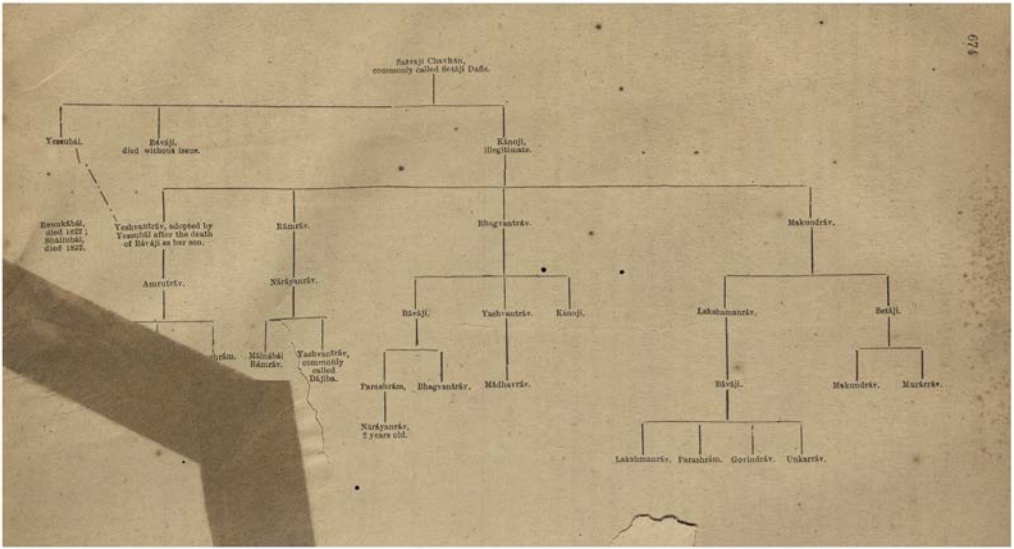
b of 3,000, to serve with 1,000 horse	...	13,40,000	Dams.
, to serve with 100 horse	...	1,80,000	,,
0, to serve with 50 horse	...	1,10,000	,,
serve with 50 horse	...	1,10,000	,,
Sadáshivráv, the son of Kánoji's sister,			
... ...	...	46,000	,,
ynal uncle of Kánoji, Mansab of 300	...	40,000	,,
e, Mansab of 300	...	36,000	,,

The families of the three last individuals have long been extinct and their shares are now unknown.

The jághír was thus divided by Asuf Jáh and the proportions of each allotted to them so far back as 1738. It remained, however, to make the assignment of villages to each, which seems to have been left to become a family arrangement, and was settled as follows:—

	Rs.
To Rámráv was assigned the Moza Hooljuttee, Pargana of Kuruzgee ...	4,500
„ Ditto of Kuruzgee, Pargana of Jat	1,500
„ Bhagvantráv, Kasba Oomranee	11,250
„ Makunráv, the revenues of Duriknoor	Unknown.

Both Amrutráv and Kánoji Dafle served with a quota of 300 horse, during the wars of the Peshwas, in the Karnátak, Mysore, and the latter was at the battle of Karda in 1795. Kánoji died in 1816, and the estate remained with his two widows, the eldest of whom died in 1822, and the youngest in December 1823. The estate, therefore, virtually lapsed to the Rája of Sátára; but His Highness, desirous of keeping up the family, conferred it in 1824 on Rámráv, the nearest relation, granting a pension of Rs. 3,600 to Mainibái, the widow of a younger son of Kánoji who died many years since—an arrangement which raises Yashvantráv, Rámráv's younger brother, to be head of the second branch of the family.


Satvaji Chavhán,
commonly called Setáji Dáfle.
Yessubál.
Báváji,
died without issue.
Kánoji,
illegitimate.
Renukábál,
died 1822;
Shálmbál,
died 1822.
Yeshvantráv, adopted by
Yessubál after the death
of Báváji as her son.
Rámráv.
Bhagvantráv.
Makundráv.
Amrutráv.
Náráyanráv.
Báváji.
Yashvantráv.
Kánoji.
Lakshamanráv.
Setáji.
Málmábál
Rámráv.
Yashvantráv,
commonly
called
Dájiba.
Parashrám.
Bhagvantráv.
Mádhavráv.
Báváji.
Makundráv.
Murárráv.
Náráyanráv,
2 years old.
Lakshmanráv.
Parashrám.
Govindráv.
Unkarráv.

FADKIA HARI PANT.

The most distinguished member of this family was Hari Pant, the son of Bálam Bhatt, the domestic priest of Báburáv Rám, the grandfather of the celebrated Báláji Janárdhan, commonly called Nána Fadanavis. Hari Pant, although considerably older, was the bosom friend of that eminent man. From the Fadanavis family he became the private and confidential Secretary of the great Mádhavráv, under whom he attained considerable military experience, and in the commotions which succeeded that Prince's death, and that of his younger brother, Náráyanráv Peshwa, he rose to be one of the principal officers of the Marátha Government; so much so, that we find him in the command of the army against Rághoba Dáda as early as 1774, from which time he appears always to have been considered as the Commander-in-Chief of the Máratha troops at Poona. He was present and held a principal command in the defeat of the English army at Talegaon in 1781-82, as also when the Marátha troops marched as allies to the British Government in 1791-92 against Seringapatam. Hari Pant Fadkia died in the year 1793-94, and his son Rámchandra Hari, called Bába Fadkia, having succeeded to his father's rank in the army, commanded the Poona troops at the battle of Karda, and gained over the Nizám in March 1795, and died in the year 1815. His niece, Táyee Sáheb, the daughter of his elder brother, Chintáman Hari, was espoused by Bájiráv Sáheb Peshwa in February 1797, two months after his accession to the masnad. The only surviving members of this family are Pándurangráv, a young man of 25 years of age, who receives a pension of Rs. 3,000 annually from the British Government, and Trimbak Moreshvar, who receives a pension of Rs. 500 annually. The youngest son of Hari Pant is still living at Benáres, with a family, and has become a dependant on the bounty of Vináyakráv Sáheb, son of Amrutráv, the adopted child of Rághoba Dáda.

GHATGIA MALLOWRIKAR.

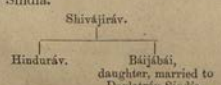
This family was in the service of the kings of Bijápur, from whom they received the title of Jhunjhárráv, and were allowed to use a *Morchal*, one of the insignia of nobility at that Court, which entitles it to exemption from *Mujra* or obeysance paid by the dependants of the Maráthás to the Rája of Sátára. Under the kings of Bijápur they held most of the estates subsequently conferred on the Pant Pratinidhi, yielding from three to four lákhs annually. On the subversion of the Adil Sháhis, Jhunjhárráv Ghatgia joined Shiváji against the Mogals, and eventually consented to serve under the first Pratinidhi with 75 horsemen. They have not been distinguished particularly since the elevation of the house of Shiváji, but still enjoy their

dignities under the present Rája of Sátára, and estates which have descended to them from a long line of ancestors :—

	Rs.
Deshmukhi of Bhood Mallowry	8,000
The following villages :—	
Veerly... 1,800	
Boty 700	
Koolupzace 1,000	
	3,500
Eight villages conferred by the British Government on Nágojiráv during his natural life	14,000
Total Rs. ...	25,000

GHÁTGIA SURJIRA'V.

This family is of modern origin and has little to boast in point of character. Vishvásráv and Sakhárám Ghátgia were originally Silládárs of ten horse each and served under Parashurám Bháu Patvardhan. At length the Rája of Kolhápur anxious to see his daughter married into some respectable family, gave her to Vishvásráv Ghátgia, and the village of Kágal in dowry. On this occasion both brothers who inherited the title of Surjiráv conferred on their father by the Rája of Kolhápur who left the service of the Patvardhan, and engaged in that of the Rája. Sakhárám attained considerable influence at the Court, but his brother Vishvásráv and the Princes both dying, Kágal came into the hands of Sakhárám, who eventually quitting Kolhápur entered the service of Davlatráv Sindia, to whom he gave his daughter Báijábái in marriage. Some time after this event Parashurám Bháu met his death in action against the Kolhápur Rája, and the circumstance was made a plea for Sindia's battalions to invest Kolhápur. From this dilemma Sakhárám Surjiráv persuaded the Rája he would release him by procuring the troops to be withdrawn, on which occasion the Rája gave to him and his posterity for ever the district of Kágal, valued at Rs. 50,000. Sakhárám Surjiráv attained great influence over Davlatráv Sindia, but came to an untimely end in the presence of his master, who witnessed his assassination by the mutinous soldiers of his army. Báijábái had two daughters, one married to Munyaba Dhábháde, and the other to the son of Mánsingráv Páthankar, both of whom are since dead. Surjiráv has also left a son, Hinduráv Ghátgia, who possesses considerable influence and power at the Court of Davlatráv Sindia.



GHORPADE ICHALKARANJIKAR.

Náráyanráv, the first of this family, a Chipluni Bráhman, distinguished himself in the service of the Kápsikar Ghorpades, on which account he received the village of Ichalkaranji near Kolhápur. At a subsequent period a member of the family having married a daughter of Bájiráv Ballál Peshwa, obtained estates, which are now held by their descendants:—

Ichalkaranji ...
Arrug ... ...
Munerajoory ...
Moza Aehra ...
} Rs. 75,000

Ghorpade Ichalkaranjikar Náráyanráv Joshi.

Narsingráv.

Náráyanráv.
(Married to Anubái, the sister of Náná Sáheb Peshwa and Rághoba Dáda.)

Venkatráv.

Náráyanráv.

Venkatráv. Tátia.

GOKHLA RA'STIA.

The family name of this house is Gokhla: the ancestors of the present Rástiás were Konkani Bráhman Kulkarnis or hereditary registrars of the village of Wilneshvar, Táluka Anjanvel. It is not quite clear whence they derived the name of Rástia, though a tradition exists, that during the wars of the Bijápur sovereigns with the Great Mogal, Shámji, and Harbáji, two brothers, the ancestors of the present Rástiás, so distinguished themselves in procuring supplies for the Bijápur armies and garrisons, as to obtain the appellation of Russudy, signifying "the conveyor of supplies". The family obtained its first power under the Marátha Government owing to Gopikábái, one of the daughters of Bhikáji Náik Rástia, being married to Bálájiráv Peshwa, entitled Nána Sáheb. She was the mother of the Great Mádhavráv. During his non-age she supported him against his uncle Rághoba Dáda, and although she retired from public life during his reign, she has the credit of instigating her second son, Náráyanráv, when Peshwa, to throw off the shackles his uncle had imposed on him, and to adopt a line of conduct, which producing irritation on the mind of Rághoba Dáda, eventually led to Nárayanráv's assassination. Of this family Mádhavráv, the descendant of Shámji Náik, is now living at Wái, and has personal estates of Rs. 60,000 annually in the Southern Máratha Country. Before the war the estates estimated ten lákhs.

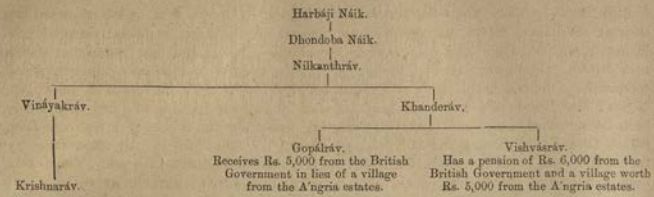
Shámji Náik.

Bhikáji Náik.

Malhárráv. Ganpatráv. Anandráv. Lakshamanráv. // Gangádharráv. // Rámchandraráv. // Jacobáráv. Gopikábái, wife of Nána Sáheb Peshwa, mother of Mádhavráv, the Great and the unfortunate Náráyanráv.

Káshiráv. Yashvantráv. Mádhavráv. Shámráv.

Malhárráv. Ganpatráv. Balvantráv. Gangádharáv. Yashvantráv. Lakshamanráv.

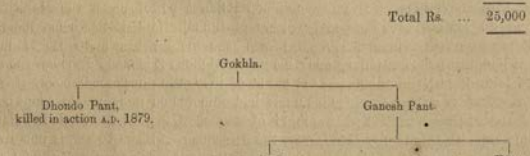

Harbáji Náik.
Dhondoba Náik.
Nilkanthráv.
Vináyakráv.
Krishnaráv.
Khanderáv.
Gopálráv.
Receives Rs. 5,000 from the British Government in lieu of a village from the A'ngria estates.
Vishvásráv.
Has a pension of Rs. 6,000 from the British Government and a village worth Rs. 5,000 from the A'ngria estates.

GOKHLA.

The first of this family who rose to distinction was Dhondo Pant Gokhla, a Chipluni Bráhman. He was originally a marine record-keeper at the port of Vijayadurg on the sea-coast, and on the occasion of Parashurám Bháu Patvardhan marching with the Peshwa's auxiliaries in conjunction with the British troops against Tipu Sultán in 1791, Dhondo Pant accompanied the army to Seringapatam, and from that period himself and his nephews, Appa and Bápu, became distinguished as respectable military leaders. Dhondo Pant and his nephews conducted themselves with great gallantry in an action against a freebooter called Dhondji Wág in 1799, on which occasion both he and his elder nephew, Appa Gokhla, fell in battle, and Bápu Gokhla received several wounds, from the principal of which, a sabre wound in the face, he was ever afterwards remarkable. Bápu Gokhla became a favourite with the Duke of Wellington, and accompanied him during the Marátha War, in Deccan, of 1803, 1804 and 1805; he afterwards rose to be the principal military chieftain of the late Peshwa, and closed his career in a desparate and gallant charge on the British cavalry on the 17th February 1818. His estates for the support of his quota of troops in the Karnátak were estimated at thirteen lákhs and fifty thousand rupees. He left behind him no children but a widow (Yamnábái, the daughter of Rágho Pant Abhyankar of Náringray, in the Pargana of Sálsee, in the Konkan).

This lady resides at Wurroot, close to Sátára, and holds the following estates:—

In the táluka of Navalgund for personal subsistence	20,000	
Hereditary ináms Korigaum Kuroly	5,000	
Malekunar		
Total Rs. ...		25,000



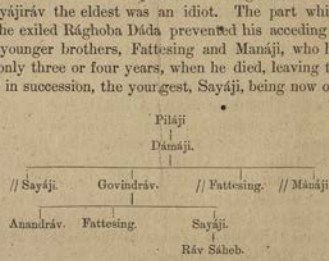
GAIKAWA'R.

This family from an inconsiderable origin has risen to become one of the Princes of the Marátha State.

It is said they are Pátils of the village of Dháwri Nimbgaon in the Poona Pránt. Piláji, the first who distinguished himself, was an officer with fifteen retainers in the service of the

Kadam Bandi brothers, whose flag the family still uses. After the first or second inroad into Gujarát, the Rája of Sátára, not conceiving the Kadams calculated to establish themselves permanently, deputed Piláji with a large army, which assembled in the first instance at Máhuli near Sátára, and thence marched to the north. The success of Piláji was complete; Piláji commanded a division in the battle of Pánipat, and died shortly after his return at the village of Sowli near Baroda of a fever. He was succeeded by his son Dámáji, who had long before been distinguished, but some hesitation occurring in sending the clothes of investiture from Sátára, Dámáji repaired to Court with an army estimated at 1,00,000 men. He was induced by the solemn oaths interchanged between the Rája and himself to disband his army, but having been plundered by the Peshwa[1] at the instance of the Rája on his return, he swore he would never pay the compliment of salaming with that hand which had been pledged in that of his Prince's in a false oath; since which period the Gáikawárs assume the peculiar privilege of saluting with the left hand.

Dámáji died at Bhavee Pattan in Gujarát in the reign of the Great Mádhavráv, leaving four sons, of whom Sayájiráv the eldest was an idiot. The part which Govindráv the second son took in favour of the exiled Rághoba Dáda prevented his acceding to the masnad till after the death of both his younger brothers, Fattesing and Manáji, who had successively reigned. He sat on the masnad only three or four years, when he died, leaving three legitimate children, who have each reigned in succession, the youngest, Sayáji, being now on the Gádi.



HOLKAR.

Malhárráv Holkar the first member of this powerful family was the son of a Shepherd and weaver of *kámlis* in the village of Holé, Pargana of Phaltan, from whence he derives his name. At an early age he enlisted as a horseman in the troops under Amrutráv Kadam Bandi, and subsequently having raised a small troop of his own, gained distinction under the banners of the Kadams, which his descendants continue to use; now they have attained to the eminence of Princes. Sir John Malcolm in his history of Málwa has supplied all the information required of the exploits of the first Mulhárráv, the administration of his extraordinary daughter-in-law Ahilyábái, of the character of Tukoji, and of the feats of Yashvantráv his illegitimate and youngest son, whose illegitimate offspring, the sole but disjointed descendant of the house, now sits on the masnad at Indore and rules over the half of Málwa, yielding a revenue of 25 lákhs of rupees.

[1] Rághoba, who held the reins of government, though his nephew, Mádhavráv, was actually Peshwa.

KADAM BANDI.

The family of Kadam, from whence these Chiefs descend, hold the office of Pátil in the village of Wargaon on the Bhima. They had long been officers under the Bijápur sovereigns, when the Maráthás under Shiváji first began to be raised to distinction, and five brothers, of whom Amrutráv was the eldest, left the Mohomedans and united with their countrymen. Little is known of their earliest exploits; but they boast they were the first leaders who crossed the Godávari and levied Chauth on the Mogal districts in Khándesh. Acting under the Dábháde Senápati they received half the Mokása of their conquest, estimated at Rs. 60,000, for the support of 200 horse in the first instance. Amrutráv the elder brother fell in action while besieging Oomrána, a village lying between Chándur and Málegnon in Khándesh. After this event the other brothers were nominated to the Subhádári of Gujarát by Dábháde Senápati, and on two occasions levied Chauth at the head of an army of 25,000 men, and became so famous that Sháhuji the Rája of Sátára conferred his daughter, the Princess Gajrábái, on Malhárráv the son of Rághoji, one of the five brothers. They derive the surname of Bandi from using a square flag, now adopted by the Holkars, who owe their elevation from being dependants of the Kadams.

In the administration of Bájiráv Ballál the Kadams fell into disgrace with the Peshwa, who deputed Piláji Gáikawár, one of their own dependants, to the office of Subha of Gujarát. The Kadams retreated on Khándesh, where they were allowed to hold the Mokása and two inám villages, *viz.*, Runnala and Turkeira in inám.

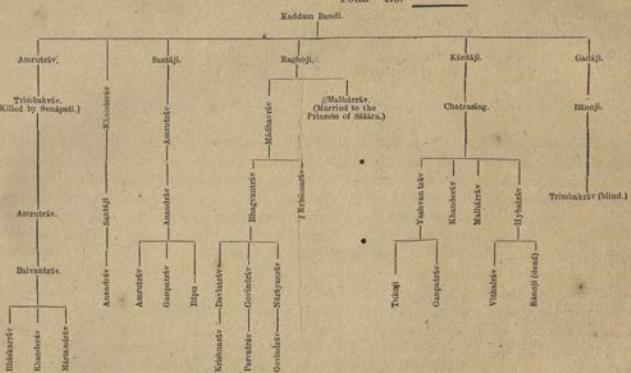
The pride of the Kadams wounded by this insult, induced them to unite with the Senápati Dábháde in rebellion against the Peshwa; but their united forces were defeated by Dámáji the son of Piláji Gáikawár, who not only gained a victory over them, but succeeded in detaching some of the Kadams from the Senápati, who fixing treachery on Trimbakráv Kadam, put him to death.

The Mokása amals were at this time taken from the Kadams; but Amrutráv the son of Trimbakráv received the villages of Kopreil and Thána in inám, and the Parganás of Warsa and Oomrpatt in Báglana as a Saranjámi maintenance for thirty horse from the Peshwa; while Fattesing Gáikawár the son of Dámáji married the daughter of Mádhavráv Kadam, and Sayáji, another son, espoused the daughter of the late Trimbakráv.

The nature of this biography does not admit of our going further into detail regarding this family, enough has been said to prove its antiquity, and its former importance. The small Saranjám of Warsa and Oomrpatt was resumed in the general resumption of small jághírs by the late Peshwa in 1813-14; and the inám villages even were subject to invasion and attack from the several armies which passed through Khándesh between 1798 and the war in 1817, at

which time the Kadam possessions had fallen into the hands of freebooters and others acting without special authority, but after they were evacuated on the approach of the British troops in 1818, they were restored to the ancient family from which they had lately been violently wrested. The value of the estates are as follow:—

Runnala	...	...	...	*
Turkeira	...	...	...	*
Kopreil	...	...	...	*
Thána	...	...	...	*
			Total Rs.	*



KITTURKAR DESA'I.

The first we know of this Chief is that during the sovereignty of the Mahomedan kings of Bijápur one of the ancestors of the present family acquired the title of Shamsher Jang Bahádur, and the Deshmukhi of the pargana of Kittur in the Karnátak, consisting of eleven villages in inám and the perquisites of the office, yielding altogether about Rs. 1,25,000 annually. After the extinction of the Mahomedan dynasty of Bijápur, the Desáis withheld the revenues from the Maráthás, but unable to resist their power entirely, were in the habit of paying them nearly the whole amount according to circumstances under the head of tribute; nor was the Kittur Pargana ever subjected to the administration of a Government Mámlatdár; before the time of Mádhavráv II., when Tipu invading the Southern Marátha Country carried off Mallápa the Desái, and established his authority over Kittur. Mallápa escaped from confinement, and for the first time made his appearance in Hari Pant Fadkia's camp, who recovered Kittur, and placed a Mámlatdár in the pargana dependent on the Subha of Dhárwár in 1792-93. The death of Savái Mádhavráv and the contentions for the Peshwaship proved a favourable conjuncture to enable the Desái to expel the Government officer, which he did in 1796.

In the year 1802 he professed obedience, through the agency of the Duke of Wellington, and was authorized to entertain 300 horse for service, for the maintenance of which he had

* No figures are given in the original MSS.

authority to realize the chauth of Gudwal District from the Nizám. The Desái, however, either made no effort to do so, or was unsuccessful in his attempt, and at all events he realized nothing from his new office. In the year 1813 Mallápa Desái came to Poona and remained there a whole year, during which he made a show of settling the balances of his accounts with Bájiráv, taking credit out of the revenue for the maintenance of the 300 horse and leaving a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 payable to the Peshwa. On this occasion he received the title of Pratápráv, having previously obtained that of Shirza from the Rája of Kolhápur, thus assuming in his letters the triple dignity of Shirza, Pratápráv, Shamsher Jang Bahádur. Mallápa died in 1814, fifteen days after his return to Kittur.

He left three sons, but the two youngest died without issue before their elder brother, who succeeded to the Deshmukhi. He died without issue also in August 1824, and the results which followed led to the occupation of the estates by the British Government, which conferred pensions on the females of the family to the amount of Rs. 30,000 annually.

The first members of the family are unknown.

Mulu Mallápa.

Virápa.

Mulshirza Appa.

Shivrudrápa, died August 1824.	Virbadrápa, died in 1819.	Bála Sáheb, died in 1822.

KUNJAR BA'LA'JI.

The family to which this individual belongs has long enjoyed the privileges of Sar-Pátil of 360 villages and towns in the Subha of Poona, yielding an annual revenue from perquisites of Rs. 2,000. Báláji Kunjar is the first of the family who attained any particular eminence under the Peshwas. He was brought up in the house of Aba Purandhare as a sort of humble companion, and was employed in collecting revenue in Khándesh in the Pargana of Nasirabad, but was first brought into notice by becoming a sort of orderly officer or Aid-de-Camp attached to Bájiráv by Parashurám Bháu on his first arrival at Poona from Junnar, and recommended himself, particularly on one occasion, by advancing Rs. 8,000 to Bájiráv when he was in great distress for money for his personal expenses.

During the intrigues which succeeded the arrival of Bájiráv at Poona, Báláji Kunjar was actively employed in Sindia's camp by his master, who subsequently conferred on him the office of Minister with a salary of Rs. 30,000 a year. On the defeat of Bájiráv at Poona in 1802 Báláji Kunjar strongly urged the Peshwa to accept of the alliance of Sindia instead of that of British Government; and even after the treaty of Bassein, he remained in Davlatráv Sindia's camp, and was encouraged to hold the same language. But failing in all his views, he continued, with Sindia, and remained at Gwálior till a short time before his death, when coming to the Deccan, he visited Pandharpur on a pilgrimage, and there died A.D. 1816. His family enjoys a pension of Rs. 10,000 from the British Government, besides the Sar-Pátelki of Poona and some small villages given to him in inám by the Pant Sachiv.

Báláji Kunjar.

Pándurangráv.		Sadáshivráv.		Nilkantráv.
Bhagvantráv.	Child.	Child.	Infant.	Infant.

LIMAYE KHÁSGIWA'LA.

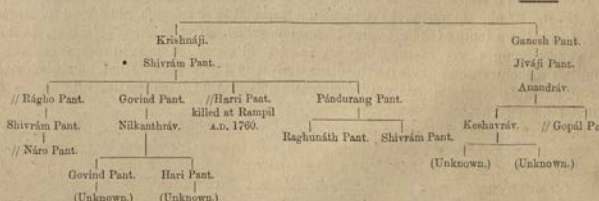
In giving some account of this family it has been thought necessary to carry the genealogy further back than the individual who first became eminent in it, as another branch has also been allowed to participate in the duties and perquisites of the office and has also been pensioned.

The first person on whom was imposed the duties of Khásgiwála was Shivrám Pant Limayé, a Bráhman, inhabitant of Keradi in the Konkan. He was selected by Bájiráv Ballál, the second Peshwa, to superintend all his private concerns under the denomination of Khásgiwála. This comprised not only the domestic disbursements, but also the general control of all disbursements connected with buildings, repairs, construction of gardens, purchase of horses and elephants, &c., as well as all ordinary and extraordinary receipts. The duties were performed by the Limáyé family down to the accession of the late Bájiráv in 1797, since which, the office falling into decay, they have had neither duties nor emoluments.

At present the family has the distribution of the revenues of the village of Kowtli, Pargana Mungulwara, for the maintenance of a religious establishment formed by the family in Pandharpur, and they receive the following pensions from the British Government:—

Descendants of Shivrám Pant, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	
Govind Nilkanth	1,000	Rs.
Hari Nilkanth	1,000	
	2,000	
Raghunáth Pándurang	750	
Shivrám Pándurang	750	
	1,500	
Descendants of Jiváji Pant—		
Keshavráv	2,000	
	2,000	
Annually ...	5,500	



MA'NKESHVAR.

The first and only person of this family who rose to eminence was Sadáshiv Pant, commonly called Bháu Mánkeshvar. He was a Deshasth or Marátha Bráhman, and his family had held for many generations the respectable hereditary office of Deshpándé of the Pargana of Temburni near Pandharpur. Sadáshiv Pant Bháu was first brought into notice by Govindráv Pingle, an officer of the Peshwa's Court, during the administration of Nána Fadanavis. In the year 1800 he was appointed ambassador on the part of Bájiráv at the Court of Hyderabad, and was there when the Peshwa was expelled from Poona by Yashvantráv Holkar.

On Bájiráv's restoration Sadáshiv Pant became one of his chief officers of State, and gradually attained to the situation of Prime Minister with a Saranjám to the amount of Rs. 1,25,000 annually, which he held with fluctuating influence according to the humour of his master till his death, which took place in 1817, just as the war broke out. He left behind him no sons, but considerable wealth, which devolved on Lakshmanráv, a distant relation adopted by his widow on the death of her husband. Lakshmanráv Mánkeshvar holds the personal estate of the late Sadáshiv Pant in the neighbourhood of Bárámati, valued at an annual income of Rs. 31,000 ... ... Rs. 31,000

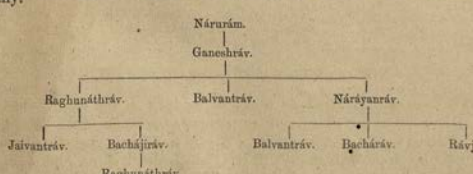
He has also the village of Tomburni in inám from the Nizám, valued at ... „ 5,000

During his administration, also, he secured the Deshmukhi of Itta in the Khándpur Táluka in the Sátára territory worth about Rs. 1,000 .....Annually... „ 1,000

Rs. 37,000

MANTRI ASHT PRADHA'N.

Nárurám, the eldest of three brothers and founder of this family, was a Chipluni Bráhman and hereditary Registrar or Kulkarni of the village of Kochry near Málvan in the Konkan. He had the good fortune to be one of the first persons of family who met Sháhuji in Khándesh after his escape from the great Mogal in 1708, and was created Pant Ráj-adnia, then a high office in the Sátára Government, in the year 1713, on a salary of 7,000 Hons or Rs. 28,000 annually. In the year 1717 he was raised to the office of Mantri or astrologer. At the same time that Báláji Vishvanáth was created Peshwa, the Mantri's salary was increased to 8,000 Hons or Rs. 32,000 annually, to which was added the Sardeshmukhi Amal of Bijápur, Bedar, &c., being a tenth of the revenue of those districts. The death of Nárurám in 1746, and the increasing power of the Peshwas, subsequently enabled them to resume most of the perquisites without doing away with the office itself, and the present Mantri Jaiwantráv, the great-grandson of Nárurám, has only one estate left him at Bágni, estimated to yield about Rs. 8,000 annually.



NA'NA FADANAVIS.

The ancestor of this great Minister was Mádhoji Pant Bhánu, a Chipluni Bráhman, the Málkájan of the village of Vellás in the táluka of Bánkot. He first left his native village and

came to Sátára in consequence of an invitation from ... Peshwa Báláji Vishvanáth, whose brother, Jánu Vishvanáth, had found protection in h... after his defeat by the Habshis near Shrivardan. The three sons of Mádhoji Pant ob... service at Court, and the elder, Báláji, was raised to the office of Fadanavis and died at... whither he had accompanied the Peshwa. His sons, Janárdan Pant and Báburáv, succeede... office; the former died before the latter, leaving an only son, Báláji, who flying from th... of Pánipat, escaped to Poona, and, in conjunction with his uncle Báburáv and his son Mo... ed the office of Fadanavis.

It is unnecessary here to enter into any particular... known by the appellation of Nána Fadanavis. He succeeded ... of Báláji Janárdan, better of the whole Maratha Empire in 1774 and exercised his pow... preme control of the affairs rarely met with. On the death of Savái Mádhavráv in 179... a sagacity and conduct for the throne he lost much of his power, and expended the wi... e subsequent contention is said, to nearly five millions, in his endeavour to regain it. H... fortune, amounting, it a widow, Jivu Bái, who enjoys the following income :—... a fever in 1800, leaving

	Rs.
Pension from the British Government	12,000
Deshmukhi of Verul (Ellora)	500
Inám village of Menowli near Wái	1,000
Mahájunki and Koteky of the native village of the fami... in the táluka of Bánkot	200
Income	13,700

Management of the revenues of the religious establishment o... producing Rs. 5,000.

Bagh at Poona

Mádhóji Pant Bhánu.

- Báláji.
  - Janárdhan.
    - //Báláji, entitled Nána Fadanavis.
- Rámji.
  - Báburáv.
    - Moroba.
      - Rámchandra.
        - Báburáv. Resides at Benáres on a pension of Rs. 1,000 per mensem from the British Government.
- N.
  - Krishnáji.

NIMBA'LKAR SAR-LASHKAR A'PPA DESAI.

Sidojiráv, commonly called Áppa Desái, is the first of the family who has at... eminence. His ancestors performed military service in the family of the Rája of Kolhá... whom they obtained the two inám villages of Nipáni and Nundi, including Deshmukhi ... office of Sir-Náiki of the pargana of Hukeri, which devolved on him at his father's ... During the life of Áppa Desái the Rája of Kolhápur has conferred on him two other vi... It was in this service he form... that intimacy with Surjiráv Ghatgia which introduce... to the notice and favour ... late Peshwa, who conferred on him the title of ... Lashkar, and h... ...itish army under the Duke of Wellington ... 1803-4, A... ...y Bájiráv to wrest Chikodi and Muni...

of the Rája of Kolhápur, but refusing to
elled to restore part of them in 1817, just
r the protection of the British Government

			Rs.
...	...	...	10,000
nes unknown	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	200
stricts, &c.	...	...	2,50,000
		Rupees.	2,70,200

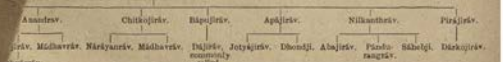
nbálkar Sar-Lashkar.

er of 4 years of age.

KAR WATTÁRKAR.

ned distinction under the Marátha Government was
Pátil of Watár, who entered the military service of the
etime most of his sons became military leaders under
but they appear all to have been more famous for the
rs. Some of them became renters of districts, and others
great wealth, much of which is probably now dissipated by
their wealth it is only necessary to mention that Appájiráv,
val in Khándesh, advanced to Daulatráv Sindia, in a few days'
his defeat at Assaye by the Duke of Wellington on the 23rd
devráv, who is now a leader of horse in Sindia's camp, the
said are involved in debts, which they are unable to discharge.
only worth about Rs. 2,500 per annum, and this affords but
merous a family of cousins, who all claim equal shares. They
di, Pargana Phaltan, valued at Rs. 2,500 more, granted by
nt Sachiv also gave the village of Body, valued at Rs. 1,000,
e family in 1801.

Kubháji Nimbálkar Wattárkar.



ORYKAR.

l of this family was Shiváji Shankar, a Bráhman of the village of Rohera
the extreme easternmost point of the Chándur range of hills. Shiváji
f Yashvantráv Powár of Dhar in Málwa, and subsequently served in a
the first Malhárráv Holkar. He also served as a commander of horse
paigns under the first Bájiráv.

three sons: Rangráv, killed in the [illegible] fighting under the first
ráv the second son received [illegible] Hindustán to the
and a half lákhs of rupees [illegible] Mádhavráv on

account of his distinguished gallantry at the battle of Rákshasabhuvan, fought 16th August 1763, but none of these estates remain to the family; the third son, Mádhavráv, served as his father's deputy, and on his death succeeded as principal Diván to the Powár family; but the office has long since fallen into the hands of others, and nothing remains to the descendants of Shiváji Shankar but the inám village of Ory near Násik, worth Rs. 4,000, from whence the family derives its appellation of Orykar.

PANSE..

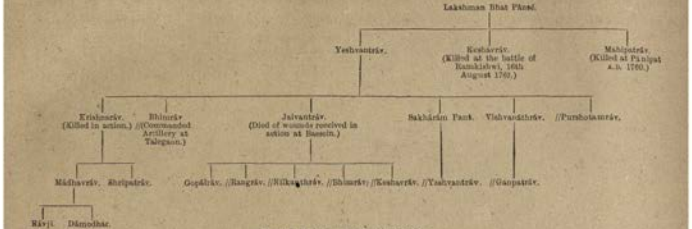
This family, originally Deshpándes of the Pargana of Pángaon, was first brought into notice when the Marátha Court was held at Sátára, at which time Khanderáv Shiváji Panse had a Saramjám of Rs. 15,000, which was resumed at the death of Sháhu Rája. His cousin Yashvantráv and four other brothers joined Bájiráv Ballál Peshwa's army in Hindustán, and heaving charge of the artillery, then an inferior branch of the Military Department, was the means of bringing it into greater importance, and the Panses succeeded each other as commandants of artillery till the end of the war. They were principally brought into notice after the battle of Tallegaon, when they received personal jághírs to the amount of Rs. 65,000 and the revenues of the Pangaum, Mehmedápur and Hulsingí Parganás, amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, for the maintenance of 300 cavalry.

The claims of the family were forfeited at the end of the war by not coming in within the time prescribed by the proclamation of Sátára; but they still enjoy the following estates and pensions:—

The descendants of Krishnaráv Panse, Saranjam village of Sonory, Tarf Kurry Puttar, apportioned as follows:

	Rs.	Rs.
Rávji Mádhav	3,300	
Dámodhar Shripat	1,700	
		5,000
Two widows of Gopálráv the son of Jaivantráv...		2,000
Also the village of Sangwe, Pargana of Sandus, under sequestration till a family dispute can be settled	1,000	
The widow of Rangráv the son of Jaivantráv		1,000
The females of Sakhárám Pant, family pension...	2,700	
Village of Wunpuri near Jejuri	500	
Half village of Tuljápur, Pargana Nevása	600	
		3,800
Carried over		11,800

	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward		11,800
The widow of Ganpatráv, pension	2,000	
Village of Sawurdurey	400	
Half of Tuljápur, Pargana Nevása	600	
Sindia's village of Nánowli	400	
		3,400
Total Rs. ...		15,200

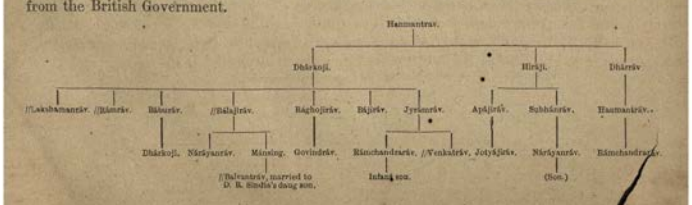


PATANKAR SALUKY.

The first person of this family who is known in Marátha history is Hanmantráv Pátankar, the Deshmukh of Pátan, who distinguished himself under Shiváji and accompanied Venkoji to the conquest of Tánjore. In the year 1692 Rájárám the son of Shiváji conferred on Hanmantráv Deshmukh the district of Pátankohra, containing 40 villages, in inám, which has been held by the family up to the present period without interruption. The Pátankars served in the subsequent period of the Peshwa's sovereignty as mercenary soldiers, and on some occasions brought several thousand men under their standard into the field. The family is now remarkable, principally on account of its connection with Davlatráv Sindia.

The daughter of Bájiráv bin Dárkoji Pátankar was married to Sakhárám Ghatgia, whose daughter, Báijábái, espoused Davalatráv Sindia in 1798, by whom he had two daughters, but no sons. One of these married into the family of the Dábháde Senápati, and the other was given in marriage to her cousin Balvantráv the son of Mánsingráv Pátankar, who has considerable influence with his relative, Davlatráv Sindia, and holds a high office under his Government.

In addition to the hereditary property in the Pátankohra, the late Bájiráv Peshwa conferred the village of Tarábwa in Phaltan-desh on Bájiráv and Jyrámráv after their quitting the service of the Rája of Nágpur, in lieu of which they received a pension of Rs. 6,000 annually from the British Government.



PITTY.

Trimbakráv Vishvanáth, an inhabitant of Guhághar in the Southern Konkan, first obtained importance by the intermarriage of his sister with Sadáshiv Pant, commonly called Bháu Sáheb, the first cousin of Nána Sáheb Peshwa, and killed at Pániput in 1760. From this connection Trimakráv received the appellation of Máma or uncle in the Peshwa's family. He was distinguished as a soldier, and eventually fell in action while commanding an army in support of the Ministerial party in 1774 against Rághoba Dáda near Pandharpur. His descendants gained no eminence in subsequent times, but a lineal descendant, Trimbakráv, now resides in Poona, living on his private property and a pension of Rs. 2,000 annually from the British Government.

Trimbakráv. (Killed in action 1774.) — Sister married to Bháu Sáheb.

Vishvanáth.

Amrutráv.

Trimbakráv. Daughter married to Bába Fadkia.

Amrutráv.

PESHWA.

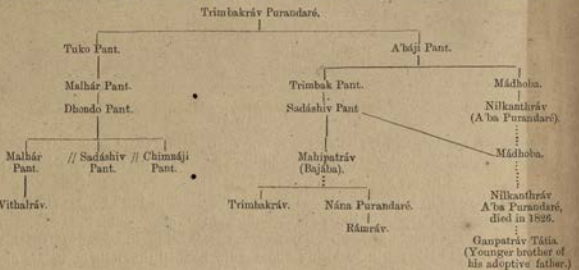
The founder of this family, Báláji the son of Vishvanáth, a Chipluni Bráhman, was the hereditary Deshmukh or Zamíndár of Srivardhan on the sea-coast of the Southern Konkan; he so recommended himself by his ability and energy at the Court of Sátára, that he was nominated to the office of Peshwa in 1717, and was succeeded at his death in 1720 by his eldest son, Bájiráv. Under this Chief the power of the Peshwaship became supreme, and the Rája of Sátára was satisfied to continue a mere pageant. Bájiráv was succeeded in the year 1740 at his death by Balvantráv, entitled Nána Sáheb, during whose rule Sháhájí the Rája of Sátára died without issue, and from that date the Peshwa was acknowledged as Chief and exercised the power of sovereign of the Marátha Empire. His Lieutenants carried their conquests over the whole of Hindustán and Gujarát, levied heavy tribute from the Nizám, wrested the empire from the Mogal, and raised contributions in Bengal and conquered Cuttack. Nána Sáheb died in 1761 and was succeeded by his second son, Mádhavráv called "The Great." He died in 1772 at the age of 28, after giving great promise of his talents and vigour. He was succeeded by his younger brother, Náráyanráv, who was murdered in 1773 in his palace at Poona in the presence of his uncle Rághoba Dáda. Náráyanráv was succeded by his posthumous child Savái Mádhavráv, during whose minority the State was ruled by his Minister Nána Fadanavis. On the death of Savái Mádhavráv in 1795 without children, he was succeded by his relative Bájiráv the eldest son of Rághoba Dáda, who, expelled from his dominions after a desperate effort to recover all the power of his ancestors which he had forfeited by his imbecility, abdicated his sovereignty on 3rd June 1818 in favour of the British Government, on condition of receiving annually Rs. 8,00,000. His brother, Chimnáji A'ppa, receives a pension of Rs. 2,00,000, and Amrutráv, the adopted son of Rághoba Dáda, Rs. 7,00,000, which has lately descended to his son.

Báláji Vishvanáth Bhat.
Bájiráv.
Chimnáji A'ppa.
Balvantráv, commonly called Nána Sáheb.
Raghunáthráv, commonly called Rágoba Dáda.
Janárdhan, died without issue.
Sadáshivráv, commonly called Bháu Sáheb, killed at Pániput 1760.
Wiswasráv, killed at Pániput A.D. 1760; left no issue.
Mádhavráv entitled the Great, died A.D. 1772 without issue.
Náráyanráv, murdered A.D. 1774.
Bájiráv, the ex-Peshwa, abdicated June A.D. 1818.
Chimnáji A'ppa now at Banáras.
Amrutráv, adopted son of the house of Bhivalcola.
Savái Mádhavráv, posthumous child, died A.D. 1797.
Vináyekráv.

PURANDHARÉ.

At the time when Báláji Vishvanáth was appointed Peshwa he nominated one Abáji Pant, a native of Sápur near Poona, to the office of Diván or record-keeper of expenses, and his elder brother, Tuko Pant, also shared with him the duties of the office. These duties were transferred to those of the Fadanavis on the accession of the Great Mádhavráv; and although the office was not again renewed by any of the Peshwas, yet during the late reign of Bájiráv Sáheb the descendants of Abáji, commonly called Nána Purandharé and Aba Purandharé, enjoyed his favour, and were treated with much consideration. The former held estates up to the war, valued at Rs. 40,000, of which Rs. 15,000 were restored by the British Government, and the latter enjoyed estates chiefly in the vicinity of Poona, valued at Rs. 60,000, which were continued to him after the war.

The descendant of Tuko Pant called Vitthalráv Purandharé holds estates valued at Rs. 10,000.



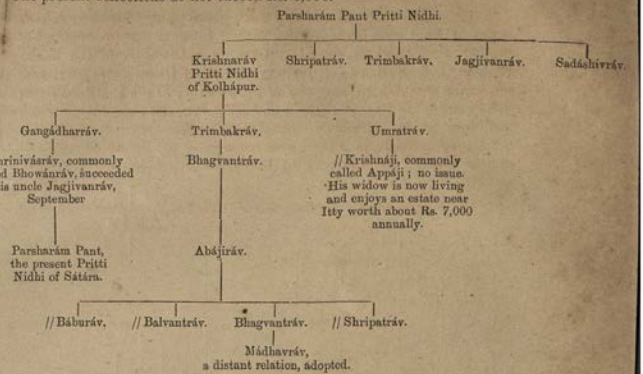
PRATINIDHI.

The first person of this present family who succeeded to this office was Parashurám Pant Pratinidhi, Kulkarni of the village of Kinnye, 12 miles east of Sátára. He was raised to this dignity by Tárábái (the Dowager of Rájarám, Rája of Sátára,) in the year 1695, and during his lifetime had influence to procure the same office for his eldest son at the Court of Kolhápur. On the death of Parashurám Pant in the month of June 1718, he was succeeded by his second son, Shripatráv.

The third son, Jagjivanráv, succeeded his brother and survived all his other brothers, but died without issue in the month of September 1754. The office then devolved on Shriniwásráv, the grandson of the elder branch of the family, and his son, Parashurám Pant now holds the office with personal estates as follows:—

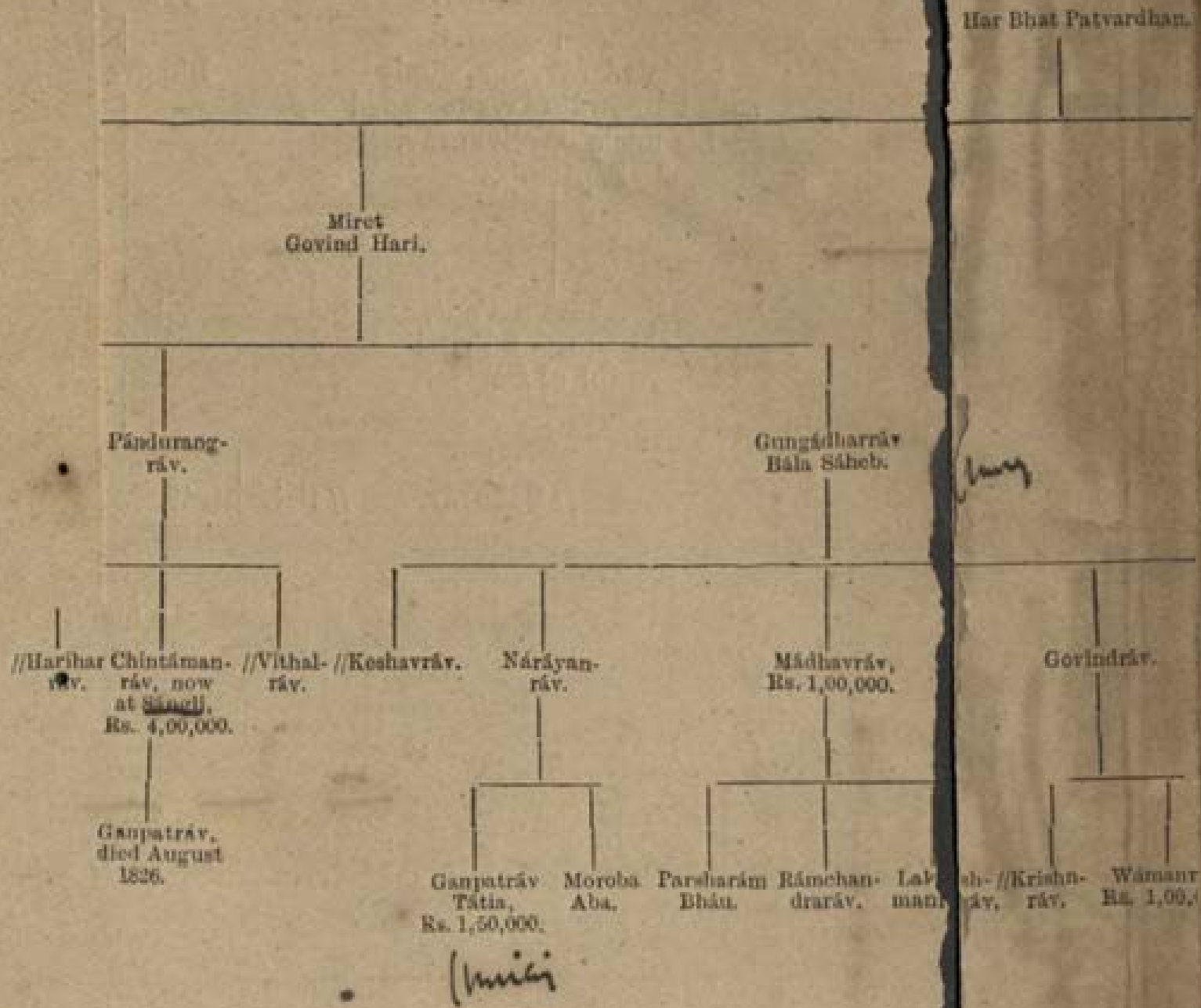
	Rs.
In Pránt Karád	22,289
Babti of Pránt Bijápur	51,389
Pargana Bágevádi 2	61,610
Pránt Atpari	51,979
Kuryat Ound, &c.	12,733
Total ... Rs.	2,00,000

The present collections do not exceed Rs. 8,000.

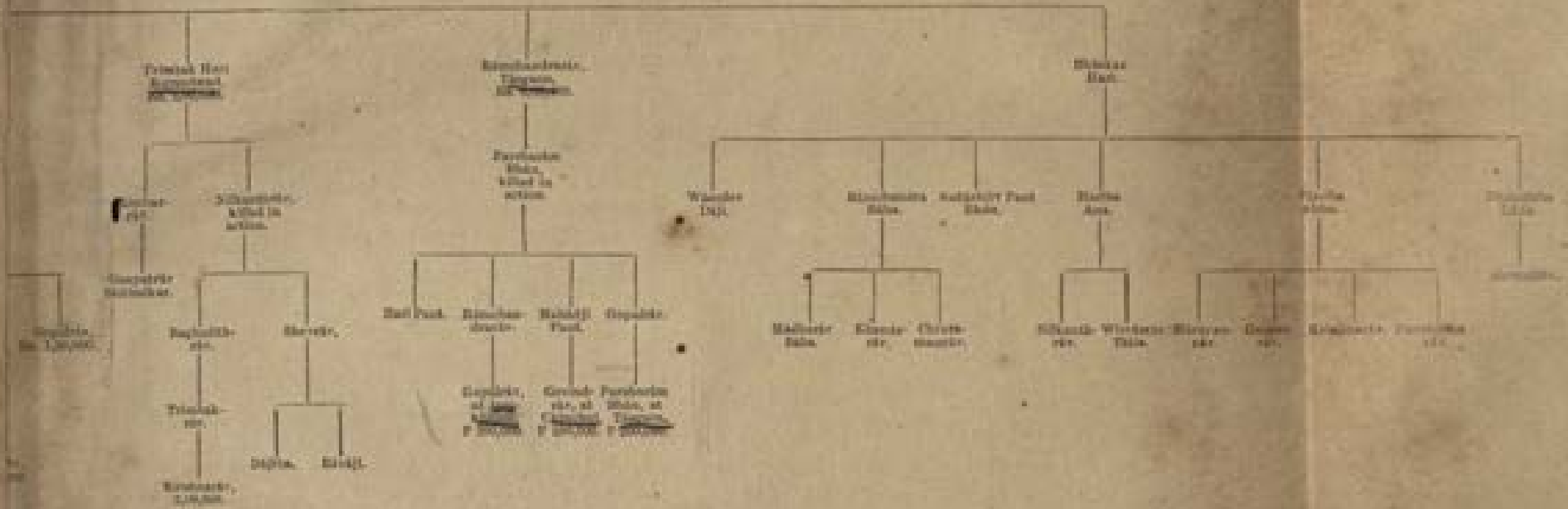


PATWARDHAN.

llage of Ratoura in the táluka of Ratnágiri, He was origi
ri, and Rámchandra Hari rose to distinction as military
territory of the Kolhápur Rája; and the aggression of the Pa
the field of battle.



nally the Upádhia or domestic priest of Náráyanráv Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji, who married A'nubái, the sister of the first Bájiráv, through chieftains; and Gópálráv and Parashurám, his grandsons, were among the greatest chiefs of the Maráttha Empire under the Peshwa. The wardhans at several times have frequently called forth the vengeance of that little principality. Parashurám Bháu and two of his sons lost their



PATWARDHAN GANGADHAR SHASTRI.

This person of the family of Patwardhan was born at the town of Wái near Sátára, where his ancestors had for many years resided, having long left their original village in the vicinity of Guhághar in the táluká of Anjanvel in the Southern Konkan. Gangádhar Bhatt having been educated as a Shástri or expounder of the Shástras, became the domestic priest of Hari Pant Fadkia. He enjoyed no situation of distinction under the Poona Government, but was first brought into public employ by Mr. Duncan, then Governor of Bombay, and having been recommended to Colonel Walker, Resident at Baroda, he rose to so great distinction as to become Minister to the reigning Prince Fattesing Gáikawár, by whom he was deputed, in the year 1815, to Poona on an embassy at the instance of the British Government to negotiate for a settlement of the Peshwa's claims on the Gáikáwár State, when he fell a victim to the intrigues of the Poona Darbár, having been assassinated on the 20th July of the same year at Pandharpur.

The family receives an annual pension through the British Government of ... Rs. 10,000
and from the Government of Baroda ... ... „ 60,000

Total Rs. 70,000

Gangádhar Shástri Patwardhan.

Bhima Shankarráv. Bálkrishnaráv. A'ba.

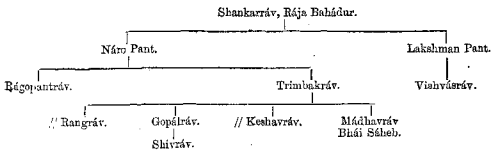
RA'JA BAHA'DUR.

In the reign of Sháhuji, Rája of Sátára, the first of this family whose name was Náro Shankar Dány (of the sect of Rugvedi Bráhman) nominated by Nána Sáheb Peshwa to collect the revenues of Jhánsy in Hindustán. He held the office for fourteen years without contributing one rupee to Government, and eventually assumed a Nowbut as a military leader, for which reasons he was recalled to Poona, and on his entry he not only caused his Nowbut to be beaten throughout the city, but came directly to the Peshwa's pálace, where he claimed apartments. Having sufficient address to satisfy the Peshwa of his conduct, he was henceforward treated as one of the great military chiefs of the empire, and known by the name of Motiwála from an enormous pearl which he wore.

His Saranjám was fixed at six lákhs of rupees of territory, part in Banda in Bundelkhand, and part in Khándesh and Gangthadi. The Banda estates were transferred to the British Government by the treaty of Bassein, and the Khándesh and Gangthadi estates are still held by his descendants.

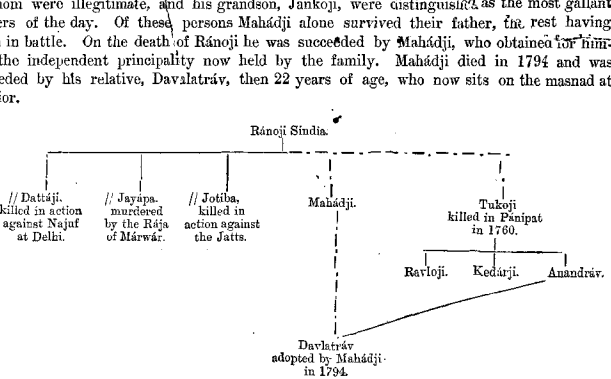
	Rs.
Gopálráv having possession of the Pargana of Nembeit, estimated in land revenue ...	22,000
Customs of Málegaon	7,000
Total...	Rs. 29,000

Mádhavráv, commonly called Bhái Sáhib, holds the Koralli District, &c., &c., in the Táraf of Dehpur, estimated at ... ... Rs. 36,020



SINDIA.

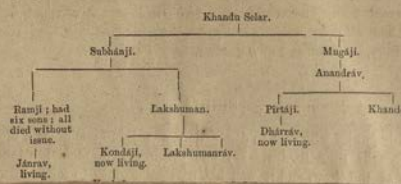
The first of this family who rose to distinction was Ránoji Sindia, a Maráṭha, the son of the Pátil of Kanerékehr near Sátára. He was originally a menial attendant of Bájiráv Ballál, the Peshwa at the time; and it was his particular duty to take charge of his master's slippers. Assiduity in this humble employ gained his master's favour, and in the year 1732 he was raised to the command of a body of horse. From that period he and his five sons, two of whom were illegitimate, and his grandson, Jankoji, were distinguished as the most gallant soldiers of the day. Of these persons Mahádji alone survived their father, the rest having fallen in battle. On the death of Ránoji he was succeeded by Mahádji, who obtained for himself the independent principality now held by the family. Mahádji died in 1794 and was succeeded by his relative, Davalatráv, then 22 years of age, who now sits on the masnad at Gwálior.


Ránoji Sindia.
// Dattáji, killed in action against Najuf at Delhi.
// Jayápa, murdered by the Rája of Márwár.
// Jotíba, killed in action against the Jatts.
Mahádji.
Tukoji killed in Pánipat in 1760.
Ravloji.
Kedárji.
Anandráv.
Davlatráv adopted by Mahádji in 1794.

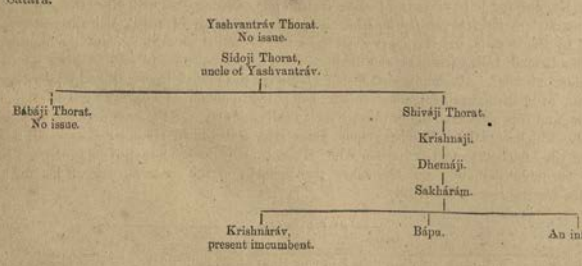
SELAR.

This Maráṭha family was distinguished in the time of Sháhu, Rájá of Sátára, as Silledárs (or horsemen riding their own horses) and supplying others to Government. The two sons of Khandu Selar behaved with much gallantry in the battle of Talegaon, fought by the Peshwa Báláji Vishvanáth against Dábháde the Senápati, in which action Mugáji, the younger of the Selars, lost his life. In consequence one-half the Mokássa of Bhurgaun, the whole of the Mokássa of Bahádarpura, and the whole of the Mokássa of Bhokardhun were made over to the family to enable them to support 60 horsemen, with which they were bound to serve when called on for duty. Anandráv, the son of Mugáji Selar, also lost his life in battle, and some

addition was made to the estates in the Peshwaship of Báláji Bájiráv. In the late reign of Bájiráv the whole estates were resumed, but a pension of Rs. 1,200 annually has been conferred on the family by the British Government.

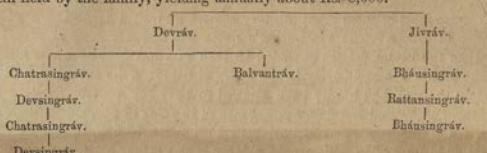


Kolhápur, and his Saranjám estates amounted to Rs. 75,000 per annum. Having died without issue, his corps of horse was transferred to his uncle, Siddaji Thorat, by the Rája. The estate and the strength of his party were reduced, the former to a Saranjám of Rs. 35,000 annually. Besides which he held in inám hereditary estates worth about Rs. 10,000 annually. The Saranjám has now been reduced to Rs. 10,000 besides the hereditary estates amounting to about as much more. These estates lie chiefly in the neighbourhood of Wálva in the territory of Sátára.



TOHKE ABHUNIKAR.

In the reign of Aurangzeb two brothers of the tribe of Rajput came from Jypur and enlisted with a number of followers in the service of the Imperial Amil of Galna. They were so useful in suppressing the insurrections of the Bhils and Mowassias in Baglana, that the Emperor granted them 19 inám villages in the parganás of Kunnássi and Korálli in Khándesh, which are still held by the family, yielding annually about Rs. 8,000.



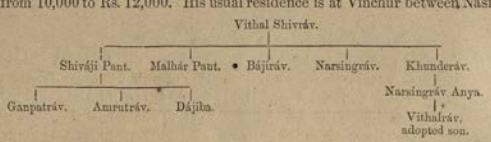
TOHKA LAFOREKAR.

Kadurkhán, the first of this family who is known, came from Kábul to India, and is represented as settling at Chundur; after which his son Sheer Khán entered the service of a Rajput Chief of Abhuma, of the family of Tohka. As the Hindu family fell from its power, so did Sheer Khán become a powerful Marauding Chieftain, and attracting the notice of Bájiráv Ballál, by several proofs of enterprise, he was reclaimed from being a freebooter to become the chief of a body of horse in the service of the Peshwa. The town of Lassur in the pargana of Chopra in Khándesh, was assigned to Meer Khán in inám, and district in the vicinity yielding Rs. 50,000 for the maintenance of troops.

Meer Khán dying left two sons, of whom Gulzárkhán alone resisted with effect the powerful bands of marauders which sprang up in Khándesh after the death of Savái Mahádhavráv unsupported by the Peshwa, and the sport of all the lawless banditti which devastated the country. Goolzárkhán defended his patrimony and taking advantage of the times is said to have joined in the general plunder. His family established claims on the British Government by affording an assylum to Sháh Nawázkhán, a native officer deputed to obtain information by the Duke of Wellington, and this act seems likely to have led to the resumption of the Lassur jághír estates by Bájiráv, which actually took place; some time after Gulzárkhán obtained Lassur till his death; but the mismanagement of his son Aluf Khán, a silly and debauched old man, led to British Government assuming the temporary management of the inám to pay off his debts and provide for the rest of the family.

VINCHURKAR.

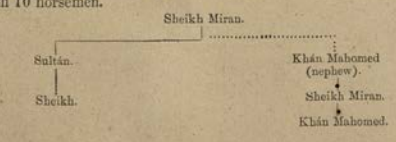
Vitthal Shivdév, the first of this family who rose to distinction, was the hereditary Kulkarni of the village of Nigree, Tarf Sátára. He is one of the few Deshasth Bráhmans who have attained eminence under the Peshwas, their predilection being in favour of Konkanasts. Vitthal Shivdev frequently distinguished himself as a soldier under Chimnáji Appa, the brother of Bájirav Ballál, particularly during the celebrated long siege of Bassein. He and his sons and grandsons were most of them great military leaders, and held large tracts of country for the maintenance of troops. The Vinchurkar's quota was however most increased under the late Peshwa, when the landed estates exceeded 13 lákh of rupees. The whole management of the affairs of the family was exclusively in the hands of Báloba, a distant relation of the present chief, who, before the war, had hardly been allowed to have any control. Báloba retired with Bájiráv to Bithur, and Vitthal Narsing, a young man of 25 years of age, enjoys, under the protection of the British Government, personal estates valued at Rs. 55,000, besides hereditary ináms worth from 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. His usual residence is at Vinchur between Násik and Chandore.



WÁIKAR SHEIKH MEERAN.

Sheikh Meeran, a Mahomedan inhabitant of Wái, was Jamádár of sixty-four infantry soldiers in the service of the Rájás of Sátára. On the return of Sháhu Rája from imprisonment in 1707 his aunt, Tárábái, refused to acknowledge him, or even to receive him into the fort of Sátára, to which Sháhu Rája laid siege. After a short time, owing to dissensions among the garrison, Sheikh Meeran was deputed to visit the Prince and to report accordingly. He did so, and being convinced of the identity of Sháhu Rája, returned to the fort, and seizing the person of Parashurám Pant Pratinidhi, who commanded and who opposed the Prince's reception, delivered Sátára into Sháhu Rája's hands, on account of which service he received the inám village of Pussurni, a pension of Rs. 1,800 monthly, and was raised to the rank of a commander of 60 horse, for the maintenance of which he held Mokása amals to the amount of Rs. 40,000.

The pension ceased with the first Sheikh Meeran, and the Mokása has since fallen off to about Rs. 18,000, which with Pussurni is still enjoyed for the performance of service to the Rája of Sátára with 10 horsemen.



...ze ...he wealth of Godwal District from the Nizám. The Desái, however, either ...o d...s, or was unsuccessful in his attempt, and at all events he realized nothing ...office. In the year 1833 Mallápa Desái came to Poona and remained there a ...uring which he made a show of settling the balances of his accounts with Bájiráv, ...t out of the revenue for the maintenance of the 300 horse and leaving a sum of ...00 payable to the Peshwa. On this occasion he received the title of Pratápráv, ...eviously obtained that of Shirza from the Rája of Kolhápur, thus assuming in his letters ...e dignity of Shirza, Pratáprav, Shamsher Jang Bahádur. Mallápa died in 1844, ...ys after his return to Kittur.

...eft three sons, but the two youngest died without issue before their elder brother, who ...d to the Deshmukhi. He died without issue also in August 1824, and the results ...owed led to the occupation of the estates by the British Government, which conferred ... the females of the family to the amount of Rs. 30,000 annually.

The first members of the family are unknown.

Malu Mallápa.

Virápa.

Malshirza Appa.

Shivrudrápa, died August 1824.	Virbadrápa, died in 1819.	Bála Sáheb, died in 1822.

KUNJAR BALAJI.

...to which this individual belongs has long enjoyed the privileges of Sar-Pátil of ... towns in the Subha of Poona, yielding an annual revenue from perquisites of ...f Kunjar is the first of the family who attained any particular eminence ... He was brought up in the house of Aba Purandhare as a sort of humble ...s employed in collecting revenue in Khándesh in the Pargana of Nasirabad, ...ght into notice by becoming a sort of orderly officer or Aid-de-Camp attached ...eshuram Bhán on his first arrival at Poona from Junnar, and recommended ...ly on one occasion, by advancing Rs. 8,000 to Bájiráv when he was in great ... for his personal expenses.

...ntrigues which succeeded the arrival of Bájiráv at Poona, Báláji Kunjar was ... in Sindia's camp by his master, who subsequently conferred on him the office ... salary of Rs. 30,000 a year. On the defeat of Bájiráv at Poona in 1802 ...ngly urged the Peshwa to accept of the alliance of Sindia instead of that of ...s; and even after the treaty of Bassein, he remained in Davlatráv Sindia's ...couraged to hold the same language. But failing in all his views, he continued ...remained at Gwálior till a short time before his death, when coming to ...isited Pandharpur on a pilgrimage, and there died A.D. 1816. His family ...f Rs. 10,000 from the British Government, besides the Sar-Pátelki of Poona ...illages given to him in inám by the Pant Sachiv.

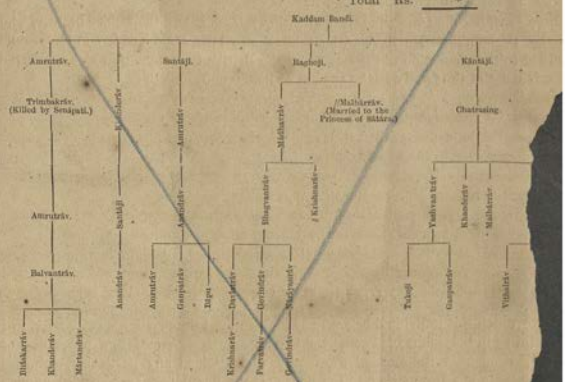
Báláji Kunjar.

Pándurangráv.	Sadáshivráv.	Nilkantráv.

...Ganesh. Gopal. Lalaji. Lalaji.

which time the Kadam possessions had fallen into the hands of freebooters a without special authority, but after they were evacuated on the approach of th in 1818, they were restored to the ancient family from which they had lately wrested. The value of the estates are as follow:—

Runnala	...	...	...	*
Turkeira	...	...	...	*
Kopreil	...	...	...	*
Thána	...	...	...	*
			Total Rs.	*



KITTURKAR DESAI.

The first we know of this Chief is that during the sovereignty of the of Bijápur one of the ancestors of the present family acquired the title o Bahádur, and the Deshmukhi of the pargana of Kittur in the Karnátak, co villages in inám and the perquisites of the office, yielding altogether about nually. After the extinction of the Mahomedan dynasty of Bijápur, the De revenues from the Maráthás, but unable to resist their power entirely, we paying them nearly the whole amount according to circumstances under the he was the Kittur Pargana ever subjected to the administration of a Governr before the time of Mádhavráv II., when Tipu invading the Southern carried off Mallapa the Desái, and established his authority over Kittur. Mal confinement, and for the first time made his appearance in Hari Pant Fadkia' vered Kittur, and placed a Mámlatdár in the pargana dependent on the Sub 1792-93. The death of Savái Mádhavráv and the contentions for the Pes favourable conjuncture to enable the Desái to expel the Government officer 1796.

In the year 1802 he professed obedience, through the agency of the Du and was authorized to entertain 300 horse for service, for the maintenance

* No figures are given in the original MSS.

men, you will favour me, as expeditiously as possible, with the reply to the Peshwa's accusations; some of which are, admitting the truth of them, but too obviously in my opinion, infringements of the late treaty. The Peshwa's Ministers think them highly so, both of the late and former treaties, and complain accordingly.

I have, &c.,

19th November 1776. JOHN UPTON.

Translation of a letter from the Peshwa MÁDHAVRÁV *to Lieutenant-Colonel* UPTON, *received November 19th, 1776.*

I have just now heard that Raghunáthráv arrived at the port of Bombay on the 28th of Ramzan, and the Governor of that place gave him an asylum in the said port. He, also, before gave protection in the above port and Sálsette to the followers of the seditious Sadáshivráv with elephants, horses, and baggage belonging to the Sarkár. These actions are very foreign to the meaning of the treaty under the Company's seal, concluded by you between the Sarkár and all the English.

Prior to this, I received letters from the superior Council of Calcutta, that "we will not give Raghunáthráv a residence in any of the Company's settlements, and all the Councils of the English ports will act according to treaty."

It is entered in the present and former treaties, that the rebels of each side are to be delivered up to one another. Notwithstanding these treaties, which are existing at present with the Sarkár, the above measures by the Governor of Bombay have caused astonishment. What can be the meaning of giving habitations to the enemies of the Sarkár; causing the ruin of the Sarkár's dominions; constantly raising new seditions, and throwing my business into disorder? and what connection [illegible] with this business?

In o[illegible]n has the Governor and Council of Bombay [illegible]e Sarkár and the Coun[illegible]cil of Bo[illegible]rder to remove the disturbances which were between the [illegible] of Calcutta; we [illegible]cil of Bombay, you brought a credential letter from the superior Council [illegible]n the Sarkár placed an entire dependence on it, and peace and friendship was established betwe[illegible]r and are repe[illegible] all the English. Notwithstanding this, the Governor and Council of Bombay [illegible] Engli[illegible]atedly acting in this inconsistent manner; then how can the writing or engagement of the E[illegible]sh be depended upon?

You should in friendship write distinctly the purport of this to Bombay, and procure a clear answer immediately that measures may be taken accordingly.

It has happened well, that during your presence, breaking the engagements appeared on the part of the English of Bombay. To this moment, on the part of the Sarkár, no deviation from the treaty has occurred. Never was such improper conduct as this heard or seen in Chiefs of high rank.

Prior to this the Council of Bombay broke the engagements of former Governors, took possession of Sálsette, &c., ruined the Gujarát country and other places belonging to the Sarkár, and in consequence of the assistance they gave Raghunáthráv, we sustained the expense of crores of rupees, but for the satisfaction of the superior Council of Calcutta it was dropped. Now the Council of Bombay are beginning mischief in the same manner. If they will not immediately withdraw their hands from all actions that are contrary to treaties, what advantage is there in making a treaty with the English.

Measures satisfactory to Raghunáthráv had nearly been concluded, and it was hoped that all the family disturbances would have been at an end, when Raghunáthráv without notice or cause, took the road to Bombay. It is most extraordinary. We took so much pains that he might be settled comfortably and satisfactorily. Had we wished otherwise, our army was round him.

to the Maráthás for the country adjoining to Broach, which is specified in the 5th article of the treaty, to be ceded on their part to the Company, will leave the Company in possession of a territory obtained by peaceable means from the Maráthás equally convenient in point of situation, and not much inferior in value to that which the Company have empowered you to keep possession, though originally obtained and still requiring to be preserved by force of arms.

If our positive injunction should effect no change in the resolutions you had agreed to, we desire you will reflect on the means you are possessed of to carry on a war. You have represented to us that the state of your treasury is very low; your supplies from this Presidency have been anticipated to a considerable amount. The returns of your troops prove that the establishment of your army is very deficient, and upon the whole we think your actual condition very far from being such as would in prudence justify your exposing the Company's possessions under your Government to the immediate hazards of a war, admitting that no other motives opposed your engaging in it.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

WARREN HASTINGS.
JOHN CLAVERING.
PHILIP FRANCIS.

Fort William, 30th September 1776.

Minute by Brigadier-General Gordon.

Brigadier-General Gordon is ... ba to come to ... opinion ... ay nor of the mode of ... greeable to the la... Bomb... ed and perer... s not informed of the cause t... at induced Ra... that a ... his conveyance; but the Brigad... ier-General continues o... repeat... e treaty of peace with the Ministers f... r the Marátha Government, t... tection ... plory orders of the Supreme Council, this P... Presidency should give no pro... immed... e danger, and no longer; for it should be remembered t... hat by this treaty of peace a... provision and place of residence was assigned him, which provisio... n was afterwards enlarged and... the place of residence changed to make this matter more agreeable ... to Rághoba. By the former ... and last letters this Board received from Lieutenant-Colonel Upto... n at Poona it appears that ... the Ministers there for the young Peshwa are determined to fulfil... every article of the late ... treaty of peace to our satisfaction; but if we on our part continue t... o adhere to Rághoba, the ... declared enemy of the present Marátha Government, an immediate war ... will be the consequence ... when their other affairs will permit, and in the meantime we may expe... ct every interruption to ... trade and correspondence; nor can it be supposed that Lieutenant-Colon... el Upton's situation at ... Poona under these circumstances will be very pleasant, when the Po... na Ministers will no ... longer confide in us. The Brigadier-General with all deference submits ... these considerations ... to the Secret Committee, and which he requests may be entered on their r... minutes.

23rd November 1776. RO... OBERT GORDON.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Upton, to the President and Coun... cil.

Gentlemen,—In my letter of the 17th instant, I acquainted you tha... t a report prevailed here that Raghunáthráv was then at Bombay. I am exceedingly concerned t... o find this report confirmed by a letter I have just now received from the Peshwa. He desires y... ou may be made acquainted with the contents of this letter, and that your answer may be imme... diately procured. For this purpose, therefore, I have enclosed a copy of the Peshwa's letter, ... and have to request, gentle-

On Bájiráv's restoration Sadáshiv Pant became one of his chief officers of State, and gradually attained to the situation of Prime Minister with a Saranjám to the amount of Rs. 1,25,000 annually, which he held with fluctuating influence according to the humour of his master till his death, which took place in 1817, just as the war broke out. He left behind him no sons, but considerable wealth, which devolved on Lakshmanráv, a distant relation adopted by his widow on the death of her husband. Lakshmanráv Mánkeshvar holds the personal estate of the late Sadáshiv Pant in the neighbourhood of Báramati, valued at an annual income of Rs. 31,000 ... ... Rs. 31,000

He has also the village of Temburni in inám from the Nizám, valued at ... „ 5,000

During his administration, also, he secured the Deshmukhi of Itta in the Khánájan Táluka in the Sátára territory worth about Rs. 1,000 ..... Annually ... „ 1,000

Rs. 37,000

MANTRI ASHT PRADHA'N.

Nárurám, the eldest of three brothers and founder of this family, was a Chiplu[illegible] and hereditary Registrar or Kulkarni of the village of Kochry near Málvan in the Ko[illegible] had the good fortune to be one of the first persons of family who met Sháhuji in Ki[illegible] after his escape from the great Mogal in 1708, and was created Pant Ráj-adnia, then [illegible] office in the Sátára Government, in the year 1713, on a salary of 7,000 Hons or Rs. 28[illegible] annually. In the year 1717 he was raised to the office of Mantri or astrologer. At the same time that Báláji Vishvanáth was created Peshwa, the Mantri's salary was increased to 8,000 Hons or Rs. 32,000 annually, to which was added the Sardeshmukhi Amal of Bijápur, Bedar, &c., being a tenth of the revenue of those districts. The death of Nárurám in 1746, and the increasing power of the Peshwas, subsequently enabled them to resume most of the perquisites without doing away with the office itself, and the present Mantri Jaiwantráv, the great grandson of Nárurám, has only one estate left him at Bágni, estimated to yield about Rs. 8,000 annually.

NA'NA FADANAVIS.

[illegible]estor of this great Minister was Mádhoji Pant Bhánu, a Chipluni Bráhman [illegible] village of Velláss in the táluka of Bánkot. He first left his native village and

LIMAYE KHASGIWALA.

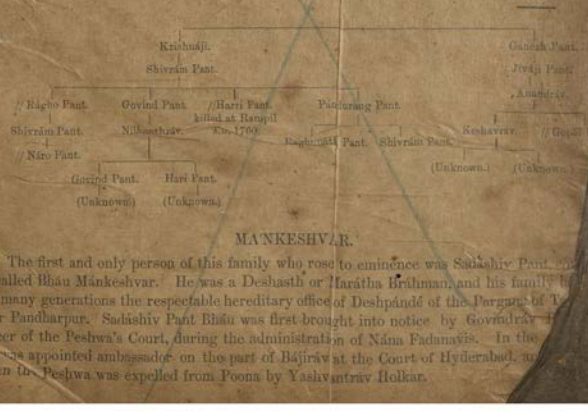
In giving some account of this family it has been thought necessary to carry the genealogy further back than the investigation who first became eminent in it, as another branch has also been allowed to participate in the [illegible] and perquisites of the office and has also been pensioned.

The first person on whom was imposed the duties of Khasgiwála was Shivrám Pant Limayé, a Brâhmun, inhabitant of Keradi in the Konkan. He was selected by Bájiráv Ballál, the second Peshwa, to superintend all his private concerns under the denomination of Khásgiwála. This comprised not only the domestic disbursements, but also the general control of all disbursements connected with buildings, repairs, construction of gardens, purchase of horses and elephants, &c., as well as all ordinary and extraordinary receipts. The duties were performed by the Limayé family down to the accession of the late Bájiráv in 1797, since which the office falling into decay, they have had neither duties nor emoluments.

At present the family has the distribution of the revenues of the village of Kowth, Pargana Mungulwara, for the maintenance of a religious establishment formed by the family in Pandharpur, and they receive the following pensions from the British Government:—

Descendants of Shivrám Pant, viz.:—

		Rs.
Govind Nilkanth	... ...	1,000 Rs.
Hari Nilkanth	... ...	1,000
		2,000
Raghunáth Pándurang...	... ...	750
Shivrám Pándurang ...	... ...	750
		1,500
Descendants of Jiváji Pant—		
Keshavráv ...	... ...	2,000
		2,000
	Annually ...	5,500



MANKESHVAR.

The first and only person of this family who rose to eminence was Sadáshiv Pant, [illegible] ly called Bhâu Mánkeshvar. He was a Deshasth or Marátha Brâhmun, and his family [illegible] for many generations the respectable hereditary office of Deshpándé of the Pargana of T[illegible] near Pandharpur. Sadáshiv Pant Bhâu was first brought into notice by Govindráv [illegible] officer of the Peshwa's Court, during the administration of Nána Fadnavis. In the [illegible] he was appointed ambassador on the part of Bájiráv at the Court of Hyderabad, [illegible] when the Peshwa was expelled from Poona by Yashvantráv Holkar.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

TREATY WITH THE MARA'THA'S IN 1739.

Articles of Agreement between Stephen Law, Governor of Bombay, &c., on the part of the Hon'ble English East India Company, and Bájiráv, Pandit Pradhán, or First Minister, of the Most Serene Sháhu Rája, July 1739, or 1140, Gentoo style.

Stipulations between the Government of Bájiráv, Pandit Pradhán, in the year 1140 of the Gentoo style (Anno Domini 1739), and the Hon'ble Stephen Law, General of the Port of Bombay, delivered to Captain Inchbird, his Deputy, in Bassein.

ARTICLE I.

The English shall only issue passes to the Company's vessels, the merchants or servants, dependents, belonging to the island of Bombay, or other places where the English have settlement; and the English shall not interfere with Bájiráv's fleet, nor give convoy to foreign vessels; save that if two or three vessels should accidentally fall into company with the English, in such case Bájiráv's fleet shall not molest them.

The English shall give their pass and colours to the vessels belonging to the port of Bombay, to the Company, or other merchants, as customary, but not to vessels belonging to those of foreign ports, who, taking pass from our Government, may navigate and carry on their trade freely. Those who shall not take our pass shall be chastised by us, and the English shall not oppose the execution. The English Government shall not, as aforesaid, give their pass or colours to foreign merchants, or convoy vessels belonging to foreign ports not having passes from this State. Our fleet will not harm two or three vessels belonging to foreign ports, if by chance they come under convoy of the English fleet, whilst they continue under that convoy.

ARTICLE II.

The English, nor their subjects or dependents, shall not freight or put their effects on board any vessels not provided with passes from Bájiráv; but if any unavoidable necessity obliges them to the contrary of this, in case of such effects being seized by Bájiráv's fleet, they shall be restored to the owners, they proving their property therein.

The English shall not freight their effects, or those of their jurisdiction, on vessels not having passes from this State, and shall only freight those that have our pass; but in case of such a freight through pure necessity, and the effects should be seized by our fleets, on proof being made that they belong to the English or their merchants, they shall be restored and delivered up.

ARTICLE III.

The English will not lay any restraint on the inhabitants of other countries that have taken refuge in Bombay, in the war time, let them be coolies, carpenters, or other caste whatever, from returning to their abodes with their effects and gallivats.

The English shall lay no restraint on the inhabitants, coolies, carpenters, and all castes of people belonging to the jurisdiction of Bassein up to Daman and other places whatever, that retired to Bombay, but shall let them come away with their effects and gallivats.

ARTICLE IV.

The English will furnish two fighting gallivats, if required, to give convoy to the fishing gallivats of Bájiráv, carrying goods or provisions, in their passage to and from Máhím and Versova.

The fishing gallivats that carry provisions or goods to and from Versova, shall be conveyed in their passage, coming and going, between Versova and Máhím, by the English.

ARTICLE V.

The English will grant free license for the export of all goods and commodities whatever, for the service of Bájiráv, and a free trade to the merchants of his country, in all sorts they may want, as iron, lead, brimstone, saltpetre, dammar, tar, sail-cloth, coir, and others (excepting artillery, balls, powder, and shot), they paying the customary duties. Such things as have not before been used to pay export duty shall continue free of any as before. In like manner, Bájiráv shall permit the English and their merchants the free trade of his country and liberty of export of goods and provisions, paying the customs.

All sorts of merchandise or goods (except artillery, powder, balls and shells) that the State may want, such as iron, lead, brimstone, saltpetre, dammar, coir, cloth for sails, and other sorts, shall be freely supplied us: and there shall be, in no wise, any impediment given to the merchants of this jurisdiction in their procuring the above sorts, or denial from the merchants or the Company; and when exported, they shall only pay the customary duties that such goods have been commonly rated at, and they shall pay no customs on those that were not before liable to any. In the same manner there shall be no impediment given the English, the Company, or their merchants in their buying any goods or provisions from this jurisdiction, or exporting the same, paying the customs.

ARTICLE VI.

The English will preserve their dominion of the river of Máhím, as it was granted them by the Portuguese. All the merchants' vessels and fishing gallivats belonging to Bájiráv's Government shall have free passage through the said river, and five or ten sepoys, with their arms, shall be allowed to pass, being on board merchant vessels, on any service, or employed to bring intelligence.

All the command and dominion which the Government of Bombay has in the river, from Máhím to Bombay, since the time it was delivered to them by the Portuguese, shall be preserved in the same manner as has been practised from the beginning. All other commands or dominions they may have increased since, by means of their power, shall not be allowed. They shall grant free passage through the said river to all merchant vessels and fishing gallivats that carry goods to and fro (except those belonging to our fleet). They shall suffer five or ten sepoys to pass with their arms, that may be in the said vessels, on any service, or sent to bring intelligence.

ARTICLE VII.

The English will not assist any of Bájiráv's enemies, though in friendship with them, with any other or more of the sorts than what they engage to supply Bájiráv's State with; and

The English shall not give assistance of any sort to the enemies of this State, though they may be their friends. In like manner, we will not assist the enemies to the English. All the

Bájiráv shall observe the like agreement with the English.

sorts they supply this State with, they may furnish others as they please, excepting munitions of war.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any person belonging to the English or Bájiráv's jurisdiction, that shall go over to either Government, such Government shall oblige him to make satisfaction to his creditors. If a slave, he shall be delivered up by compulsion.

Any person, of either side, taking refuge under either Government, let him be merchant or in pay, and owing or carrying money away with him, the creditor of such person shall go where he is, and proving the debt by the arbitration of five persons, the money shall be delivered to the owner, and the person sued shall have liberty to go freely where he pleases; but if a slave, he shall be delivered up by force.

ARTICLE IX.

Any vessel belonging to the English or Bájiráv, that shall be driven by stress of weather, or other accidents, for shelter on the coast of either jurisdiction, all possible assistance shall be given for the re-fittal; but if stranded or wrecked on either shore, half of the cargo and vessel shall belong to the Government, and the other half be reserved to the owner.

Any vessel, great or small, belonging to either Government, that by stress of weather shall be driven for shelter to the coast under either jurisdiction, shall receive all possible assistance, and the masts, yards, and apparel that may have suffered be re-fitted, and proceed freely on her voyage. But in case the Company's or their merchants' effects shall be shipwrecked on any place of our jurisdiction, one-half shall be restored to the owners, and one-half shall remain to the State. In like manner the effects on board any vessels of our jurisdiction, that may be lost at Bombay, shall be divided, half to the Company and half to the owners.

ARTICLE X.

The fleet of Bájiráv shall not attempt any vessels though not provided with his pass, within the limits of the stakes at Máhím, in a direct line to the mouth of the harbour, within the distance of a kos, or a kos and a half, from Underee on this side.

Our fleet will not harm any vessel navigating without a pass from this State, from the stakes at Máhím, in a direct line to the bar at the mouth of the harbour within the distance of one kos, or a kos and a half, from Underee this way.

ARTICLE XI.

Bájiráv's fleet shall, by no means, hurt or molest the fishing gallivats, or other vessels belonging to the English or their subjects, in their navigation of these seas. In like manner, Bájiráv's fishing gallivats, and other vessels belonging to him or subjects of his State, shall not be hurt or molested by the English fleet.

Our fleet will, by no means, molest any of the fishing gallivats or other vessels belonging to Bombay navigating these seas. In like manner, our fishing gallivats, and other vessels of our jurisdiction, shall not be molested by the English fleet.

ARTICLE XII.

Bájiráv's fleet shall pass and repass freely by the bar, or in the river, at the mouth of the harbour; and in case of touching at Bombay for watering, they shall have friendly treatment. In like manner, the English fleet shall have reception and assistance in the ports of Bájiráv's jurisdiction.

The fleet of this State shall go in and out of port freely, and if, at any time, it should repair to Bombay for watering, and stay some time there, it shall meet with assistance there. In like manner, we will assist and supply the English fleet arriving at any of our ports.

ARTICLE XIII.

The English will give no let or molestation to the merchant vessels laden with goods of the merchants under Bájiráv's jurisdiction, passing to and from the rivers Nágotna, Penn, and other ports; but in case of any of the said vessels importing at Bombay, and landing their effects, they shall pay the port duties.

There shall be no impediment on the part of the English to our own merchant vessels, laden with goods belonging to the merchants of our jurisdiction, and that go or come from sea into the rivers Nágotna, Penn, and other ports; but if any such vessels go into Bombay, and unload their goods, they shall pay the customs. However, in the river, there shall no harm whatever be suffered to be done to such merchant vessels by any power whatever.

ARTICLE XIV.

The merchant vessels belonging to the English and their subjects shall have free leave to purchase in the river, Nágotna, Penn, and other places, provisions and all sorts of merchandise, and export the same, paying the customs; and, on the part of Bájiráv, there shall be no impediment.

The merchant vessels of Bombay may, in the rivers of Penn, Nágotna, or other whatever, purchase freely provisions or other sorts of goods, and export them, paying the customary duties; and, on the part of this State, no impediment shall be given them.

These fourteen Articles shall be observed without failure.

These fourteen Articles I (Chimnáji) have consented to, and they shall be observed without failure. Let this be made manifest.

The 16th of Rabillicar (or 12th July).

Confirmed by the Bombay Government on 20th July 1739.

APPENDIX B.

LETTERS FROM, TO, AND REGARDING RANJIT SING.

Copy of a letter from Rája Ranjit Sing of Lahore to Colonel John Collins.

I wrote repeatedly to you before this, and I forwarded through Meer Mahomed Allikhán a Kharita for the Most Noble the Governor General. You have doubtless perused my letters and have consequently become acquainted with the situation of affairs in this quarter; but as I have yet received no answer to any of them, I still continue to expect one.

Having already apprised you of some of the occurrences in these parts as well as of the receipt of letters from General Perron and others, I now briefly recapitulate the same. My affairs here are arranged to my satisfaction, and I am returned to Lahore. Rája Bhag Sing Bahádur, my maternal uncle, accompanied by Vakils on the part of General Perron, Rája Sáhebsing and Mr. Louis, &c., are arrived here with presents for me. They have proposed to me to enter into terms of amity and friendship with General Perron. I observed, by stating the value of your kindness and regard, that in fact I was attached to the interest of the Most Noble the Governor General and you, and that it was a difficult matter to maintain a friendship with all parties. As Rája Bhag Sing is under many obligations to General Perron, he sought to gain me by every mode of persuasion, urging at the same time the great desire of the General to have a meeting with me. In fine, although my friendship for the Most Noble the Governor General and you is great beyond the possibility of what I can feel towards anybody else, yet I must preserve appearances on this occasion in consideration of what is due by me to the will of my uncle.

Seeing that you had forgotten me, I was about to repay you the same civilities you had rendered to me, but was obliged to postpone my intention in consequence of the departure from this, by your orders, of your agents, who knew the proper mode of managing matters of that nature. It was also my intention to depute a Vakil to you, but the people of this country being ignorant of your manners and customs, that measure too was suspended. If, however, I shall meet with a person acquainted with your usages I will immediately despatch him to you.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(A True Copy)
(Signed) J. COLLINS,
Resident, D. R. S.

Extract of a letter from Rája Ranjit Sing to Colonel J. Collins.

As the relations of friendship are firmly established between us, I use no ceremony in apprising you of the following circumstance in consequence of the regard I bear you: "The General* has written to me, through my relatives who are assembled at Hansi for the purpose of opposing Mr. Thomas, that if I sincerely entertained sentiments of friendship and goodwill towards him, I ought to give proofs of the

* Meaning M. Perron.

same by acts of kindness. It is a practice of long standing among the Khálsa Sardárs to remain firm to those with whom they first entered into engagements of friendship. The General wrote also divers other matters to me which it would be improper to commit to paper. In no particular, however, has the amicable connexion so well established between us by Meer Usuf Allikhán and Meer Mahomed Allikhán, experienced either weakness or diminution.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Davlatráv Sindia.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant.

Copy of a letter from Rája Bhag Sing to Rája Ranjit Sing.

The English, who are the wisest people of the present times, having by truth, propriety, and kindness rendered the Princes of the country contented and thankful, are become the chief rulers of Hindustán. Your reputation for courage, justice and talents for Government lately reached them through the public papers, and the Governor General, although a stranger to you, is highly pleased and satisfied with your distinguished qualities. Accordingly to establish the foundations of amity and friendship he has deputed to you Meer Usuf Allikhán, a confidential person on his part, one honored with the management of the English dâks of intelligence, and a person the ancient friend of the late Mahárája and me. The Meer adverting to our long intimacy has visited me, bringing with him Shokai from the King and letters from the English. For my own part I regard this unexpected gratification, transient as it is, as extremely seasonable and just. I have supplied Meer Usuf with a party of horse and foot and sent him forward to you. You ought to consider the establishment of friendship with so distinguished a person, meaning the Governor General, unequalled for truth and propriety of conduct, unlike the foreigners of Kábul, meaning Zemáun Sháh, as the special assistance of an Invisible Power, as the favour of Satguruji, and strive to avail yourself of the matter Meer Usuf shall propose.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(A True Copy.)
P. BRADSHAW.

Substance of a written Agreement delivered to Ranjit Sing on the part of Zemaun Shah through his Vakil Hari Sing, on the 12th of Shwal, during his stay at Lahore, 9th March 1800.

Whereas Sik Sáheb the Noble Ranjit Sing being at this juncture well disposed and entertaining friendly sentiments towards His Majesty the Shadow of God, it is therefore proposed, that when the King shall honor Lahore with his presence, it will be right for the said Sik to attend him in order to receive the dignity of testifying his submission; but should the said Sik actuated by views to future events withdraw himself, that then His Majesty when he shall next visit and repose in Lahore will on his departure from that city deliver the keys of the same into the hands of the dependants of Ranjit Sing, that he may thenceforth govern Lahore free from all apprehension.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with D. R. Sindia.

Substance of a verbal communication made by Ranî Sudda Cooer to Usuf Allikhan.

The Ráni stated that the Vakils of Zemáun Sháh who came to Lahore with presents of fruit and horse also brought a message signifying that the Sháh designed to move towards Hindustán, and proposed a junction with Ranjit Sing. That the Vakils affirmed, his (Ranjit Sing's) country should on no account he molested on this occasion, and that whatever profit might be derived from the expedition, a share should be appropriated and paid to Ranjit Sing. Ráni Sudda Cooer observed in reply to the Vakils, that they must be well informed of the ruinous state to which both the house of Jimwi and the city of Delhi were reduced; that the Marátha Sardárs had laid waste the adjacent country; and that the few wealthy persons now residing in the capital would abandon it on the first news of the approach of the Sháh's army. That, therefore, an attempt to visit Hindustán could be productive of no benefit; besides that the districts of the Sikhs lying in the Sháh's route could not escape desolation; consequently that Ranjit Sing could not reasonably expect to reap any advantage from the proposed junction. The Vakils rejoined, that the Sháh had twice repaired to Lahore without injuring Ranjit Sing's country, nor should it on any future occasion suffer depredations; that the Durráni Prince would enter into written agreements with him to the above effect; that Zemáun Sháh was desirous of repairing to Hindustán for the purpose of marriage; and that Ranjit Sing should have a share of all nazzars and peshkushes which the Hakims and Sardárs of that quarter might present to the Sháh. Ráni Sudda Cooer then said, that Ranjit Sing should promote the views of the Sháh if the latter would confer the Subáhs of Cashmir and Multán on him; that in the event, the usual nazrána and peshkush should be regularly paid to Zemáun Sháh, and that if Ranjit Sing on account of his youth were averse to accompany the Durráni Prince in his expedition to Hindustán, she herself would join him with ten or twenty thousand horse.

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS,
Resident, D. R. S.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) J. COLLINS,
Resident, D. R. S.

Copy of a letter from Lál Sing to Rája Ranjit Sing.

Syyed Meer Usuf Allikhán having arrived here on the part of the English, I learn from him that they earnestly desire to establish the foundations of amity and friendship with all the Khalsahji Sardárs, but chiefly with you, whose ambition and extensive views are known to every one. The intention is conjointly to concert measures for opposing Zemáun Sháh should he meditate a repetition of evil designs on their parts, having formerly, in consequence of the disunion among the Khalsahji Sardárs entered your country, and plundered and oppressed the inhabitants of the surrounding territories. As long as Meer Usuf remained with me, he experienced all the attention that hospitality and a regard for the English friendship prescribed, and having taken his leave of me he will, by means of this letter, reap the advantage of presenting it to you. You are by the favor of Sutgurudeal endowed with considerable sense and penetration, and this in a great measure constitutes the excellence of Sardárs, to evince therefore a superior readiness to cultivate the friendship of one who spontaneously invites it, is among the number of indispensables. It is especially so with regard to the English, who are extremely powerful, and cordially and particularly desire an intercourse with you. Revolve this matter in your mind, listen to what they have to say with the ear of wisdom, and do that which shall

seem necessary to render it effectual; and then by attentions the most approved and sincere kindness treat and dismiss Meer Usuf with customary ceremonies and presents. Possessed as you are of good sense, to enlarge further on this subject would be unnecessary.

(A True Translation.)
(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant.

Copy of a letter from MEER USUF ALLIKHAN *to* HUSSEN ALLIKHAN, *dated from the Keithel, 16th of August 1800.*

At my interview with Bhaglal Sing I discovered him to be a shrewd, vigilant and penetrating character. He showed how much friendship with the English was to be preferred to a similar connexion with any other power; and when we conversed about Mr. Perron he remarked, that this officer was the dependant of a people whose treaties and engagements were devoid of all stability. In short, as far as appearances can be trusted, he is intent on accomplishing the purposes of the Governor General and the Colonel. As to myself, I shall to-morrow or the next day send back my camels and baggage to Delhi on account of the impracticability of the roads, and then set out towards Patealah, and from thence will proceed to the camp of Rája Sáheb Sing, which is distant upwards of 30 kos from that city. Having there visited the Rája, I will take an escort from him and proceed to Cheegooroojee, and in that place wait the return of the Chobdars of Rája Ranjit Sing from Rája Bhag Sing, to whom they had come on some affairs of importance. Bhag Sing and Bhaglal Sing on their parts gave me every information and advice necessary in my circumstances, pleased and satisfied me, and dismissed me handsomely towards Lahore. Write me something definitive. I shall act just as you desire.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant.

Translation of a letter from USUF ALLIKHAN *to* HUSSEN ALLIKHAN, *19th of August 1800.*

Appearing to interest himself in my behalf and to participate in my views, Bhag Lál Sing at several subsequent conferences gave me to understand I had neglected various necessary observances. In particular he told me that in order to accomplish an important object for the English I had undertaken a distant journey without means and empty-handed, and asked how under such circumstances any Chief could credit my mission on the part of the English who, now masters of Hindustán, were apprised of the rights and customs of Sardárs. He observed, that at least a company of sepoys, together with some demonstrations of my own consequence, should have appeared with me, for that if it was known to all the Chiefs, Zemáun Sháh and others, that the English had established a friendly intercourse with the Khalsahji Sardárs, that therefore the Sháh entertained doubts and suspicions that the Sikhs meant merely to amuse him with appearances, while in reality they were inimical to him and strengthening themselves by means

of this trick. If, however, it were deemed unnecessary to bring any token of civility for other Sardárs, for Ranjit Sing at least it was indispensable. They will all now think, nay they will believe, that I was come for no other purpose but to view and report upon the state of the country, and that to impress an idea of my own importance, I gave out that I came to establish relations of amity and friendship. In fact, if a few articles only, he added, were brought by me as marks of attention from the English, the Khalsahjee Sardárs would have magnified them to be double. He assured me, that in consequence of Bhag Sing's letters, and from my general appearance, he believed I came on friendly purposes on the part of the English during this period of the rainy season; but that further on, the Sikh Sardárs being ignorant of all the modes of civilization, paid attention to externals only, and this he gave me previous intimation of, as he said, because he really wished me well. As for the friendship of the English, who were extolled for their excellences, and famed for their accomplishments, sincerity, and adherence to their engagements, it was what he asked of heaven; but he knew not how it could be effected without conferring with and sounding the dispositions of the Khalsahji Sardárs, the assembling of whom would be a matter of no difficulty. He could, he said, accompanied by Bhag Sing, repair to Rája Sáheb Sing, whom, with other Sardárs of Suhwa, he could engage in his purpose, and all encamp on the banks of the Sutledge, Ranjit Sing, and others could be summoned to meet them there and then, and after conferring together, he could acquaint me of the result of these deliberations. But as the sincerity of the Southern Sárdars (Maráthás) and Mr. Thomas could not be confided in, it would be imprudent to leave the country exposed by such a movement; and as I had come on so momentous an occasion, he advised me so far to delay my departure until he could learn the secret dispositions of the Sardárs and dismiss me with an escort, which, protecting me beyond their respective boundaries, would conduct me in safety to Lahore. I have therefore delayed here in consequence of this advice from Bhag Lál Sing. He addressed letters, couched in proper terms, to the Khalsahji Sardárs, and despatched them by his own confidential servants. They were ostensibly to this effect: that a creditable person on the part of the English had arrived at Keithel for the purpose of establishing friendship with the Khalsahji Sardárs; that this person had visited him; and that he required them to give their opinions as to what was best to be pursued on this occasion. To these letters the Sardárs conjointly replied, that they submitted to his wisdom, and bid him adopt whatever proceedings should seem to him most proper, but cautioned him to do so securely and satisfactorily, so that the English might be bound to them in both prosperous and adverse circumstances; and they bid him beware that the English did not deceive them, and after having withdrawn the veil between them Zemáun Sháh and the Maráthás, desert them in the hour of necessity by affecting not to perceive it. In fine, these answers were received by Bhag Lál Sing from Rája Sáheb Sing and other Sardárs through the hands of trustworthy messengers, and the originals sent to me to peruse. After stating to me, face to face, the advantages and the contrary, he concluded by saying, if it be the wish of the English to unite in friendship with them, that they were ready to meet them, nay that they would obey them, and serve them without pay, but that they required something definitive and satisfactory. With this view and for his own gratification he has despatched to you one of his own domestics to bring him intelligence from personal observation.

(A True Translation)

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(True Copy)

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant.

A letter from Yusr Alli Khan *to Lieutenant-Colonel* John Collins, *dated from Keithel, 4th of August 1800.*

From Sháhjehánábád I proceeded to the camp of Mr. George Thomas, which I reached under the favor of Providence and your auspices. Having waited on Mr. Thomas, I experienced from him on your account every mark of civility and kindness, as I more particularly mentioned to you in a former letter. After this, taking an escort from him I went by the Cusbeh of Rohtuk to the Cusbeh of Jeend, in order to visit Rája Bhag Sing Bahádur, who is the maternal uncle of Rája Ranjit Sing Bahádur. Bhag Sing, in testimony of his respect for you, treated me in like manner with great attention and friendship, behaving in all respects as the laws of hospitality required. He questioned me about my journey and the cause of it, and I accordingly extolled to him the errand on which I came. As he is a person of sense and foresight, he perceived the advantage of securing the friendship of the English, and gave me a letter, couched in proper terms, to his nephew Rájá Ranjit Sing. At the same time looking forward to consequences, he observed to me with earnestness and deliberation that a measure of this nature could not be effected without the advice and recommendation of his brother Lal Sing Bahádur, who is the superior of their sect as well in wisdom as in all spiritual affairs, that he would give me a favorable letter on this subject for him, and that I should visit and consult with him. To which he added, that he himself, Rája Rajehgan Sáhib Sing and others would assent to whatever his brother should resolve on; and that it was probable Rája Ranjit Sing, considering what behoved him as a man and a relation, would not hold off. In consequence of this information I repaired to Keithel, from which Patealah is distant 30 kos, and waited on Rája Lal Sing Bahádur with your letter addressed to him, together with Rája Bhag Sing's. My reception, on his part, corresponded in all particulars with the style and manners of Sardárs and men of rank; and in consideration for your character he paid me marked attention and civility. Before I could disclose your objects to him, he of himself, with good sense and benevolence, remarked, how much the friendship of the English with the Chiefs of this quarter would tend to the security and affluence of the people, and that for his part it was what he was desirous should take place. He told me likewise with some minuteness of the amicable footing of Ranjit Sing with Zemáun Sháh. The Sháh, he said, by means of a khelat, presents, and hopes of one kind or other, gained over Del Sing, the Cheif Minister of Ranjit Sing, from whom he then made a requisition of a certain number of cannon. Del Sing, in order to reconcile Ranjit Sing to the demand, represented to him, that all the Sardárs of the Rájáh's own tribe were adverse to him in consequence of his having acquired possession of Lahore, and that therefore it would not be politic to displease or irritate the Sháh, whose alliance and friendship he should rather cultivate as the means of securing the discretion of the other Chiefs. Del Sing's arguments having satisfied Ranjit Sing, he addressed a letter to Zemáun Sháh informing him that his master had acknowledged his subjection to His Majesty, and desiring him to send a trusty person to receive charge of the cannon. Zemáun Sháh accordingly deputed a Mutsaddi belonging to Vazir Vaffadar Khan called Tek Sing to Ranjit Sing with a splendid khelat, two horses of great value, and other rare and precious articles accompanied with a royal letter. Ranjit Sing had the cannon repaired and delivered to the Mutsaddi, whom he dismissed with rich presents and thus acquired the friendship of the Sháh. Here Lal Sing remarked, that since nothing had occurred to interrupt this friendship, he would, as a well-wisher, and with a view to future events, state to me that having come so great a distance in order to effect so important an end without any of the external means[1] of intercourse, people said I came as a spy, and made various similar suppositions, but that he, being long on friendly terms with the English, gave no credit to the popular rumours, and always answered them by saying that a Mutsaddi or harkára would be sufficient for purposes of that nature, and not a person

[1] Meaning presents.

of my character. However, continued he, without the external requisites for forming acquaintance, the current reports will be believed by Ranjit Sing, who is young, ambitious, and given to wild projects, for his ministers are all in the interest of Zemáun Sháh, and may assume a merit from apprizing that monarch that a person of consequence is arrived on the part of the English for amicable ends, and God knows what conduct he might pursue. Lálsing then recommended me to write to you that as Zemáun Sháh had adopted the ordinary external modes of conciliating acquaintance, these people would not be satisfied without similar observances, and would not trust in any declarations of friendship. And he encouraged me with assurances that he would open a correspondence with Rája Rájehgan Bahádur immediately, secure me a good reception from him, and forward my views, after which I might proceed on my journey. He accordingly wrote this day to Rája Sáheb Sing stating my arrival at Keithel, and asking his advice on the subject of my mission. When the answer to this shall be received, and that the torrents shall subside in the Nadis Kehker, Sersuti, and Barkendeh (which people inform me are overflown to the distance of several kos, and on which there are no boats to obviate the difficulty of crossing with camels and horses). I will pursue my journey to Patealah.

I also have learned from Lálsing, that when Zemáun Sháh came the year before last to Lahore, he sent a letter to Rája Rájehgan Bahádur to this purport: That he (the Rájeh) being of old protected by the Sháh, he had not at that juncture appeared in attendance, nor had he deputed any person in his name to forward the royal service; that in consequence the Rája referred to him (Lálsing) for his counsel, which he thus gave, that considering the difference of religion, devastation of the country, and ruin to its inhabitants, peace between them (the Sikhs) and the Sháh was impossible; and he cautioned the Rája to beware and on no account to rely on the deceitful appearances of the words and actions of that king.

Continue to hope for the blessing of God!

(A True Translation,)

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,

Assistant to the Resident with Sindia.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,

Assistant to the Resident with D. R. Sindia.

Extract of a letter from MEER USUF ALI KHÁN *to* HUSSEN ALLI KHÁN, *dated the 11th of November 1800.*

Munshi Rám Dayál relates to me the real state of the transaction between Ranjit Sing and Zemáun Sháh, and gives me full information regarding all occurrences, because he deems it consistent with the first principle of his duty to his master, as the establishment of friendship with a power like the English will be permanent, while nothing is derivable from a connexion with the Durránis but apprehension and treachery. In fact if it be the intention to conciliate Ranjit Sing, the best means this end can be effected by are these persons, the Munshi who is

possessed of the entire confidence of Ranjit Sing, and Delsing, who commands the army and is related to Ranjit Sing by the father's side.

(A True Translation.)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with D. R. S.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant, &c.

Copy of an Arzee from Mehr Usup Ali Khán to Lieutenant-Colonel John Collins.

You have doubtless received my former address acquainting you of the arrival of Zemáun Sháh at Peshawar on the 27th October, of my interviews with the Sardárs of Ranjit Sing at Amritsir and with Jessasing Sáheb Sing, Nizám Khán Kussooreeah, Sardár Delsing, and Munshi Rám Dayál, together with copies of a letter and treaty sent by Zemáun Sháh to Ranjit Sing, and also a letter to the same from Vaffádár Khán.

Sardár Delsing and Munshi Rám Dayál possess the chief control in the affairs of Ranjit Sing, and to all appearance are prudent, honest, and sensible men. They bear a high reputation in this quarter, were from the first employed in negotiating the agreement concluded by the Sháh with Ranjit Sing through the Grand Vazir Vaffádár Khán, and are still the channel of intercourse between their master and the Durráni Prince. For these reasons I have had four interviews during the short time I have been here with Munshi Rám Dayál, who impressed with the character for courage, magnanimity and wisdom which every where distinguishes the English nation, entered into a minute detail of past transactions between Ranjit Sing and Zemáun Sháh, and explained the nature of their present connection. To recapitulate the particulars would be tedious, but the substance of them is to this effect: When Zemáun Sháh came the second time to Lahore he bestowed, contrary to his habits, khelats on every Sikh found imprisoned in his camp, and dismissed them with many encouraging professions. Ranjit Sing notwithstanding took post with his followers at Amritsir, resolved to resist and harass the army of the Sháh, and was then joined by other Sardárs whose pride of independence and sense of honor were roused by the occasion. Vaffádár Khán desirous to conciliate and avail himself of the aid of so powerful a Sardár as Ranjit Sing in the prosecution of his enterprize, sent a person to him with proposals of various advantages in point of wealth and territory if he would do homage to the Sháh. The answer of Ranjit Sing was a positive refusal in plain terms. Vaffádár Khán finding he could not bring over Ranjit Sing to his views, he with dexterity and cunning applied to certain other Sardárs who were the secret enemies of Ranjit Sing, promised to put the whole country into their possession, made various other deceitful offers, drew them to his purpose, and induced them to send Vakils to the Sháh. By the departure of these Vakils from Amritsir Ranjit Sing was roused to circumspection; he accordingly sent a letter and a nuzzer to the Sháh by Munshi Rám Dayál, who is a man of ability and conversant with the language of the people of Kábul. As the first object with Vaffádár Khán was to bring over Ranjit Sing, the Munshi, who was long and well acquainted with the manners and character of the Durránis, soon got into the confidence of their Vazir, whom he prevailed on to favor the views of Ranjit Sing. Such was the footing and intimacy he quickly acquired with the Vazir that he became apprised of the secret purposes of his heart.

as Vaffádár Khán explicitly told him that the Sháh had long entertained anxious views on Hindustán, that it was for this sole purpose he was then come to Lahore, and that the first wish of his heart was to prosecute this enterprize. At the same time to secure the assistance of the Munshi, whom he required to exert his influence with Ranjit Sing in order to make him pay a visit of submission to the Sháh, and by receiving a khelat and presents facilitate the expedition, he made liberal promises of rewards and honors and a grant of territory. In the midst of these proceedings repeated accounts were received regarding Mehmood Sháh. Nothing conclusive was therefore adopted. Khelats for Ranjit Sing and Delsing were given to the Munshi, the Vakils were dismissed with suitable distinction, and the Sháh returned towards Kábul. It was on the ground of this state of intercourse that the cannon were restored. So well did Vaffádár Khán at that time lay the snare of treachery that all the Sardárs are now ready to testify their submission to the Sháh.

(Translation)

(Signed) BRADSHAW,
Assistant to the Resident with D. R. S.

(A True Copy)
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Assistant, &c.

APPENDIX C

LETTERS FROM TIPU.

Letter from Tipu Sultan to the Acting Governor General, received 26th April 1798.

I have been highly gratified by the receipt of your letter (*vide* that written 7th March) and have understood its friendly contents.

Wynaad (spelt Wynaur) is the name of a Kurreea[1] in my territory in the midst of a forest of trees with an inconsiderable number of habitations upon it, the inhabitants of which have ever been remarkable for their turbulence, for which reason a small fort was long ago erected there, which is garrisoned by my troops. They have always been disorderly and turbulent, and there has been constant occasion to chastise them. The said Kurreea is situated on the tableland near Tombacherry. All the tálukás ceded to the Company were particularly specified in the treaty of peace in order to prevent repeated altercations. I did not cede a single táluka to the Company on the tableland; nor has the Company any concern there. I have no doubt but that in consequence of the representation of some interested persons you have written with a view to have such designing representations exposed, and therefore I write thus particularly. Just now no one in that Kurreea has excited any disturbance or commotion; my subjects do not frequent the country below the tableland, which has long constituted a barrier to both parties. The plain and all below the tableland belongs to the Company, and above it are my subjects. There are mountains situated between; this matter does not require investigation and deliberation.

Believing my friendly heart disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between the two states, I hope you will always gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

(A True Translation)
B. EDMONSTONE.

Letter from Tipu Sultan (addressed to the Acting Governor General), received 17th May 1798.

I was much gratified by the receipt of your friendly letter communicating the departure of Sir John Shore and your having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington (*vide* that written 26th March 1798). As you are a friend, I have no doubt of your constant disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment between the two states.

The Kurga people have entered and taken up their abode in Kaunturunkul and Coloor, Bauchu, two Kurreeas below the Ghauts and woods, where they commit violence and injure the ryats; one Officer with a small detachment was therefore sent to bring them to reason, but they will not hear reason and only want to excite disturbance. I have written this for your information, lest any person should represent the circumstance to the Company's Government in a manner contrary to what is the real fact. You must write to the Kurga Rája enjoining and insisting on his quitting those two Kurreeas and remaining within his own boundary above the Ghats, and in future not to go beyond them. Believing me solicitous for the good tidings of your welfare I hope you will constantly gratify me with your friendly letters.

(A True Translation)
B. EDMONSTONE.

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[1] The same as Mozah; the term *village* does not answer to the word Kurreea or Mozah, which signifies not only the village itself but the lands belonging to it.

A COMPUTATION OF TIPU SULTAN'S ARMY IN THE YEAR 1708.

The Regular Cavalry—Mokum or Parcel.

1st Cutcheri—Mais—Sowár—Askur (Sheiks)—

Bay and Chesnut Mares—

1st Bukshee ...	...	Sufder Cáun.[1]	
2nd do. ...	...	Abdula Cáun.	
3rd do. ...	...	Meer Hussain.[2]	
The 1st Mokum or Regiment ...		Meer Ismael[3] ...	100
2nd do.	...	Dáud Bujebyé ...	100
3rd do.	...	Mahomed Mean.[4] ...	90
4th do.	...	Isoof Cáun[4] ...	90
			555

2nd Cutcheri—Ali—Sowár—Askur (Syds)—

Bay and Chesnut Horses—

1st Bukshee ...	...	Khadoo Mean or Khader Waly.	
2nd do. ...	...	Hyder Beg.	
1st Mokum ...	...	Meer Mahomed ...	200
2nd do. ...	...	... ...	200
3rd do ...	...	... ...	200
			600

N. B.—This Cutcheri has no 4th Mokum.

3rd Cutcheri—Noor—Sowár—Askur (Sheiks)—

Dark and Light Grey Mares—

1st Bukshee ...	...	Syd Ashuruf[5]	
2nd do. ...	...	Meer Ahmed	
4 Mokums ...	...	... ...	550

4th Cutcheri—Hafes—Sowár—Askur (Pattáns)—

Dark and Grey Horses—

Bukshee ...	...	Hafes Saheb.	
4 Mokums ...	...	... ...	550

5th Cutcheri—Ryman—Sowár—Askur (Sheiks)—

Black Piebald and Dun Mares—

Bukshee ...	...	Humatoosár Cáun.[6]	
4 Mokums ...	...	... About	500

6th Cutcheri—Khudoor—Sowár—Askur (Sheiks)—

Black Piebald and Dun Mares—

1st Bukshee ...	...	Meer Asud Ulla.[7]	
2nd do. ...	...	Bubber Ali Beg.	
1st Mokum ...	...	(Angresee) Maudeen Saheb's.	130
2nd do. ...	...	Meer Salf Khar Ali's	140
3rd do. ...	...	Meer Sufder Hassain's.	112
4th do. ...	...	Mahomed Mussa's ...	55
			437

[1] A Chela of the Bellassore family.
[2] A cousin of Tipu by his aunt, Hyder's sister and wife of Noor-Ul-ufsar Caun.
[3] The brother of Meer Medeen.
[4] Brothers, natives of Tanjore.
[5] The brothers-in-law of Syd Peer, the Killedar, who was killed in Bangalore.
[6] A Chela of the Khuchencode family.
[7] Said to be related to the king of Delhi.

7th Catchers—Jemadar—Sowar—(Ashur Sheiks and Pattans)—
Black Persian and Deni Horses—

Bukshee	Abdul Sarab Jung's	
1 Mokuna	...	About 300
	Detail.	
4 Cutcheries of Mayes	...	2,048
3 do. of Horses	...	1,440
		3,488

One Mokuna of Mustafurchut Mayes called Saf Shookun, commonly attached to the Sultán's person and Chowa Sodáha commanded by Khan Jahan Khan ... 700

Regular Horses ... 4,192

The Regular Cavalry is armed with carbines and swords.

Establishment of a Cutcheri of Regular Horse (if complete.)

		Pay of each Rank in the Carnatic Pagodas.*	Fanams.
1	2 or 3 Bukshees	From 60 to	150 0
4	Mokumdárs or Sar Askurs, one to each Mokum		40 0
16	Teepdars 4 to each Mokum		25 0
62	Pasdárs 8 to do.		16 0
64	Serchobs 16 to do.		10 0
128	Jemadárs 32 to do.		5 0
768	Privates 6 to each Guard or Jemadár		3 4
16	Tuckdirs 4 to each Mokum		2 1
4	Sherishtermuds 1 to do.		9 0
16	do. 1 to each Teep		7 0
4	Persian or Mizzai Accountants, one to each Mokum		10 0
4	Hindowee do. do.		16 0
4	Kuhars ... ... do.		2 7
	Chowdrie, one to every 10 horses		3 5
	Horse-keepers, one to every horse		2 1
4	Alum Serchalls, one to each Mokum		7 5
8	Nufferis Nawas, 2 to each Mokum		5 4
Attached to the Bukshee or the others as mentioned in the Cutcheri.	1 Persian Accountant		16 0
	2 Hindowee do.		16 0
	6 Assistants		5 0
	2 Nukits (Chombdárs)		16 0
	1 Saidstry (Horse Doctor)		5 0
	1 Punsaris (Seller of Masalláh or horse medicines)		Has no pay.
	1 Sungur, Saddler		2 1
The Monthly Rations or Quit Dustoorie.	1 Dooga		1 2
	2 Accountants		2 0
	4 Dundies (Measurers)		1 2
	1 Mussaljee, Lamp Lighter		1 0
	1 Furnish, Sweeper		1 2

N. B.—Each person is furnished with a horse from the Sarcar whose pay exceeds 5 Carnatic pagodas, excepting the Nuzkur and the Hindowee Accountants of Mokums.

* Chiefly from the Nizam's service.

† Was originally a Brahman of Bubbooree; he rose gradually in the Sultan's favor after being made a Chela. He is also Bukshee of the 1st Cutcheri of Infantry and has charge of the Ordnance Department.

‡ The Carnatic pagoda to Chuckram is 10 Carnatic or Sicca Lunams; 20 Carnatic pagodas are nearly equal to five star pagodas.

Establishment of a Mokum or Regiment of Regular Horse.

1 Mokundár or Ser Asker (Commandant).

4 Toops or Troops.	1 Hindewee Accountant.
1 Sherrasherund (Adjutant).	1 Allum Serdheil (Standard-bearer).
1 Persian Accountant.	2 Nutteria Nowas (Trumpets).

Establishment of a Toop or Troop.

1 Toopdár (Captain).	1 Sherrasherund (seldom more than one to two Toops).
2 Eus or Half Troops.	1 Puckálie (Water-carrier).

Establishment of a Eus or Half Troop.

1 Esadar (Captain Lieutenant).

2 Sercheils (Subalterns).	Chaudries, one to every ten horses.
4 Jemádárs (Non-Commissioned).	Horse-keepers, one to every horse.[1]
24 Privates, at six to each Jemádár.[2]	1 Tent-pitcher.

Each Cutcheri has a red flag with green streaks in imitation of the marks of the royal tiger to denote its number, the first Cutcheri having one streak and the 7th seven streaks.

The standard of each Mokum is a red silk with a black star in the centre.

The 5th Cutcheri was raised towards the close of the year 1794 by drafts from the 1st and third Cutcheris. The 6th and 7th were raised in June 1797 by drafts from the other five: they consist of old cattle, many of them being thought unserviceable.

The number of the Regular Horse has diminished considerably within the last four years. Two reasons are given to account for this decrease; one, is that during the years 1794 and 1795, when the whole Regular Horse had been cantoned on the island, a great number of the cattle died of diseases and from the scarcity of good forage; another is, that for the last three years or upwards horse dealers have met with such discouragement from the Sultán, that scarcely any horses have been of late taken for sale into his country; and from the design and carelessness of his men the mares are not found to rear a sufficient number to supply the ordinary casualties.

It is only a small proportion of the mares that are allowed the proper attention required for breeding. When a mare is reported to have foaled, the rider is sent along with her to Seringapatam from the foraging station, and becomes a dismounted horseman for a considerable time. This is a circumstance to which the men are naturally averse, as the horses are public property, and as they suppose that breeding is prejudicial to the speed and strength of their cattle, they can easily use means to prevent their breeding.

The Sillahdár or Irregular Horse are formed into six Cutcheris, viz.:—

1st Cutcheri or Shemsheer Cutcheri		
2nd	Yunnee	do.
3rd	Algis	do.
4th	Kafer	do.
5th[3]		
6th		

} 6,000

The two latter Cutcheris were formed about three years ago; from the first four all the Mahomedans of the 4th Cutcheri were drafted into the 5th and 6th, and all the Hindus of the first three were drafted into the 4th.

1 The Jemádárs receive only the pay of privates when their guards consist of fewer than 4 men.

2 The Horse-keeper's duty is to provide forage. It is the Sultan's order that each Private, &c., should clean his own horse; but this order is not attended to.

3 This Cutcheri is composed of Marattas and Rajpoots.

The Sillahdár have been of late formed into component parts, similar to the Regular Horse, only that there is no particular limit to the number of privates in a Teep (before called a Rissála), the strength of which depends on the activity of the officer commanding it.

In the registers of the army the Mokum, called Saf Shekun, is sometimes termed a 7th Cutcheri of Sillahdár.

All the officers of the Sillahdár above the rank of a Sereheil receive pay from the Sarcar; but they are obliged to furnish their own horses, in which point only their situation is less advantageous than that of the officers of the Regular Horse, who are allowed two horses each.

The horses of the Sillahdár are private property. Each man and horse having a fixed allowance according to appearance at the time of being registered; the average may be reckoned at 28 or 30 rupees per month of 40[1] days, which, with the pay of the higher ranks of officers, includes their whole expense.

Jághirs, of generally half their allowances, have been given to the Sillahdár, in situations within fifty miles of Seringapatam; they remain dispersed among their several villages, by which means they are enabled to take the greatest care of their cattle and to superintend their farms.

Within the last twelve months they were furnished with carbines, and ordered to practice the carbine exercise; but they are so prejudiced against that weapon, that they never handle it, except on occasions of being mustered.

The Regular Infantry.

1st Cutcheri or Hoozoor Askur (Sheiks)—

Bukshee ...	... Khán Jahán Cáun.
1st Cushoon—Sipáhdár ...	... Abdul Azeo.
2nd " " ...	... Dáud Bujebe.
3rd " " ...	... Bagga Meán.
4th " " ...	... Abdul Wahab.

2nd Cutcheri or Amudeo (Sheiks)—

Bukshee	... Hussain Alí Cáun.
1st Cushoon—Sipáhdár ...	... Mahomed Hullum.
2nd " " ...	... Abdul Ryman.
3rd " " ...	... Mahomed Cássim.
4th " " ...	... .

3rd Cutcheri or Futtah Peade Askur (Pattans)—

1st Bukshee ...	... Baker Bey.
2nd " ...	... Mahomed Ally Julluk.
1st Cushoon—Sipáhdár ...	... Khander Caung Hosgee.
2nd " " ...	... Hussain Cáun Khullell.
3rd " " ...	... Hussain Cáun Bungush.
4th " " ...	... Mahomed Azzam.

4th Cutcheri or Mulluk Cutcheri (Moguls)—

Bukshee ...	... Yoolum Khodda Dád.
1st Cushoon—Sipáhdár ...	... Mootloom Bey.[2]
2nd " " ...	... .
3rd " " ...	... .
4th " " ...	... .

[1] Although the month is nominally said to consist of 40 days, there is no actual account kept of regular dates for payment of the troops, the intervals between issues of pay being arbitrary according to the Sultan's pleasure, from 40 to 35 days.

[2] This officer with his Cushoon was sent to Gooty and ordered to form it into a Cutcheri.

6th Cutcheri or Hyderi (Sheiks, Marathás and Rajputs)—

Bukshee	...	Aslam Gáni Lashany.
1st Cushcon	...	Lamu Dilaska Imam.
2nd ,,	...	Sipáhdár, Cutcherí Sing.
3rd ,,	...	Lachman Sing.
4th ,,	...	.....

6th or Assad Ullahee Cutcheri—

Bukshee	...	Hafiz Mahomed Cáze.
1st Cushcon—Sipáhdár	...	Chelas.
2nd ,, ,,	...	
3rd ,, ,,	...	Syds.
4th ,, ,,	...	

7th or Khella Cutcheri (Sheiks)[1]—

Bukshee	...	Meer Naddeem.
1st Cushcon—Sipáhdár	...	Yoolum Hussain
2nd ,, ,,	...	.....
3rd ,, ,,	...	.....
4th ,, ,,	...	.....

Abstract of the Regular Infantry.

The 1st Cutcheri	3,500
,, 2nd ,, ...	2,500
,, 3rd ,, ...	2,500
,, 4th ,, ...	1,500
,, 5th ,, ...	3,000
,, 6th ,, ...	2,500
,, 7th ,, ...	2,000
	17,500
One Independent Cushcon called Doum Jowan, commanded by a brother of Cumr-ul-Deen	1,000
The corps called Lallys of different castes	500
2 Khas Teeps or companies of Infantry marksmen attached to the Sultán as a body-guard	160
Total supposed strength ...	19,160 Exclusive of Rockets and Artillery and Irregular Infantry.

Establishment of a Cutcheri of Infantry—

		Monthly Pay of each Rank.
1 or 2 Bukshees	From 50 to Canteraí pagodas	100 0 0
2 Persian Accountants ...	... ...	12 0 0
2 Hindowee do. ...	... ...	12 0 0
2 Shurbasherunds (Adjutants)	... ...	12 0 0
1 Joug or Company of Lascars	... ...	.....
4 Nukeebs (Choubdárs) ...	... ...	16 0 0
4 Haseerbasbees (Sweepers)	... ...	1 2 0
2 Mussaljees (Lamp-lighters)	... ...	1 0 0
and 4 Cushcons	... ...	.....

[1] This Cutcheri is attached to the late Seringapatam.

Establishment of a Cushoon—

1 Sipáhdár (Commandant)	From 60 to	60	0	0
1 Persian Accountant ...	...	10	0	0
1 Hindowee do. ...	...	10	0	0
1 Sherbasherund (Adjutant) ...	...	10	0	0
10 Durkuni (Gunners) ...	...	5	4	0
80 Beirukhurdars (Gun Lascars) ...	...	2	7	0
80 Shahdárs (Rocketmen) ...	...	2	7	0
10 Gárriwáns (Draft Bullock Drivers) ...	...	2	1	0
2 Camels ...	...	.....		
2 Guns with Tumbrils ...	...	.....		
and 4 Teeps or Grand Divisions ...	...	.....		

Establishment of a Teep—

1 Teepdar (Captain) ...	...	25	0	0
1 Sherbasherund (Adjutant) ...	...	7	5	0
1 Allumburdar or Allum Sercheil (Flag-bearer) ...	...	7	5	0
1 Shinai Nawas (Clarionet) ...	...	5	1	0
1 Nofferie Nawas (Trumpet) ...	...	5	1	0
and 4 Rus or Sub-Divisions ...	...	.....		

Establishment of a Rus—

1 Eusdár (Captain Lieutenant) ...	...	16	0	0
4 Sercheils (Subalterns) ...	...	7	5	0
8 Jemandárs (Non-commissioned)[1] ...	...	6	0	0
48 Privates (six to each Non-Commissioned) ...	...	5	1	0[2]
1 Nusum (Tent-pitcher) ...	...	2	7	0

Abstract Strength of a Cushoon (if complete.)

1 Eusdár.	16 Gunners.
4 Teepdárs.	80 Rocketmen.
16 Eusdárs.	80 Gun Lascars.
64 Sercheils.	10 Bullock Drivers.
1 Sherbasherund of the Cushoon.	2 Guns with Tumbrils.
4 Do. one to each Teep.	2 Camels.
128 Jemadárs.	4 Flag-bearers.
768 Privates.	4 Clarionets.
896 Non-Commissioned and Privates of Infantry.	4 Trumpets.
986 Officers and men, exclusive of Artillery and Rocketmen.	16 Tent-pitchers.
	1 Persian Accountant.
	1 Hindowee do.

Although the above is the establishment of a Cushoon, the strength may be at an average reckoned at 600 Non-Commissioned and Privates of Infantry. Some Cushoons, however, are complete, and others have not above 300 men.

The strength of the Infantry has decreased considerably since the year 1794. This is accounted for by the effect of the Sultán's regulation of not admitting any Hindus into his corps, Maráthás and Rajputs excepted. It may be urged that there ought to be at present in his army as many Mahómedans, Maráthás and Rajputs as there had been in 1794; but the deficiency may be reconciled when it is recollected how much the sources of his recruiting have been limited by the cessions he made in 1792, and that from the army he had at the breaking out of the late war, he had lost by desertion a much greater proportion of Hindus

[1] A Non-Commissioned officer is not entitled to more than the pay of a private, unless his guard consists of 4 men or upwards.
[2] There are stoppages made which reduce the pay to 4-7 of a private, nearly 8ar pagodas 21.

that of Mussulmans, that is to say, that a great many of the Mahomedans who were entertained in the territories which he ceded must have been in his army in 1784.

Should he continue to adhere to his present plan of rejecting Hindus in general, it is probable the number of his Infantry will be declining for several years hereafter. For it cannot be supposed that the proportion of population contained in his present territories of the Mahomedan, Maratha and Rajput castes can be sufficient to supply recruits for thirty thousand Cavalry and Infantry.

Abstract of the Sultán's Force.

Regular Cavalry	4,152		
Irregular do.	6,000		
Total Horse			10,152
Regular Infantry			19,160
Gunners, exclusive of Gun Lascars[1] ...			800
Rocketmen			3,400
Exclusive of peons and independent companies of Infantry attached to particular forts			32,452

Having received the information which relates to the Regular Horse from a person who was very lately an officer in one of those corps, I consider the details of the Regular Cavalry above stated as the most authentic that is likely to be procured. And I have been informed by a person who had access to the rolls of the army, that its whole strength (alluding to June 1793) was Regular Cavalry 4,000

Irregular Cavalry 6,000

and Regular Infantry 20,000

I do not feel any suspicion that there can be a material incorrectness in that statement. But if the Sultán's army had occasion to take the field, I believe its number would be found to fall short of this return, which comprises only the marching army.

It is supposed that his net revenue is between thirty-two and thirty-six lakhs of star pagodas, after deducting the various items of district charges. And that after paying his present establishment he saves from one to three lakhs of pagodas annually. His marching army, including officers, may be reckoned to cost 20,00,000 of pagodas. The surplus would then only be from twelve to sixteen lakhs for the payment of his household, civil list, stores, fortifications, &c. It is supposed that the fortification of Seringapatam alone has cost him, since the year 1792, at the rate of three lakhs of Canteraí pagodas yearly; and still a great part of it is represented to be in an unfinished state, particularly about two hundred yards of the north face from the north-east angle. This space is said to be so open that people walking the streets inside of the fort may be seen from the north bank of the river. The rest of the north face has been rebuilt from the foundation upon a more substantial plan than the former.[2]

Some part of the west face is also open in consequence of being levelled for the purpose of rebuilding it; but that is of less importance, as it is thought the part of the river which runs along the west face is so rugged and deep at all seasons as to render it unfordable.

[1] The Gun Lascars are supposed to amount to about 1,500.

[2] The old rampart wall is levelled from the foundation and a new wall of stone with brick parapet, considerably thicker than the old wall, is built in its stead. A second rampart is in forwardness inside of the first, and of such a height that the guns of the inner may be fired over the outer rampart. There is a new ditch between the two walls.

Besides the capital the only other forts which have engaged the Sultan's attention since the late war in regard to being strengthened are Suvandroog and Nundydroog. Completing the fortification of Dewanhully, now called Roostumabád, has also employed a considerable number of workmen. The Sultan wishes to make that a place of some note, because it was the birth-place of his father.

Tipú changes the names of his Cutcheris or brigades of Cavalry and Infantry, and of the details and appointments attached to them, so that it is often difficult to comprehend their arrangement; and as those terms are always in the Persian language, it is scarcely possible to understand them clearly from the account of a person unacquainted with that language.

The foregoing computation of the army applies to its state in June last, but since that period it has had undergone certain changes and arrangements, particularly in the number of Infantry corps, being increased by drafts. There is however no ground to believe that the actual strength has as yet been augmented, although the increase of the number of corps may be supposed to indicate a design to increase the strength.

The Sultan's civil establishment consists of different Cutcheris or departments, viz.:—

1st.—The Meer Meeran Cutcheri, or the Military Office, through which all business connected with paying or mustering the different corps of the army is transacted.

Rúa Saheb[1]	...	President.
Purnea[2]	...	Principal Secretaries and Accountants.
Nasir Ally	...	Members.
Syd Yefar[3]	...	Members.
Tuckúr-u-Doun	...	Members.
Shrinivas Row, the son of Purnea	...	Principal Secretaries and Accountants.
Abdul Chader	...	Principal Secretaries and Accountants.
Shake Hyder	...	Principal Secretaries and Accountants.

The President and Members of this Cutcheri wear a *puddeck* suspended from the neck. It is a star with eight points made of green velvet and embroidered with gold.

(Revenue Department.)

2nd.—The Malpot Cutcheri or Arif Cutcheri.

Meer Sandikh	...	President.
Syd Mahomed Cáun	...	Members.
Sheer Cáun	...	Members.
(Mulwonlly) Shrinivás		
*Row	...	Principal Accountants.
Keisoo Row ...	...	Principal Accountants.
Báboo Row ...	...	Principal Accountants.

3rd.—Sudder Cutcheri or the Office for receiving all Returns and Reports of Garrisons, whether relating to the Stores and Fortifications, or the Troops attached to them.[4]

Yesambe Saheb	...	President.
Meer Nuddeem	...	Members.
Fakeer Mahomed	...	Members.

1. Rúa Saheb has near relation of the Sultán.
2. Purnea is also Secretary or Head Accountant of the Treasury and next to Meer Sandikh has most influence in all Departments of Military Revenue.
3. Syd Yefar is supposed to be the best officer in the Sultan's service. He was trained under English officers.
4. The troops employed in garrisons are considered as Irregulars or as Provincial Corps. They are of two descriptions: Peons who are irregularly armed, and Infantry armed with firelocks.

4th.—Zee-oo Cutcheri or the Office for paying the State Servants, Household, &c., as the Silver Pikemen, Harcaras, and Choubdárs, &c.

Hafes Moortusa ... President.

5th.—Eim Cutcheri or the Marine Department.

Bakir Beg, &c.

This office was formed in May 1797, when the first emissaries who came from Mauritius were at Seringapatam.

The Sultán is supposed not to possess above eight or ten vessels, which are chiefly employed in transporting pilgrims to and from Mecca.

The pay of the civil establishment is very inconsiderable, varying from 100 to 1,000 rupees per month each. The emoluments or more properly the peculation, of the civil officers (particularly in the Revenue Department) are very extensive, notwithstanding it is an annual practice at the Mohurrum Feast to administer an oath of fidelity at Seringapatam to all civil and military officers, whether Mahomedans or Hindus.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

October 1792.

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